Monday March 10 1980
No 60,571
Price fifteen pence

THE TIMES

Oberammergau with a difference: Photographs, page 7

Steel workers vote for direct ballot on company pay offer

British Steel workers have voted by more than a two to one majority for a ballot on the management's 14.4 per cent pay and productivity offer. The corporation said it was a mandate to return to work, but Mr William Sirs, the main union leader, dismissed the result as irrelevant to today's talks. He would not hold a second poll.

Result irrelevant, Mr Sirs says

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Reporter

The British Steel Corporation will today press the steel unions to put its "final" 14.4 per cent pay and productivity offer to a full vote of their 130,000 striking members after results showing a 69 to 31 per cent majority in favour of a ballot.

A total of 58,502 voted "yes" in the "ballot about a ballot" carried out for the corporation by the Electoral Reform Society, and 26,517 voted "no". There were 1,413 spoilt papers and 35 blank ones.

Sir Charles Villiers, chairman of British Steel, made it clear that he interpreted the results, which were announced at the corporation's London headquarters yesterday, as showing that a majority of the workers wanted to return.

Mr Robert Schooley, chief executive of the corporation, went further still, saying: "The blindingly obvious thing would be for Mr William Sirs (general secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation) and his colleagues to call off the strike tomorrow. That would be a bit of common sense stuff, which is at a bit of a premium nowadays."

Mr Sirs last night challenged both the validity of the ballot and the corporation's interpretation of its results. He made it clear that while he would discuss the matter with other unions he had no intention of holding a ballot on the offer.

Mr Sirs dismissed the results of the ballot as "irrelevant" to the negotiations today at which the 13 steel unions will present fresh counter-proposals to the corporation's offer of 10 per cent, subject to national conditions, and a further 4.4 per cent conditional on local productivity deals.

He added: "I am hopeful that we will make progress tomorrow. But if we do not make progress and the corporation stick by their 10 per cent and by their stupid obstinacy there will be no agreement and no let up by this union or the other unions concerned."

Sir Charles said of the turnout in the poll: "I am bound to call this a strong ballot. By no stretch of the imagination is it a weak ballot. It is extremely interesting in view of the fact that a boycott was put on the ballot in its early days by the executive of the ISTC."

Noting that there had been more than a two to one majority of those voting in favour of a second ballot, Sir Charles added: "It does seem that the workforce is saying to us: 'give us the opportunity to have this ballot'. The sense behind it all is that we want to go back to working and that indeed is what we thought ourselves."

Mr Scholey appeared to rule out the possibility that BSC would today improve its offer in negotiations to the 14 to 18 per cent level which the unions are thought to be seeking. "The workforce do not expect us to prolong negotiations. They are clearly prepared to vote on the offer as it stands."

In complete contrast, however Mr Sirs said that the ballot results were "very good for the trade unions." The results showed only 44 per cent of the workforce had voted in favour of the secondary ballot on the offer itself.

Mr Sirs said he believed that the Electoral Reform Society had not been allowed to carry out "a free and fair" election. The unions themselves had not been consulted about the organization of the ballot.

He said that the corporation had been using "very old lists" of employees' adresses and that there was evidence that managers and apprentices not on strike had in some cases been sent ballot papers.

Mr Sirs also clashed with the corporation over his charges that management had thrown doubts on the fairness of the ballot by allowing ballot offices at plants where "anybody could go in and get a ballot paper".

Mr Peter Broxham, director of industrial relations, said only a "few hundred" spare ballot papers had been sent to each ballot office.

Mr Sirs' argument that less than half of the workforce had voted yes effectively takes up a precedent set by British Leyland when the management rejected a six to four vote on its pay offer on the grounds that under 50 per cent of car workers had actually voted "no".

It is unclear how many of the 86,467 votes returned were from ISTC members who had originally been ordered to boycott the ballot.

In the latter stages Mr Sirs made it clear he did not object to members voting "no" after instructions to do so had been sent out by some local area officials. The 11 unions under the umbrella of the National Craft Coordinating Committee did not nationally advise their members on the ballot.

Our Political Staff writes: While taking care not to read too much into the result of the ballot by the striking steel men, senior ministers drew quiet satisfaction last night from this further evidence that people want common sense rather than militant brute force to prevail in the affairs of the nation.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher has always maintained that the British are too honest a people to overlook the evidence when it is put before them.

Leading article, page 13

Photograph by Chris Ball

Mr Mostyn (Moss) Evans, the transport workers' leader, addressing the rally yesterday, with Mr Len Murray, Mr Clive Jenkins and Mr William Sirs.

Thousands hear Murray attack on Tory policies

By Ian Bradley

The Government is succeeding in its strategy of deliberately creating unemployment to weaken trade unionism, Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the Trades Union Congress, told a mass rally of unionists in London yesterday afternoon. That was not an economic policy but a philosophical attitude, he said.

Mr Murray spelt out the message of the Trafalgar Square rally to the Government: "Stop the cuts, stop forcing prices up, stop the sackings, stop attacking trade unionism, stop avoiding your responsibilities, start listening, start talking, not just to the TUC, but to the people of Britain."

The numbers for the rally, which came at the end of a march through central London in protest against the Government's economic and social policies and the Employment Bill, fell considerably short of estimates by the TUC last week suggesting that more than 100,000 trade unionists would take part.

In fact, the Metropolitan Police estimated that only about 30,000 people marched, on the basis of a count of heads as the march left its starting point of Hyde Park. Trafalgar Square, which holds about 40,000 people, was never full during the two-hour rally although Mr Tom Jackson, general secretary of the Union of Post Office Workers and chairman of the rally, told those present that "there have been 140,000 people marching today".

Despite the poor turnout, in comparison with the 100,000 who demonstrated against the Conservatives' industrial relations policy in 1971, the march took three hours to leave Hyde Park. When the rally finished at 4.30 pm, contingents were still filing into Trafalgar Square.

The march was led by senior figures in the TUC, with Mr William Sirs, general secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, in the middle of the front row next to Mr Murray. Behind the leaders came the Dysart and Dundonald pipe band, one of 10 bands taking part in the march. Members of individual unions, led by the miners, followed in groups behind their banners.

In Trafalgar Square the speeches of leading members of the TUC General Council were constantly interrupted and heckled by a noisy group calling for a general strike against the Government. A group standing under a banner from the Yorkshire area of the National Union of Mineworkers kept up a continuous chant of "Maggie, Maggie, Maggie, out, out, out" and "Attila the hen from Number 10".

Mr Murray was loudly booed when he told the rally: "We have made clear to Mr Prior again and again our willingness to sit down and talk with him. We are still willing to talk to the Government." He went on, however, to warn the Government that "if they do things their way, without talking to us, let it be on their own heads".

Mr Mostyn (Moss) Evans, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, was also booed and heckled. The opening words of his speech were drowned by cries of "Stop your lorries" coming from those concerned about the delivery of steel during the present dispute.

The biggest cheer of the afternoon was for Mr Sirs who was the only one of the speakers from the platform to be heard in anything approaching an atmosphere of silence. Avoiding any reference to the result of the British Steel Corporation's ballot, he said: "We intend to win the struggle we embarked on."

Continued on page 2, col 4

Handover of hostages still blocked in Iran

Tehran, March 9.—The proposed transfer of the American Embassy hostages to government control failed to materialize for the second consecutive day today. Mr Sadeq Qotbzadeh, the Foreign Minister, said that their student captors had no intention of handing them over.

The students told a press conference that they were ready to place the 49 Americans in government custody at any time as long as the public was told of the schedule in advance.

That condition was put to the authorities during a meeting today between three Foreign Ministry representatives and members of the student council, the students said.

In a statement issued by the official Pars news agency, Mr Qotbzadeh said the aim of the students' insistence on advance public knowledge of the operation was to allow demonstrators to gather at the embassy and prevent the transfer.

Several thousand demonstrators gathered outside the occupied compound throughout the day, chanting pro-student slogans and listening to communiqués broadcast by loudspeakers on the embassy walls.

The students confirmed at the press conference that they woud not accept Mr Qotbzadeh as the Government's representative in the transfer. Yesterday they accused him of lying when he said he had the specific order of Ayatollah Khomeini for the transfer.

It was the students who proposed the handover last Thursday after saying that they were unable to comply with a Revolutionary Council order that they allow a five-man United Nations commission to visit all the hostages.

Mr Qotbzadeh said today that the students had demanded eight hours' advance notice of the transfer from the Foreign Ministry. The notice should be so timed as to enable the students to announce quickly the move on one of the main Tehran Radio bulletins.

"According to the above conditions, it is certain that the students do not intend to hand over the hostages at all, and do not intend that the international commission should meet them", Mr Qotbzadeh said.

More than 5,000 demonstrators gathered today outside the embassy in support of "the Islamic students".

Shouts of "Qotbzadeh plot" rivalled calls to punish and execute the hostages, held by Muslim extremists since November 4. Students stood guard in shifts to prevent the hostages being removed from the embassy, they said.—Reuter and Agence France-Presse.

Photograph, page 5

Impressive victory for Mr Reagan and Connally setback in primary

From David Cross
Columbia, South Carolina, March 9

The first southern primary vote in this year's presidential election campaign has provided Mr Ronald Reagan, a former Governor of California, with his most impressive victory to date.

It probably has also dealt a fatal blow to the aspirations of Mr John Connally, a former Governor of Texas, who had made the South Carolina Republicans primary vote a crucial test of his popularity.

Mr Reagan had 54 per cent of yesterday's South Carolina votes and Mr Connally had 30 per cent. Mr George Bush, a former Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, the other leading contender for the Republican nomination, finished a distant third with only 15 per cent of the vote.

In a telephone linkup with his supporters in this state capital late last night Mr Reagan pronounced himself "cautiously ecstatic" about the outcome. Speaking from Miami where he was campaigning for Tuesday's Florida primary, he said he could not believe the scale of his victory. "It exceeded anything I had expected", he added. "God bless you all and thank you."

About 100 wellwishers who would have looked at home in any British Young Conservative club applauded loudly and then returned to their free barbecued chicken and cheese dip. A few minutes earlier in a hotel on the other side of town, a dejected Mr Connally had put a brave face on his defeat.

Surrounded by posters proclaiming: "Connally a winner" and: "Connally can", the former Governor of Texas said he was going home to Houston to reassess his campaign. "We did not manage to overtake the champ", he said ruefully. "But perhaps somewhere down the road we can."

This attempt to leave his options open failed to remove the clear impression that he would soon leave the campaign trail. Senator Strom Thurmond, the 77-year-old legend in this highly conservative state who has campaigned ceaselessly by Mr Connally's side, seemed to think that Mr Connally would bow out gracefully.

"This is a comparatively young man. He is going to be a president yet", he said. Presumably he was thinking of the 1984 election.

Mr Connally had invested a great amount of time, energy and money in his attempt to win South Carolina. He spent 17 days travelling across the state by bus to visit small farming communities that had never before seen a presidential candidate in the flesh. The campaign here cost nearly $500,000 (£230,000), much of it spent on television and radio advertising which filled the airwaves last week.

He had failed to make any impact whatsoever in the three earlier primaries in the north and he had yesterday either to beat Mr Reagan or finish a strong second if his candidacy was to be taken at all seriously. To date he has secured just one delegate to the Republican national convention in Detroit this summer at a cost of about $10m (£4.4m).

Even this enormous sum of money has been insuffient to pay all his expenses and he began to trim his staff and his expenses outside South Carolina well before yesterday's vote.

His poor showing will hamper any new initiative to raise more funds. Even the well-heeled business community, which likes his forceful personality and his way with words will be reluctant to pour more money after a perceived loser.

Mr Bush, too, was hoping for a much higher share of the vote than he obtained. But he could argue that, unlike Mr Connally, he spent very little time canvassing voters in South

Continued on page 5, col 3

Mugabe aim to be 'good neighbour' of S. Africa

rom Dan van der Vat
alisbury, March 9

Mr Robert Mugabe, Prime Minister-designate of Zimbabwe, ook time off from the unxpectedly difficult task of ompleting his Cabinet this eekend to spell out a remarkably cautious policy on elations with South Africa.

The resolute pragmatism of he new leader since his landlide election victory has lready aroused much comment ut his stance on South Africa, isclosed in an interview with ournalists from south of the order, may get him into rouble with his own left wing efore long.

He said there would be no isruption of present trade with outh Africa, nor would his overnment allow black guerillas fighting the white regime establish bases on Zimabwean soil.

He expressed revulsion for partheid and urged the South frican government to make acial changes as soon as possible, pointing out that there as a lesson to be learnt from ecent events in this country.

Tourism would be encouraged though visas would be necesry for visitors from South frica in future. These would ot be hard to obtain.

Because of the apartheid olicy, the nature of future iplomatic relations with South frica would be carefully conidered. But over the weekend r Mugabe's Zanu (PF) Party enied that it had threatened sever all sporting links with outh Africa on principle

Mr Mugabe, whose Marxist putation caused consternation South Africa when he won e election by such an unpectedly comfortable margin, id: "We would want South frica to regard us as her good ighbour in the same way that e intend to regard her as a od neighbour in the sense of e right of mutual coexistence tween use."

Meanwhile the difficulty of lving the problem of what vernment post to give to Mr shua Nkomo, Mr Mugabe's nior partner in the renewed triotic Front alliance, has ld up the process of forming Cabinet.

Mr Mugabe's spokesman was have announced a list of rtfolios and the proportion of ese that would go to Mr omo and his suppporters yesrday without naming names, t the press conference called r this purpose was abruptly ncelled.

Mr Mugabe himself said that would retain the portfolio defence, that the Cabinet uld include one or two ites, not necessarily from Mr n Smith's Rhodesian Front, d that there would be "one two surprises".

Botha challenge, page 5
A bright future, page 12

President Tito's heart weakens still further

From Dessa Trevisan
Belgrade, March 9

President Tito's condition took yet another turn for the worst yesterday and during last night, and the medical report issued at midday today described the situation as "very grave".

Privately, Yugoslav officials are not concealing the fact that a critical stage had been reached. The latest bulletin disclosed increased weakening of the president's heart and more pronounced spontaneous haemorrhages.

It also disclosed that the kidney insufficiency continued to persist, requiring dialysis treatment. This implies the need for more frequent dialysis and suggests a serious handicap in the fight for Marshal Tito's life as it is improbable that his heart could withstand the strain.

Clearly, even with the support of modern medicine, there are limits to his physical endurance and today's bulletin is the most pessimistic. It remarked that "necessary measures of intensive treatment are being taken".

Six weeks ago President Tito's left leg was amputated. Three days after the operation he was photographed sitting up in bed and smiling, and his aides spoke of a spectacular recovery, which seemed to be proceeding well for a fortnight. Then, four weeks ago, his doctors reported kidney failure.

The next day his heart was found to have weakened and thereafter his condition deteriorated dramatically: The President drifted into a coma, and the nation was alerted for the second time in two months to expect the worst. The authorities made preparations for his funeral.

The elaborate succession machinery was swiftly put into gear, and the rule by committee has so far functioned smoothly.

The leadership has been showing itself efficient and effective, and it has kept up the country's resolve to defend itself against any external threat by emphasizing Yugoslavia's defence preparedness and by carrying out exercises to prove it.

Since the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia's defence systems have been totally reorganized. The constitution was amended to make surrender illegal, and alongside the regular armed forces of 250,000 there is now a 3-million-strong people's defence system, in which every citizen has a specific role to play and every farm, village and factory has its strategic plan and weapons.

The leadership has also maintained close links with the world non-aligned movement.

Czechs expel Oxford philosopher

By Richard Davy

Czechoslovak security police deported an Oxford philosopher early yesterday after breaking into a private lecture he was giving in Prague to a group which meets regularly under Dr Julius Tomin, a respected Czechoslovak philosopher who is denied an official teaching post.

Dr William Newton-Smith, Fairfax Fellow in Philosophy and senior tutor at Balliol College, was about 15 minutes into his lecture on the rationality of science when two plainclothes men and about 12 uniformed officers entered.

They took him away and questioned him for several hours. He was told that he had committed an offence by giving an unofficial lecture. Then the security police drove him to a small frontier post from which he walked into West Germany at about four am.

Dr Tomin, who was manhandled and slightly hurt, read out the remainder of the lecture.

Dr Newton-Smith's visit was one of a series organized and financed by the philosophy subfaculty of Oxford University in response to an appeal from Dr Tomin. Visitors have been impressed by the high academic level of discussions in the Prague group.

Last night police broke into Dr Tomin's flat and tried to arrest him. When he asked for the reason, they could not give him one so he refused to go. He was told to report to the police today.

It is believed that the authorities have been angered by an article by him published in last week's New Statesman.

Rolls-Royce will report £100m US deals loss

Unfavourable exchange rates on American contracts have cost Rolls-Royce £100m losses, it will be revealed at the state-owned aero engine company's report and accounts meeting in a few weeks. The report is bound to create a parliamentary storm and reopen controversy on Rolls-Royce's relationship with the National Enterprise Board which was effectively ended last Autumn by Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry Page 15

Basques go to polls

The Basque region of Spain voted to elect its first regional parliament and end 40 years of direct rule from Madrid. The results are due today. The nationalist parties were expected to win most of the 60 seats in the new assembly Page 4

Giscard PLO plea

President Giscard d'Estaing said that the Palestine Liberation Organization must take part in negotiations for a just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East. The French President, who is visiting Amman, was speaking at a state banquet given in his honour by King Husain Page 6

Minister criticizes rate increases

Rate increases for the coming year were far higher than the Government wished, Mr Tom King, Minister for Local Government, told the Conservative Party's local government conference. He criticized Labour authorities for their apparent determination to ignore the need to economize Page 2

£13m food stockpile

A big increase in Government spending on civil defence this year will include £13m to replenish food stockpiles kept in depots throughout Britain in case of war. The stores include basics such as flour, sugar, refined fat, yeast and biscuits, Page 4

Phone tap inquiry

The Government is to set up an official inquiry into telephone tapping by state agencies, as the only satisfactory way to allay public fears about its incidence and growth. The Home Secretary will probably make a Commons statement in a fortnight Page 4

French union's plea

The largest French trade union is to appeal against a court ruling holding it responsible for loss of earnings of workers, prevented by pickets from entering their factory. Page 5

Mr Carter weighs up anti-inflation package

President Carter is working intensively on his new anti-inflation plan, which will include spending cuts for the next United States fiscal year starting in October. Apart from spending, credit controls are being considered, as well as new curbs on energy. The programme is expected to be announced before March 17. In Britain, Cambridge economists forecast a drop of 20 per cent in engineering output over the next three years Page 15

Tory rebellion threat: Senior ministers are not unduly concerned that backbenchers may revolt if the Budget fails to meet their expectations 2

Jobless help: Unions have been asked to study ways of assisting unemployed members 2

Paris: M George Marchais, leader of the French Communist Party, again fights of accusations that he voluntarily worked for the Nazis during the Second World War 5

Classified advertisements: Personal, pages 25, 26; Appointments, 22-24; Commercial properties, 23

Leader page, 13

Letters: On BBC music cuts, from the Master of the Queen's Music, and others; on fares for school buses, from Mr R. P. Welch; on the search for Mallory and Irvine, from Lord Hunt

Leading articles: Steel strike ballot; Namibia

Features, pages 6, 12
Eric Heffer on how Tito's example brought a fresh approach to European communism; Nicholas Ashford on the forces that prevent Mr Mugabe from moving too fast; and what should be the cost of a vote?

Sport, pages 8-10
Rugby Union: Scotland drop captain for England match; Tennis: Argentina beat United States in American Zone Davis Cup final; Cricket: Greg Chappell scores double century against Pakistan; Golf: Player beats Townsend in Ivory Coast playoff

Arts, page 11
Sydney Pollack interviewed by Glenys Roberts; Sir Steven Runciman's Mistra reviewed by Philip Howard: Michael Ratcliffe on Playhouse (BBC 2); Irving Wardle on The Dresser in Manchester

Obituary, page 14
The Right Rev Michael Parker, Alfred Andersch

Business News, pages 15-21
Financial Editor: International banking under pressure; investment trusts 20 years on

Ministers criticize councils for ignoring need to economize and fixing excessive rate levels

By Christopher Warman
Local Government Correspondent

Rate increases for the coming year were far higher than the Government wished, Mr Tom King, Minister for Local Government, told the Conservative Party local government conference in London on Saturday.

Both Mr King and Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, said that they were disappointed that councils had not trimmed their budgets more carefully, but they singled out Labour authorities for their sternest criticism because of their apparent determination to ignore the need to economize.

Mr Heseltine indicated clearly that his proposals for local government finance, which would enable the Government to penalize the big spenders would be carried through.

Mr King acknowledged the difficulties councils had in making economies because of pay awards, including comparability, the rate of inflation and interest rates.

"But even taking all these items into account, one must be disappointed at the even higher level of rate increases", he said. "The Government took great pains this year to make the fairest distribution of the rate support grant that it could to help local authorities in their battle against inflation."

That had not had the recognition it deserved. In addition, the figures for manpower still showed too little sign among local authorities of any serious effort to control recruitment, Mr King said.

In London, rate increases ranged between 10 and 50 per cent among the 12 Labour and 16 Conservative authorities that had so far fixed their rates. "With one small exception, all the Labour authorities are at the top of the list; all the Conservative authorities are the lower authorities.

"This pattern of Conservative moderation and Labour extravagance has been repeated right across the country. Nothing could have revealed more clearly the determination of Labour councils to spend and spend, regardless of the situation of the economy and without the slightest concern for the plight of their ratepayers", Mr King said.

Nothing could have demonstrated more clearly the importance of the Government's proposals to end the iniquitous practice under the rate support grant by which those spending the most could attract the greatest grant. The Government would be replying very shortly to local government's counter-proposals designed to avoid the block grant.

While most of the delegates quietly accepted the likelihood of the introduction of the Government's proposals, Sir Horace Cutler, leader of the Greater London Council, was fiercely critical. They were undemocratic and unworkable, he said.

"There is much in the local government Bill which spells disaster. The block grant proposal means that the Government and the Civil Service will be able to determine the spending levels for every authority in the country. It will turn almost every local government service into a national service locally administered."

Civil Service unions study strike plans

By David Felton
Labour Reporter

Civil Service unions are dusting off contingency plans for strike action as they face two crucial weeks of pay negotiations covering 500,000 workers, with the prospect looming of a confrontation with the Government.

The unions are waiting for the Government to announce what cash limit it plans to fix to cover Civil Service pay increases from April 1. It is understood that ministers have decided on 14 per cent, which compares with 18 to 20 per cent increases suggested in evidence from the independent Pay Research Unit.

It is not clear when the Government will announce the cash limit or what steps it will propose to meet the difference between the cash limit and the unit's evidence.

The most likely outcome would be an insistence on job cuts, which could mean the loss of more than 30,000 posts, besides the 39,000 over the next three years announced last year.

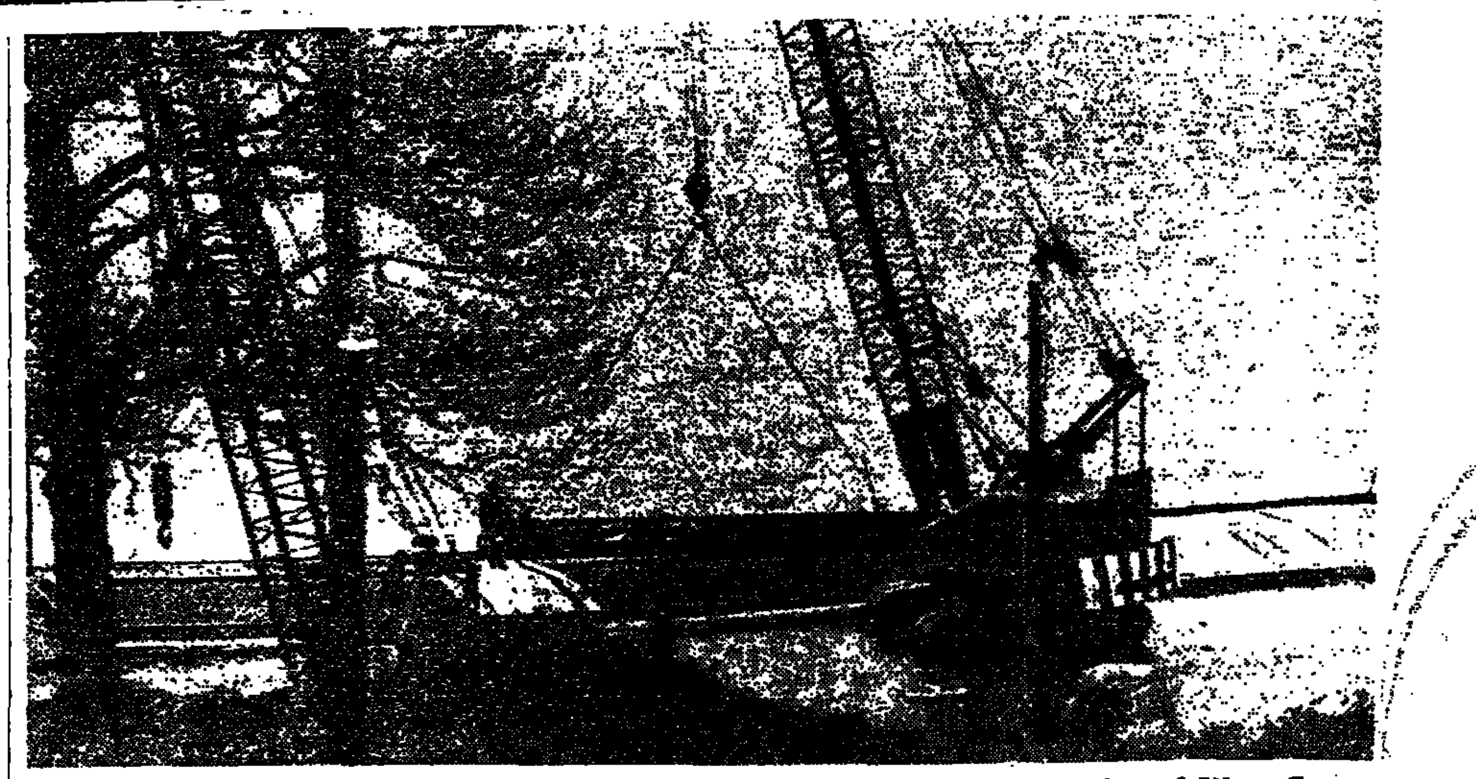
The second largest union in the Civil Service, the Society of Civil and Public Servants (SCPS), has told its members to meet this week to discuss a cal from the executive for authority to take industrial action if necessary.

The Civil and Public Services Association, the largest union, with 230,000 members, will discuss the pay negotiations and the effects of a cash limit at an executive meeting this week. Although there is a feeling among the senior officials of unions that industrial action should be avoided if possible, it is likely that if the Government refuses to meet the increases contained in the unit's evidence, some union action will start.

Union officials believe that in addition to staff cuts the Government has two other options to reclaim the difference between the cash limit and the increases they expect. The first would be to stagger increases throughout the year, and the second to disregard the pay research exercise completely.

The second option seems unlikely, as the Government has made clear that the cash limit would be fixed after ministers had taken into account pay research evidence.

In a circular to its members the SCPS says: "The society has contingency plans for industrial action. These are to be used as a last resort, but the situation is such that action may prove necessary.



Steel being unloaded on an east coast river on Saturday from the Elke Flint of West Germa

Average domestic rise will be £40

By Our Local Government Correspondent

Average household rate bills will be about £40 higher from next month, an increase of 27 per cent over this year, according to figures released by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy today.

There will be wide variations in different parts of the country, with inner London bearing the highest increases, but the figure, based on returns from 250 of the 403 rating authorities in England and Wales, is likely to remain the same when the full returns have been made.

Although ratepayers may not agree, Cipfa, the professional body to which most local government finance officers belong, believes that councils have done well to keep the rises down.

Mr Noel Hepworth, director of Cipfa, said that local authorities had on average made increases 3 per cent above the Government's expectations, which were based on 13 per cent inflation for the year.

"Considering that inflation is running more than 5 per cent above that level, and for local authority may run well in excess of that level because of the effect of comparability awards, to achieve average rate increases only 3 per cent above the Government's expectations represents a very creditable achievement by local authorities."

It is significant that in rate poundage terms the average non-domestic rate is increased from 98p to just over 119p. That was the figure Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, announced as the notional uniform rate against which he would measure local government's performance, and penalize those councils exceeding it by a substantial margin.

Mr Hepworth said that local government might not have agreed with the Government's assumption that inflation would be only 13 per cent, but had noot put up rates by the full amount to compensate for the level of inflation.

"This suggests that to keep rate rises down, local authorities must be drawing more heavily on their reserves than expected.

The figures show that the highest domestic rate increases, averaging 34 per cent, are recorded in inner London, representing a cash increase of £70. Rises include 49 per cent in Lambeth and 48 per cent in Lewisham.

Wales has the second highest percentage increase in domestic rates, but the smallest cash increase of £31, because of low rateable values.

In percentage terms, increases in the rest of England are in line with the national average. In cash terms increases averaging 50 per cent are recorded in outer London.

Average rate rises 1980-81 compared with 1979-80

Class of authority	Domestic 1979-80	Domestic 1980-81		Industrial and Commercial
	£	£	%	%
Inner London	207	277	34	24
Outer London	196	246	26	21
Metropolitan	135	173	28	23
Non-metropolitan (England)	152	191	25	21
Non-metropolitan (Wales)	97	128	32	22
Average, all authorities	152	193	27	22

Peers to sit late on schools Bill

By Our Political Staff

The House of Lords will sit late tonight on the committee stage of the Education Bill. Tomorrow it will sit all night.

There are 299 amendments on the marshalled list to be moved in committee and government business managers look with the greatest anxiety to the fate of clause 23, as they cannot rule out the possibility of defeat.

The news at the weekend that Lord Butler of Saffron Walden, the former Tory minister, is threatening to join forces with the Duke of Norfolk and some 40 other Roman Catholic and crossbench peers and the entire Opposition in opposing charges for school buses for the two eldest children of rural families must have given Tory business managers cause for concern.

"Even with the Government amendment, at £2.50 a child, this will cost £5 a week for families on top of everything else", Lord Butler said on Saturday. "Rural life has not been encouraged recently."

The Duke of Norfolk reacted angrily to remarks by ministers which suggested that the churches were seeking to claim "special privileges".

"The remarks are most iniquitous", he said on Saturday. "It has always been the case that rural life has been subsidized by the cushier town life."

Ministers not worried by talk of revolt

By Our Political Staff

Senior ministers were not unduly concerned yesterday about reports that the unrest among Tory backbenchers might turn into open revolt if the Chancellor's Budget statement and announcement of public expenditure cuts on March 26 failed to meet MPs' expectations.

Some of Mrs Thatcher's colleagues share the view of Mr James Callaghan, leader of the Opposition, that it is often better to have a majority of five than of 50.

Government business managers believe that their MPs, secure in the knowledge that less than 10 days ago the Tories handsomely defeated the Opposition censure motion, are for political and ideological reasons flexing their muscles to try to impress the Chancellor with their collective strength so that he may take their views into account in his Budget speech.

They know just as well as the Chancellor that the Budget statement has to all intents and purposes been written.

That is why Treasury ministers are not unduly concerned about the apparent warning of rising party disaffection given by Mr Edward du Cann, the chairman of the backbench 1922 committee, in a speech on Saturday to his constituents in Somerset.

Speaking at Weston-super-Mare, Dr du Cann, the MP for Taunton, was certainly critical of the "missed opportunity" of last year's Treasury spending cuts, which backbench Tory MPs regard as being far too limited.

"In too many cases it was the practical activities which were cut, while the long, heavy and expensive tail of the Administration remained intact", he said.

"Waiting lists at hospitals lengthen, the number of administrators remain the same. Road building is slashed by hundreds of millions of pounds, but the number of officials in the Transport Ministry has scarcely been touched. Our Navy is no longer the largest in the world, but the numbers needed to administer it are as large as ever", Mr du Cann said.

Another Conservative MP, Mr Robert McCrindle, vice-chairman of the backbench social services committee, last night called on the Chancellor to increase child allowances by £1 a week in the Budget.

One way to pay for that would be to cut down on bureaucracy, he said, echoing Mr du Cann's call for the number of civil servants to be reduced rather than the services.

Mr McCrindle, the MP for Brentwood and Ongar, said: "The majority of Tory MPs will be disappointed if child allowances are not increased by £1 in the Budget because that is the figure needed to keep pace with inflation.

TUC seeks ways to aid unemploye

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Reporter

The Trades Union Congre considering the revival of union committees for the employed as part of a nev iriative to step up the lev assistance to jobless members and former mem

Mr Len Murray, the T general secretary, has wr to the 112 affiliated unions ing them to suggest way which advice and inform on social security benefits training opportunities for unemployed can be improv

The TUC has been aware of criticism that unions neglect the unempl at the expense of providin vices to members in Although most unions unemployed members to membership, often with rec subscriptions, a substa minority do not.

One proposal under sideration is to reestablisl funct trades council commi for the unemployed. Such mittees were first set up early 1970s and although were considered successfu union leaders, at least in of high unemployment, lasted more than a year.

Their main purposes we press local authorities t pand job opportunities

A paper endorsed by TUC's social insurance co tee suggests that "the increase in unemployment warrant) the launching similar initiative today". paper says that for suc initiative to succeed there need for support from the

Leaflets are proposed c ing social security, unem ment and supplementary fits; general advice on ho cope with unemployment formation on job centres, cation and retraining facil and specific problems m cases of racial and sex crimination, and by the abled.

The paper says there is information on the genera vices available from unio the unemployed, but it ci survey carried out by the when it was compiling evi to the royal commissio legal services.

Of the unions that re 35 said they allowed men to remain in the union unemployed. A total o excused such members contributions and eight all reduced subscriptions.

Labour left makes gains at Scottish party conference

From Ronald Faux
Perth

The left wing of the Labour Party in Scotland emerged strengthened from the annual conference which ended in Perth yesterday.

Efforts by both the extreme militants and the Campaign for Labour Victory, representing the opposite end of the Scottish spectrum, failed to win an influential representation on the party's executive.

Mr George Galloway, Labour Party organizer in Dundee and a left-winger, defeated Dr J. Dickson Mabon, MP for Greenock and Port Glasgow, in the ballot for vice-chairman.

"This is a marked success for the left and means the party is on its proper course. It has rejected the extremes of Trotskyites and other militants. I hope now that the Labour movement in Scotland will be better organized to make a really effective protest against the actions of the Government", Mr Galloway said.

The defeat of Dr Dickson Mabon by 18 votes to 9 was a remarkable result for Mr Galloway, who is chairman of the Labour coordinating committee in Scotland and of the recently launched weekly newspaper, the *Dundee Standard*. At 25 he is the youngest vice-chairman of the Scottish executive.

Some extremists among the constituency candidates for the party executive came close to election but the lobbying efforts of the right-wingers had less impact. They held a fringe meeting at which Dr David Owen, the former Foreign Secretary, attacked the left wing, saying the party was not prepared to have narrow minded, unrepresentative, authoritarian views that were not supported by the broad mass of the party foisted on it.

The right-wingers produced a "slate" of candidates they favoured for the executive, a tactic normally adopted by the left. Only three of the 10 candidates were elected. Yesterday delegates reaffirmed their outright opposition to the European Economic Community. The party executive supported a resolution labelling the EEC as a fundamentally anti-socialist body that imposed colossal burdens on the working population in Scotland.

Mr Harry McMahon, for the executive, said the Community had been an unmitigated disaster. But Mr David Scott, East Kilbride, said there was no real alternative to remaining a member.

First steps towards a freedom of information Act

Fabian plan for open government

By Peter Hennessy

A plan for gradual, experimental introduction of freedom of information legislation in Britain by a future Labour government is proposed in a Fabian Society pamphlet published today. It seeks to balance the public's "right to know" against the requirements of efficient administration, and emphasizes the need to break down bureaucratic resistance to a public right of access.

The pamphlet's author, Mr Trevor Barnes, a BBC journalist who spent a year studying United States freedom of information legislation as a Kennedy Scholar at Harvard University recommends a parliamentary timetable of three phases:

1.—The immediate introduction of a statutory instrument requiring all departments to abide by the terms of the Croham Directive, the existing Whitehall guideline on open government, and its results to be monitored.

2.—The passing of a Preliminary Official Information Act establishing a code of practice for open government to be scrutinized by an information ombudsman and a parliamentary committee on official information.

3.—After an experimental period of three to four years, a final Official Information Act would be passed incorporating the wisdom of experience. Disputes between departments and the information ombudsman would be adjudicated by an information appeals committee of two High Court judges and three MPs, one from each major party.

Mr Trevor Barnes: Studied American legislation.

Mr Barnes says a right of individual access to personal files held by the Government should be included in the code of practice. He also urges that the 30-year rule for official documents, established by the Public Records Act, 1967, should be reduced to 15 years by the preliminary Act. After five years, material labelled "confidential" (or "restricted") would be declassified automatically unless a departmental review board stipulated otherwise.

The plan emphasizes the need for a smooth, staged transition to freedom of information in Britain. Mr Barnes writes:

"Bureaucrats accustomed to secrecy as a habit would have an opportunity to adjust their attitudes. This should be encouraged in their training: at the moment informing the public is seen as secondary rather than central to decision making . . . the Code of Practice would help a smooth administrative shift to the final Act. Indexes of available documents could be prepared, staff trained to deal with information requests and more accurate estimates as to cost obtained."

The preliminary Act would limit penalties for unauthorized disclosures to carefully defined areas inside six categories: defence, internal security, foreign relations, currency and reserves, law enforcement and confidences of the citizen. Mr Barnes also suggests that section 1 of the Official Secrets Act, 1911, should be separated from freedom of information legislation and refashioned as an Espionage Act.

Open Up!, by Trevor Barnes, Fabian tract 467. Fabian Society, 11 Dartmouth Street, London SW1H 9BN. 65p.

Couple's home to be razed

Ten days after Mr Denzil Evans bought his council house in Welwyn Garden City he heard that it was to be demolished with 529 others.

Welwyn-Hatfield Council, Hertfordshire, says that the houses are in such poor condition that the best policy is to knock them down and rebuild them. It has earmarked £20m for the scheme.

Mr Evans, aged 48, and his wife said yesterday that the first they knew of the demolition plan was when they read their local newspaper. They have lived in Mill Green Road, Welwyn Garden City, for 11 years and bought their house from the council for £15,800, a 20 per cent discount.

They intended to modernize the three-bedroom house, and have spent £2,000 on fitted carpets and a new kitchen.

He acknowledged that some houses in the area were in poor condition, but said that his was not. He is asking the council to find him another house.

Mr Leslie Asquith, the council's chief executive, declined to comment.

Supporters hurt

Sixteen people were slightly injured on Saturday when a safety barrier gave way during the Scottish FA Cup quarter-final match between Berwick and Hibernian at Berwick-upon-Tweed.

Oxford student's post

Miss Lesley Riddoch, aged 20, a second-year politics, philosophy and economics student at Wadham College, has been elected president of the Oxford University Students' Union.

'Poor service' in shoe shops

By Our Consumer Affairs Correspondent

More than a third of visits to shoe shops to buy children's shoes are abortive, according to a survey published today by the National Federation of Consumer Groups.

Its report says that standards of service were disappointingly low in branches of multiple retailers, and that very few shoppers were given any advice about shoe care.

The federation says shop staff should have more training, and shops should stock a greater variety of types and sizes, or at least offer to order the shoes if they cannot provide a correct fitting from stock.

It concludes that its survey "confirms parents' long-standing grumbles that shoe shopping with children is unnecessarily difficult".

Buying Children's Shoes Survey Report (NFCG, 70-76 Alcester Road South, Birmingham, B14 7PT. £5).

Duchess leaves hospital

The Duchess of Gloucester left St Mary's Hospital, in Paddington, London on Saturday, a week after giving birth to her third child, a daughter.

The duchess said the baby, 7lb 2oz at birth and twelfth in line to the throne, was very well.

Call for action on imports

Continued from page 1

Mr Sirs went on to accuse the Government of deliberately wanting to create industrial deserts in those parts of the country where trade unionism and socialism were strong. "The Tories claim to be patriots, but they are washing their hands of industry in this country. We are the true patriots", he said.

The only other speaker to raise a significant cheer at the rally was Mr Clive Jenkins, general secretary of the Association of Scientific, Technical, and Managerial Staffs, who was conspicuously clad in a fluorescent orange jacket bearing the legend, "ASTMS for the TUC and freedom".

The cheer came when Mr Jenkins said: "I think we may have to have physical action to prevent cheap imports from coming in".

Earlier Mr Jenkins said: "This is a disloyel government, disloyal to our people and to our institutions. In other times it would have been impeached."

Mr David Basnett, chairman of the TUC's economic committee and general secretary of the National Union of Public Employees, said: "This Government wants to make trade unions worse than criminals."

As the colourful banners were carefully folded away for next time and a lorry arrived to take away the small mountain of discarded placards that had accumulated behind Nelson's column, a senior police officer said that the march had been pleasantly peaceful. Only three arrests were made during the march and rally.

Our Political Staff writes: Mr Nigel Lawson, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, said yesterday that the main cause of Britain's economic difficulties was the attempt by the TUC to push wage claims beyond the level that companies could afford. He insisted that government measures, however unpopular, were steps that had to be taken.

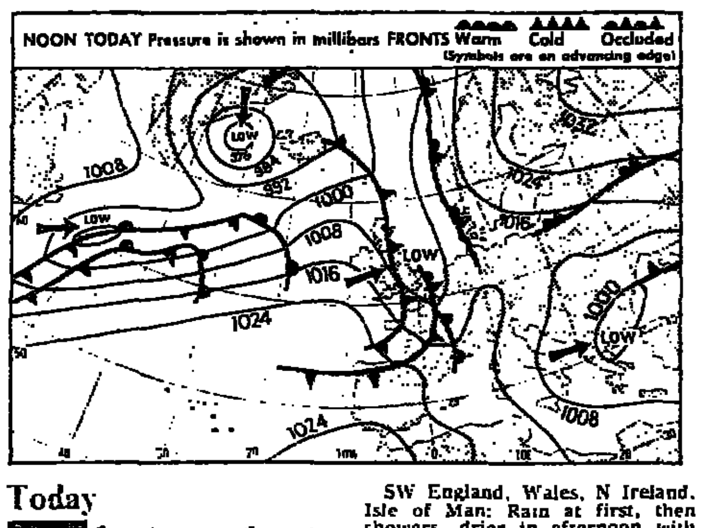
He said on the BBC radio programme, *The World This Weekend*, that the Tory policy of curbing the money supply was essential. It had, indeed, been advocated by Mr Denis Healey, the last Labour Chancellor.

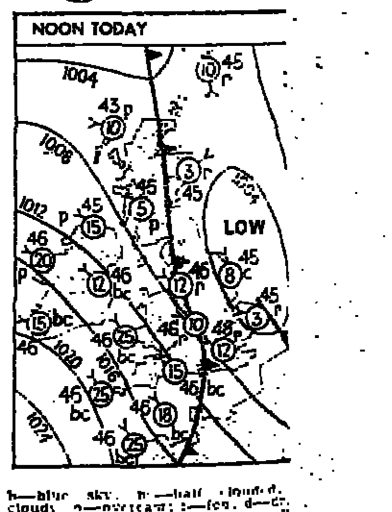
Car removal charges rise

Drivers were reminded yesterday by the Department of Transport that from tomorrow the charge when illegaly parked cars were removed from a motorway would rise by £6 to £30.

The cost in London would go up by £7 to £29, and elsewhere in the country from £20 to £27.

Weather forecast and recordings





Today

Sun rises: 6.26 am Sun sets: 5.57 pm
Moon rises: 1.48 am Moon sets: 10.47 am
New moon: March 16.

Lighting up: 6.27 pm to 5.54 am

High Water: London Bridge, 6.42 am, 6.0m; 7.12 pm, 6.0m. Avonmouth, 11.47 am, 10.0m. Dover, 3.41 am, 5.5m; 4.27 pm, 5.2m. Hull, 11.19 am, 5.7m; 11.56 pm, 5.6m. Liverpool, 2.16 am, 7.5m; 4.44 pm, 7.4m.

1 Foot = 0.3048m   1m = 3.2808ft.

A depression will move E across Britain.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, East Anglia, SE and E England: Early frost, soon becoming cloudy, with occasional rain; wind S, fresh, veering NW, strong; max temp 5° to 6°C (41° to 43°F).

Midlands, NW, Central N and Central S England, Channel Islands: Outbreaks of rain, becoming brighter and drier during afternoon; wind S, moderate, veering NW, strong, but gale in exposed parts; max temp 7° to 8°C (45° to 46°F).

SW England, Wales, N Ireland, Isle of Man: Rain at first, then showers, drier in afternoon with sunny periods; wind NW, strong, locally gale, backing W; max temp 7° to 9°C (45° to 48°F).

Lake District, Glasgow, Argyll, NW and SW Scotland: Rain or sleet with snow on hills at first, sunny intervals and showers by afternoon; wind variable, becoming W, moderate or fresh; max temp 6° to 7°C (43° to 45°F).

Borders, NE England, Edinburgh, Dundee, Central Highlands, Moray, NE Scotland: Sleet, but snow on hills, drier later; wind mostly SW or W, moderate; max temp 4° to 6°C (39° to 43°F).

Aberdeen, Orkney, Shetland: Wintry showers, prolonged at times; wind SW to W, moderate; max temp 3° to 5° (37° to 41°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Further rain in N and W, a little rain in SE, but mostly dry and rather mild.

Sea passages: Strait of Dover, S North Sea, English Channel (E): Wind S, veering NW, strong; sea rough.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind mostly NW, strong, possibly gale for a time; sea rough or very rough.

b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; pr—periodical rain with snow.

Saturday

London: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 8°C (46°F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 5°C (41°F). Humidity, 6 pm, 75 per cent. Rain, 24 hr to 6 pm, 0.11 in. Sun, 24 hr to 6 pm, 0.5 hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, [illegible] millibars, rising.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 11°C (52°F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 5°C (41°F). Humidity, 6 pm, 56 per cent. Rain, 24 hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun, 24 hr to 6 pm, [illegible] hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, [illegible] millibars, rising.

1,000 millibars = 29.53 in.

Overseas selling prices

[illegible]

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; th, thunder.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Akrotiri	s	18	64	Cardiff	f	9	48	Jersey	s	9	48	Naples	th	11	52
Algiers	s	17	63	Cologne	r	6	43	Lisbon	s	13	55	Nice	s	15	59
Amsterdm	c	6	43	Copenhga	c	2	36	Locarno	s	14	57	Oslo	c	2	36
Athens	r	15	59	Dublin	f	9	48	London	c	6	43	Paris	c	9	48
Barcelona	s	17	63	Edinburgh	f	8	46	Luxembrg	c	7	45	Reykjavik	c	1	34
Beirut	s	16	61	Florence	c	9	48	Madrid	s	13	55	Rome	f	14	57
Belfast	f	8	46	Funchal	c	16	61	Majorca	f	15	59	Ronldswy	s	8	46
Berlin	d	[illegible]	[illegible]	Geneva	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Malaga	s	15	59	Stockholm	[illegible]	-1	30
Biarritz	c	13	55	Gibraltar	s	18	64	Malta	f	15	59	Venice	f	13	54
Brmngham	s	3	37	Guernsey	s	9	48	Manchstr	f	8	46	Vienna	r	5	41
Bristol	s	10	50	Helsinki	s	-4	25	Moscow	s	-6	21	Warsaw	c	3	37
Brussels	c	8	46	Innsbruck	c	4	39	Munich	r	4	39	Zurich	c	5	41
Budapest	c	7	45	Istanbul	f	11	52								

HOME NEWS

Big rise in civil defence spending includes £13m to replenish stockpiles of strategic foods

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

A big increase in government spending on civil defence this year will include £13m to replenish strategic food stockpiles kept by the Government in depots throughout the *country in case of war.*

That is almost as much as the £14.6m to which total spending on civil defence had sunk in 1978-79, a steady drop from even the 1974-75 figure of £27.2m (at 1979 survey prices).

The plan is that in the pre-attack period local authorities would be told the location and *content of the stockpile in* their areas. No gastronomic treat would be in store. The stores include basics to keep alive hungry bombed out survivors: flour, sugar, refined fat, yeast and special biscuits.

A Home Office circular (*ES1/1979*) *says*: "*These com*modities have been chosen for their value in a post-strike diet as sources of energy and nutrition. They do not constitute a balanced diet, nor are the quantities related to the needs of the population for a *particular period*".

The first meals after attack would be of hot tea, hot soup, and biscuits or bread.

The government holds limited stocks of hammer mills for simple processing of grain to a form suitable for use at emergency feeding centres, and also mobile bakeries with generators.

Once central government had ceased to operate after a nuclear attack regional and subregional *commissioners in their under*ground headquarters would be responsible for controlling and releasing *food* from the national stockpile, stocks dispersed under ministry plans, other large stocks which it had been thought impossible or unnecess*ary to move, any food imports,* supplies from other regions and supplies on farms.

But planners foresee that "*for a considerable time*", probably for several months, food distribution would have to be confined to emergency feeding centres for the provision, initially, of basic meals.

Emergency feeding could be orgnaized only when lack of *fallout permitted movement* (say, from seven to 21 days after nuclear attack) and sufficient food was available.

The basic aim would be to provide each day one meal of the stew type for each person at an emergency feeding *centre; but the ultimate objec*tive would be to make people responsible for their own feeding arrangements. The Government would not be able to guarantee that ingredients would be available for balanced meals.

Government plans say it is "most unlikely" that food would be available before attack in sufficient quantity to permit local authorities to build up stocks for emergency feeding after attack; "but any residue of the school meal service stocks not required for the wartime headquarters could be used".

There would probably be no electricity, no gas and very *little oil of a type suitable for* improvised cooking. In some areas supplies of coal might be available; in others wood or rubbish might be the only available fuel.

According to the circular, the Government's *intention is that guidance to local authorities on* improvised cooking methods, nutritional aspects of emergency feeding and simple methods of food preservation would be provided by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Guidance to the public *would fall to local authorities.*

At county and district levels requisitioning plans would be activated and security arranged *for food stocks. One of the* peacetime tasks of local authorities is to list premises *not included in ministry plans* where food might be available for requisition.

The Government has advised local authorities that it would be prudent to plan on the assumption that no significant food imports would be received *for some time and that all* areas, even where no physical damage had been suffered, would have to rely on emergency feeding arrangements.

In the preattack period the public would be advised as *part of the government cam*paign of mass information to conserve stocks of food in their homes for use after attack.

No arrangements could ensure that every surviving household would have, say, 14 days' supply of food after atttack. *But the Government says that* even without food many would survive for quite long periods provided they were not too long without water.

An annex to Home Office circular ES 6/1976 says that the sabotage of some large, long-*distance pipelines and key* pumping installations is possible. Any widespread nuclear attack would quickly disrupt the water and sewerage systems. If tap supplies were not available, the circular suggests using tanks, tankers, local wells, streams and *other sources.*

Water authorities have records for their areas of a national survey of the location and yields of all wells and boreholes *in addition* to their knowledge of the capacity or flow of reservoirs, rivers and streams. A small stockpile of water supply equipment is kept for use after attack.

Photograph by Daniel Meadows

Timothy Casey (right) with other volunteers yesterday relaying the track at the Liverpool Road station, Manchester, to enable the Flying Scotsman and other famous engines to steam in for the Great Railway Exhibition starting on August 2.

Government decides to set up an inquiry into telephone tapping

By John Groser

The Government has decided that the only satisfactory way to allay public fears about the incidence and growth of telephone tapping by state agencies is to *hold an official inquiry.*

Some weeks ago Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, promised that he would make a full statement on the matter *before the Easter recess.* That statement to the Commons, probably in two weeks, will explain the reasoning behind, as well as the extent of, the pro*posed* inquiry into telephone tapping.

Apparently there has been a great deal of *resistance to Mr* Whitelaw's proposal for a public inquiry, not least from the security and espionage services, the police and the Board of *Inland Revenue.*

The Home Secretary's concern has been to provide an obvious response to the public anxiety that telephone tapping has been *practised much more* extensively than the agencies have admitted.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher's assurances to backbench MPs last month and subsequently in public that no elected representative of the people was having his telephone tapped have assuaged neither parliamentary nor public opinion. Both the Prime Minister and the Home Secretary have said that tapping is under strict control.

That said, there remains acute anxiety about the capacity of the Home Office efficiently to control the grant*ing of tapping warrants in view* of the numbers alleged to be involved. There is also considerable doubt about the legality of allowing telephone tapping.

The last *comprehensive* inquiry into the interception of communications was undertaken by the Birkett committee in 1957.

Its report concluded: "We are satisfied that interception is highly selective and that it is *used only where there is good* reason to believe that a serious offence or security interest is involved".

The committee's main con*cerns, apart from espionage,* had been diamond smuggling and ensuring that communists and fascists did not join the Civil Service.

Now, *however*, the Government accepts that the use to which information obtained by interception is put has assumed an importance greater than the Birkett committee devoted to the subject.

Lord Birkett and his colleagues accepted that the annual figures for interceptions should not be made public, with the result that since 1956 there has been no official information about the number of telephone taps authorized by the Home Secretary.

It seems inconceivable that such a restricted view could *be taken by a subsequent com*mittee of inquiry. Newspaper reports, particularly in the weekly *New Statesman*, have alleged that the security services have had almost a free hand in interception.

Last month Mr Robert Cryer, *the Labour MP for Keighley,* introduced a private members' Bill to outlaw unauthorized tapping and to tighten controls over "legal" tapping. It could *be that Mr Whitelaw's statement* and proposals will draw the sting, as it were, from Mr Cryer's Bill by proposing an independent inquiry.

Mr Cryer *said at the week*end that an official inquiry into telephone tapping would not allay fears over the issue. He urged Mr Whitelaw to introduce legislation so that "Parliament can once again take charge of the situation.

"An inquiry will *shut* the whole thing up for a few months.

"An inquiry ought to have among its terms of reference *the sort of legislation which* will make the Commons once again take charge of the situation.

The two words that can condemn patients for years

Mental handicap services 'at crisis'

By John Roper
Health Services Correspondent

Two words only. "No room", frequently condemn patients in special hospitals such as Broadmoor and Rampton to years in those institutions instead of treatment in ordinary National *Health Service hospitals.*

Some regional hospital authorities use the words every time they are asked to take a handicapped patient from a special *hospital, according to* Mrs Susanne Dell, a lecturer at the Institute of Psychiatry, commissioned by the Department of Health and Social Security to *investigate the transfer of* patients.

At the beginning of this year there were 183 patients in the special hospitals established to *care, under maximum security,* for men and women found to be particularly dangerous, violent or criminally disposed, who should in senior doctors' opinion have been discharged to ordinary hospital, home or community care.

In the view of Mind (the National Association for Mental Health), ministers' response to the report—setting up a seminar and further staff discus*sions*—*is a total failure to act* to right a national scandal.

The Department of Health and Social Security, as managers of the special hospitals, knew *long before Mind not only* what was wrong but how to put it right, Mr Tony Smythe, director of Mind, says.

Ministers knew that there were patients in the special hospitals who should not be there. They knew about the "swap system", under which an ordinary NHS hospital would take a *patient* from a special hospital only on an exchange basis or an understanding of "favours to come" in getting a patient into a special hospital.

They knew also of the tremendous pressure on the overcrowded special hospitals and the log jam of patients who ought to be cared for else*where.*

Answers include, in Mind's view, charging local health authorities for patients kept in special hospitals because there *was no place for them outside*; and insistence by the Secretary of State that health authorities perform their function and provide a service for patients re*gardless of from where they* came.

Mrs Dell found the difficulty of finding places in hospitals for the mentally handicapped *dominated the transfer of* patients from the special hospitals.

"From all over the country came the message that the *inadequacy of mental handicap* services had reached crisis point", her report says. In response to national policy and staff pressures, hospitals were *trying to reduce overcrowding* and increase staff to patient ratios.

That could not be done by discharging patients, because local authority facilities were said everywhere to be totally insufficient. Admissions were therefore restricted. Some hospitals exercised a total ban and others allowed one admission only for every three or four discharges. It was not surprising that patients awaiting admission from a special hospital were treated *as low priority cases.*

Long and hopeless delays were caused, and the difficulties were getting worse every year. Yet the detention of *patients in a special hospital* was indefensible, unless it was necessary.

Procedures under which outside hospitals should agree to *take patients from special* hospitals were ignored. The reality was that it was the hospital consultant and his staff who determined who was admitted. If they did not want a patient he would not be admitted. Reasons given for a refusal varied from "no room" to "*not in our* catchment area": any reason, including postal delay, was given for delaying a decision for months or even years.

A main *conclusion Mrs Dell* makes is that if an "outside" medical consultant can be persuaded to visit the patient awaiting transfer from a special *hospital, the chance of the* transfer taking place is greatly enhanced.

Transfer of Special Hospital Patients to NHS Hospitals (Special Hospitals Research Unit, 119 Camberwell Road, London, SE5).

£20,000 asked for Gibbons carving once in St Paul's

By Frances Gibb

Yet another piece of St Paul's Cathedral, this time a wooden ceiling carved by the leading English baroque sculptor, Grinling Gibbons, has come up for sale.

Advertised in the *International Herald-Tribune*, the ceiling is on offer at £20,000, an offer *museums in this coun*try have neither the money nor interest to meet.

The intricately carved ceiling, festooned with fruit and shells in true Gibbons style, is stored in London in two halves, which together make up a rectangle measuring 17 ft by 13 ft.

It was once sited underneath the cathedral organ, when that was in its original position, as in Wren's design, beside the famous *Tijou Gates. The Vic*torians divided the organ and moved it, and the Gibbons ceiling was put in the crypt.

The ceiling is owned by Mr *John Brandler, a dealer from* Brentwood, Essex, whose purchases from St Paul's include several hundred Victorian chairs by W. Skull, of High Wycombe, and a large Victorian altar-piece or reredos, designed by the nineteenth century archi*tect, Bodley, which was broken* into several pieces during the Second World War.

They were cheaply acquired then compared to the prices they would fetch today, particularly in America. Mr Brandler is keen for them to stay in Britain, but unwanted objects go abroad.

Most of the rush-seated chairs, stamped SPC, have been sold, including two to the Victoria and Albert Museum, one for £45 and the other for £30, but the average price is about *£15. They were bought* for about £6 each but have been restored.

The altar-piece, which includes statues of St Peter and *St Paul, has been lent to Cart*wright Hall, part of Bradford city museum, where it will shortly go on display.

The sales have brought protests from bodies like the Victorian Society. Besides St Paul's, furniture has also been sold by *Lincoln, York* and Canterbury cathedrals.

The authorities at St Paul's argued that objects were sold only because they were dam*aged, worn out, or redundant.* Commander Charles Shears, registrar at St Paul's, said the aim was to raise money for developments such as setting up a treasury to display the diocesan plate.

Mr Brandler bought the ceil*ing five years ago, and it is* likely to be one of the last disposable artifacts from the cathedral to appear on the market.

Million seek electricity slot meters

By Our Consumer Affairs Correspondent

A million more electricity consumers would *like* slot meters, the Electricity Consumers' Council claims in a discussion paper published today.

The council says that although meters are the most popular form of easy-payment scheme, and could improve the cash-flow for electricity boards, boards do little or nothing to encourage their use.

The boards also often refuse *to provide slot meters even* when they are requested.

The council acknowledges that coin-operated meters cause security and administrative difficulties, but suggests that many of the difficulties might be overcome by using repeater *meters on external walls, or* meters operated by self-cancelling tokens.

It recommends that prepayment meters should be adver*tised as widely as other pay*ment schemes, and should be available to everyone on request.

Four saved by helicopter from Ben Nevis

Four climbers from Cheshire were rescued unharmed by heli*copter yesterday after spending* the night on a ledge high on Ben Nevis. Earlier one of the four had dangled at the end of a rope after falling from the ledge.

The climbers are: Mr James Gregson, aged 32, a teacher, *of Shrewsbury Road, Sale*; Mr Gavin Anderson, aged 37, a teacher, of Beach Court, Sale; Mr *Dudley Moore*, an accountant, of Broad Hill Close, Bramhall; and Mr David Tracey, aged 26, a surveyor, of Chester Avenue, Sale.

On Saturday a helicopter recovered the body of Major Christopher Parsons, aged 29, *of the Royal Military Academy* Sandhurst, from the foot of a 400ft drop. He had not been seen since setting out alone on Wednesday on a ski trip in the Cairngorms.

Rescuers also recovered the body of Mr James Young, aged *47, a coachbuilder, of Windsor* Road, Falkirk, who was killed when he fell 1,000ft while climbing with a companion on Binnein Mor, near Fort William.

Child benefit rise of £1.15 urged

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

An increase of £1.15 a week in child benefit should be the top priority in the Budget, Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is told today *in a letter from the National* Council for One-Parent Families.

That would not give hard pressed families a real increase, the council says; but it would compensate them for inflation between the last increase in April, 1979, and November, 1980, *the earliest time the* Government has said the benefit could be raised again.

The Government is under strong pressure to raise child *benefit this year. It is believed* to be considering increases of 70p or 75p, which would be less than the amount needed to compensate for inflation.

Miss Jane Streather, director of the council, urges the Chancellor to restore the value of child benefits *in* November, and says he has no other means of helping families with children directly.

Increases of £1.15, which would raise the weekly benefit to £5.15 a child, would cost £645m, of which £42m would *go to one-parent families. Miss* Streather suggests the increase could be partly financed by *abolishing the married man's* tax allowance.

The child benefit increase, which adds £2.50 a week to the £4 child benefit paid for the *first eligible child in a one*-parent family, should be raised to £3.60 a week, *she says. It should also be renamed the* "one-parent family benefit" to encourage more claims; only six out of 10 one-parent families claimed the benefit.

The council also wants changes to the supplementary benefits system for one-parent families, and the maternity grant raised to help all mothers.

Car makers on target for 10% fuel economy by 1985

By Peter Waymark
Motoring Correspondent

Car manufacturers are on target to achieve the 10 per cent increase in milage a gallon by *1985 they have promised the* Government as a contribution to its energy saving campaign.

In the first year of the commitment, to last October, the *average consumption* of new cars sold in Britain improved from 28.47 to 29 miles a gallon, according to calculations by the Department of Energy.

That represents a gain of 1.9 per cent and the department estimates that it could mean petrol *savings* of about eight million gallons a year. Further savings are expected as new and more efficient models replace older cars.

The commitment *to a 10 per* cent improvement has been *given by the Society of Motor* Manufacturers and Traders and covers all leading British car makers as well as a dozen importers.

*The average fuel consump*tion figure is obtained by combining the three official figures for each model which the Department of Energy has issued *since April, 1978.* These are: for an urban driving cycle, at a constant 56 mph, and at a constant 75 mph.

Manufacturers are planning to save fuel by making engines more efficient, reducing the weight of vehicles and designing smoother body shapes

But they point out that the full impact of such measures is unlikely to be felt by the motorist because of the need to *meet more stringent safety and* emission laws.

Computer speeds up fire-fighting missions

From John Chartres
Manchester

The United Kingdom's second biggest fire brigade is saving a minute on call-outs by using a computer. The Greater Manchester Fire Service say, the computer, which came into service last September, has also freed its radio communications network, which had become overloaded.

Crews now have instant information about the many special hazards they face from *fires* involving chemicals in the heavily industrialized area of 500 square miles in which nearly three million people live and work.

Other fire authorities, including Greater London, have been studying Greater Manchester's *system and several* are expected to place orders for computers in the next year or so. Intense competition for the contracts is likely between computer manufacturers.

The Greater Manchester Fire Service, which took over 10 brigades after local government reorganization in *1974*, chose to install a computer-based mobilizing system after deciding that its 41 stations and more than a hundred fire engines dealing with about 50,000 calls a year would have to be controlled from a single centre.

The system cost £750,000 and was built by the military systems division of Ferranti, which has a headquarters and factory in Greater Manchester. A team of women control operators can call out 50 or more appliances through typewriter-*style keyboards and visual dis*play units, and direct them to precise map references among *60,000* streets.

Mrs Marjorie Counsell, the *service's principal fire control* officer, who has had 20 years' experience of earlier mobilizing methods, most based on the RAF fighter control system dating back to the Battle of Britain, says that she and her team of 82 operators are completely happy with the computer, although they had some doubts at first.

One of the biggest assets of the system is that the crowded radio networks no longer *become* jammed with calls from officers in charge of fire engines reporting their move*ments in detail.*

All Greater Manchester fire engines are equipped with "data transmission boxes", which on the press of a button *inform the computer, and* thereby the control centre, when they are on their way to a fire, when *they have arrived* and when they are free for another task.

The computer's memory bank also enables operators to obtain *information* on what sort of chemicals or other hazards exist in any building or installation in the county and advice on the correct way to deal with them.

The control operators receive 999 calls through lightweight headsets, mobilize the appropriate appliances through their keyboards and then remain in touch with the fire appliances and senior officers' cars by radio.

All their messages are displayed on the visual display unit screens, can be "recalled" if required and are printed out for permanent record.

In the fire stations the typewritten call-out messages chatter through input terminals simultaneously with the ringing of the alarm bells. *The officer* in charge of the station rips the message off the printer as he runs to his appliance, having in front of him a precisely worded *instruction complete with a* detailed map reference, which he can read off from his own copy of the service's 270-page street atlas.

The system is claimed by Greater Manchester and by Ferranti to be the first of its kind in the United Kingdom, and the most advanced in Europe, possibly in the world.

WEST EUROPE

Slow start to polling in Basques' first election for 40 years

San Sebastian, Spain, March 9.—The Basque region of Spain voted today to elect its first *regional parliament and end 40* years of direct rule from Madrid.

Results are due tomorrow. The nationalist parties were expected to win most of the 60 seats in the new assembly. Opinion polls predicted that the moderate Basque Nationalist Party (PNV) would top the poll and *its leader*, Señor Carlos Garaicoechea, aged 41, would form the region's first government since the 1936-39 civil war.

The Basque country briefly had a government, but not a parliament, before General Franco crushed home rule and instituted four decades of cen*tralist dictatorship.* Since the general's death in November 1975, the region has been plagued by political violence and a deepening economic crisis.

Twenty-eight people have been killed in the region this year, 18 of them by the terrorist group ETA in a continuing fight for an independent Marxist Basque state. There has been a recent lull in the *killing and political sources said* ETA waes trying not to prejudice the chances of the pro-independence coalition Herri Batasuna (Union of the People) *in today's election.*

No incidents were reported in the early hours of polling which began lightly as driving rain swept across the th Basque provinces of Vizc Guipuzcoa and Alava.

Among the first to brave wintery weather was Se Jesus Maria de Leibaola, a 83, who returned to Spain fr France three months ago af heading a Basque governm in exile during the Fra dictatorship.

Señor Leizaola, a candid of the PNV, told reporte "This is an historic day Euskadi (the Basque count a day in which the Bas people will decide on tl immediate future."

The elections are expec *to confirm the* PNV as the gest party in the region. general elections a year it won *27 per cent* of the v

But *disaffection* among 1 oues with the pace of dev tion of powers from Mac could damage the standing the two main *national* part the ruling Union of the De cratic Centre (UCD) and opposition Workers Soci Party (PSOE). The UCD 17 per cent of the Basque last year and the PSOE 19 cent.

The elections will also the *strength* of Herri Batas which, since capturing 15 cent of the vote last year, been *split* by internal dis sion. A falloff in support Herri Batasuna would prob favour the *other* main Bas party, *Euskadiko Eskerra* Basque Left) which has c paigned strongly for the rad nationalist vote.—Reuter.

Venetians again promised help in saving their city

From John Earle
Rome, March 9

Once again, a Minister of Pub*lic Works* has visited Venice from Rome and promised the people a *commission* report on how to protect the city from the increasingly serious problem of flooding from the Adriatic.

Signor Franco Nicolazzi, a Social Democrat, announced at the weekend that a commission *of experts he has appointed* should reach its conclusions by October. This should allow contracts to be signed by Spring, 1981 for the first stage of works *costing more than £110m.*

The news would be welcome were it not for the precedent of Signor Gaetano Stammati, his Christian Democrat predecessor, *who said in Venice in Novem*ber, 1978, that he was setting up a commission of experts to report back within four months so that work could start by end of 1979.

No such commission was announced.

Flooding, with its implicat for the life of the city, its *the industry on the mainl* and the natural environmer the lagoon, has been studie detail since 1975.

In that year the Min launched an international for projects to preserve hydro-geological equilibriu the lagoon and to protect Ve from floods. The best kn firms in Italian civil engi ing were among the five sortia which responded and *mitted projects in Decen* 1976.

But the Ministry's sp adjudicatory commission, w did not visit Venice, chos *reject them* all.

Few Venetians have any fidence left in the words of ticians.

Warrant issued for Nice casino director

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, March 9

A warrant has been issued for *the arrest of M Jean-Dominique* Fratoni, the managing director of the Ruhl Casino in Nice, which was closed down by Government order last November because it owed 90m francs (about £10m) to the tax collector.

M Fratoni, who made his fortune setting up the Victoria Sporting Club in London in the mid-1960s, disappeared from his home on the Côte d'Azur several *days ago. Ruhl's became the* second most successful casino in France within months of its opening in 1974, but by the end of 1978 its losses had grown to 19m francs.

His financial problems began multiplying after his successful bid to take over the old Palais de la Méditerranée casino in Nice in 1977—a bid which was clouded by the disappearance of the daughter of the previous owner.

M Jacques Médecin, the mayor of Nice and a long-standing friend of M Fratoni, said yesterday that he believed *the issuing of the warrant* was a deliberate attempt on the part of the administration to harm the town of *Nice itself.*

Ten held in rai on hidden heroin laborato

From Our Own Correspond
Paris, March 9

Police of the Marseilles d squad surrounded an iso farm near Le Puy, in the H Loire, on Friday, arreste people and confiscated a so sticated laboratory for tur *morphine into heroine.* An those arrested was a recently released from pr after serving a sentence fo part in the so-called "Fr *connexion" drugs case in*

For the past two months police had been keeping w on the farm from pine w nearby, crossing to *observation posts in the* tops through waist-high s drifts.

This is the second labora discovered by the squad recent months, after a pe of four years after the dis ling of the "French co xion" in which no labora was found or even suspecte

Commissioner François Mouel, the controller gener the squad, said yesterday it looked as though there a real "relaunch" of act *by French drug traffick* They tended to be looking more and more out-of-the places to hide their laborato

European Law Report

Court of Justice of European Communit

Devon farmer loses exchange rate claim

Between Richard Pool, *applicant*, and Council of the European Communities (Case No 49/79).

Before the president, Judge H. Kutcher, and Judges A. O'Keeffe, A. Touffait, J. Mertens de Wilmars, *P. Pescatore*, Lord Mackenzie Stuart, G. Bosco, T. Koopmans and O. Due. Mr Advocate-General: G. Reischl.

Judgment given on March 4, 1980.

Mr Pool, a Devon cattle breeder, lodged an application under the second paragraph of Article 215 of the EEC Treaty seeking £9,504 damages from the Council *for loss* allegedly suffered in consequence of Council regulation 2498/74 (October 2, 1974). He contended that because the regulation fixed the *representative rates* of the British and Irish currencies applicable *for* the purposes of the Common Agricultural Policy at *different* rates for the pound sterling and the Irish pound, the Council had breached the *prohibition on discrimination* between producers or consumers within the Community, set out in Article 40 (3) of the EEC Treaty. *That article* requires any common price policy to be based on common criteria and uniform methods of calculation.

He admitted that he had never sold in Ireland *but considered* the decisive point to be that in terms of intervention prices or market prices *expressed in* pounds he would at all times have received more if he had been selling in *Ireland, so that he had suffered* damage amounting to the difference between what he actually received for cattle and what he would have *got if the represe*ntive rate for the Irish pound applied instead of that for pound *sterling.*

The Council denied that th had been any infringing act, as *ing that it had a wide discret* that there were objective rea for setting different representa *rates, and that it was there* unnecessary to consider question of damages.

In its judgment the Court called Case 153/73 (1974 ECR where it was laid down that C munity liability depended on combination of unlawful acts, fact of damage, and a direct in the chain of causation betw the two. It held that it was possible to take the view that price system guaranteed to indi dual traders that their *prod* would be disposed of at the *pre* price level determined by Co *munity rules. As a result, that le* did not constitute a value wh could be used as a basis of co *parison with the prices obtai* by a producer to demonstr damage. Furthermore, the plicant made an unreal co parison, because he would h had to pay monetary comp satory amounts on imports i Ireland so that he would *in pr*inciple not have received differ prices from those he obtained the United Kingdom.

As the applicant was not able prove damage, his applicat could be dismissed without th being any need to enter into question of the lawfulness of monetary measures he *criticis* The court dismissed the appli tion and ordered Mr Pool to p the costs.

WEST EUROPE

M Marchais accuses paper of forgery over his wartime past

From Ian Murray
Paris, March 9

M Georges Marchais, the leader of the loyally pro-Soviet French Communist Party, is once more having to fight off damaging accusations that he voluntarily worked for the Nazis during the Second World War. The documented accusations, which appear in this week's issue of the pro-Giscardian magazine *L'Express*, are, according to Marchais, "a gross forgery" designed to keep him out of next year's presidential election.

This is far from being the first time that the Communist leader has had his wartime past under question. In the course of the decade since he took over control of the party he has fought and lost seven times in the courts to have the story dismissed as a straight libel. The last time was in 1977 when the courts ruled that M Marchais was not libelled simply because newspapers had said he had gone to work in Germany in December, 1942.

There is no argument about the date or the fact that M Marchais went to Augsburg to work for the Messerschmidt factory there. What is at issue is why he went and when he came back. According to M Marchais, he went because he and a group of fellow aircraft workers were rounded up by the Nazis and told that if they did not go to Germany to work, their families would suffer. According to M Marchais, he managed to return to France in May, 1943, and never went back to Germany.

The document published now by *L'Express* is meant to prove that M Marchais stayed in Augsburg throughout 1943—and that he was still there at least until May, 1944. It is allegedly a photocopy of a form which is said to have been kept with thousands of similar ones in the municipal archives of Augsburg.

It lists M Marchais's personal details, complete with a few mistypings of names which are said to give a flavour of authenticity to the document. The all-important line is said to be the one which shows the date when he reported to the Nazi authorities. These indicate that he had reported on May 10, 1943, and on the same date the following year. A change of address is listed on the back seemingly to show that he moved from a hotel used by French and German workers alike to a place nearer to the aircraft factory.

M Marchais has been in trouble with his war record ever since he took over control of the party, because in doing so he toppled from power men who had risen in the French party after a distinguished career in the French wartime Resistance.

They included M Roger Garaudy, the former party leader, who fell into disfavour because of his strong condemnation of the Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia. Others who fell with him were M Charles Tillon, M Maurice Kriegel, and M Jean Pronteau, all former Communist deputies.

Their counter-attack on M Marchais included drawing attention to the fact that he had not joined the party until 1947 and in wondering what he had been doing throughout the latter part of the war.

M Marchais has reacted with vehemence against the revelations in *L'Express*. On television last night he said: "If I am the victim of a campaign, it is because I am a political man of a different kind to the others: I am a worker. I am a man who, like millions and millions of workers in this country, has been exploited. And I have always taken the side of the exploited."

His claim that the document is a forgery has been supported by his party's politburo. In their statement they say that: "The objective remains more than ever that which the bourgeoisie have pursued without let-up since the accession of M Giscard d'Estaing to the presidency of the Republic: to weaken the party which constitutes the decisive obstacle to capitalist policies."

M Jean-François Revel, the editor of *L'Express*, has denied that the document is a forgery. He says it remains in the records in Augsburg where it can be freely inspected by anyone.

Communist union ordered to pay non-strikers £35,800

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, March 9

France's largest and most powerful union, the communist CGT, is to appeal against a court decision holding it responsible for the loss of earnings by workers whom pickets prevented from entering their factory during a strike.

Under the court ruling the union must pay 2,177 francs (£231) each to 155 employees, making a total of £35,805.

The case arises from a strike at the lorry trailer factory at Luneville in Meurthe-et-Moselle between May 28 and June 20 last year. The union, which has a strong membership among the 1,450 employees, called the strike for a pay increase and mounted a picket to prevent the entry of non-union members.

The dispute was a particularly violent one, with the union twice occupying the plant after management lockouts and the riot police twice being called to clear union militants from the building. In the end, the employees were given pay rises of between 13 and 17 per cent.

But 259 non-strikers who had been unable to earn anything because of the picketing, sued for loss of earnings. Of these 104 droped their case but the others continued and were awarded damages by the Luneville court on Friday.

In its judgment the court said the union's action in instigating the dispute meant it should have opposed illegal acts such as the occupation of the building.

According to the court the CGT had abused the law in provoking and in admitting in its conduct of the strike recourse to illicit procedures such as opposing free exercise of the right to work.

The union said the company, which is a subsidiary of the American Pullman concern, had supported the non-strikers in bringing their case in an attempt to limit the right of trade unions to strike.

The CGT is also involved in another legal case arising from its claim that riots in Paris on March 23 last year, between demonstrators and the police, were caused by an *agent provocateur*.

The union based its claim on photographs that appeared to show a man breaking a window at the start of the riots. The man in the picture later gave a news conference in which he admitted being paid F500 to break the window.

He has since seen police, who now have arrested M Maurice Lourdez, the CGT regional officer for the Ile de France. M Lourdez has been charged with threatening death or violence against the man involved in order to force him to make the admission.

E Germans turn back visitors to Leipzig Fair

From Our Correspondent
Bonn, March 9

Several dozen West Germans travelling to the Leipzig Fair were turned back by East German border officials who told them their presence in East Germany was undesirable.

In most cases, they were former residents of East Germany who came to West Germany several years ago with official permission.

Herr Erich Honecker, the East German leader, said during a visit to the fair that trade between the two German states would develop especially well this year. Official figures released last week indicated that inter-German trade will pass 10,000m D mark (£2,500m) in 1980.

Bomb found at villa of former Italian minister

Rome, March 9.—Police defused a powerful bomb timed to go off a few hours later outside the villa of Signorina Tina Anselmi, a former Christian Democrat minister, at Castelfranco, Veneto, near Treviso today.

A relative of Signorina Anselmi's reported a suspicious plastic bag just outside the villa, which police said, contained a 6lb bomb.

In Rome, police said youths threw fire bombs at the Communist Party office in the western Gianicolense section of the city. The office was destroyed.

In another attack, a time bomb exploded in an apartment building in the western Trastevere section of the city causing light damage.—AP and UPI.

Tug stops tanker wreck from causing oil disaster

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, March 9

Six experts have been winched on board the wrecked stern section of the tanker Tanio, which is under tow now in the channel, to decide if and when it can be towed into Le Havre. They were brought ashore at Brest this afternoon and reported to the Ministry of Transport which alone can give the order to tow the section ashore.

The section contains 13,000 tonnes of oil and it is hoped that when the present storm subsides it can be towed into harbour and the oil safely pumped ashore.

A tow was attached to what is left of the Tanio at about 11 am yesterday, after a skilled and daring operation. The ocean going tug Languedoc was then able to bring the section round and tow it away from the French coast.

The tug just managed to stop the bulk grinding on to the dangerous Roches Douvrés 30 miles west of Jersey. Had it gone aground it seems certain that the oil in the holds would have caused severe pollution both on the Brittany coast and in the Channel Islands. As it is, so far only a very few small slicks have been sighted near shore.

There are no plans at the moment to put into operation the plan worked out after the pollution disaster that followed the Amoco Cadiz wreck two years ago to protect the coast.

OVERSEAS

Mr Botha confronts right-wing challenger

From Gerald Shaw
Cape Town, March 9

Mr P. W. Botha, the South African Prime Minister, moved strongly this weekend to bring the internal ructions in the National Party Government to a head, challenging right-wing dissidents to follow his leadership or choose another leader.

In what observers see as the party's most serious crisis since it came to power in 1948, Mr Botha is seeking to break the influence of Dr A. P. Treurnicht, the hardline right-wing leader of the National Party in the Transvaal, who has been opposing the Botha Administration's reformist policies and asserting himself as an alternative Prime Minister.

The Mugabe election victory in Southern Rhodesia, which came as a shock to the nationalist Government, helped to bring tensions to a head. Mr Botha now realizes that the time available for reformist change in South Africa is shorter than ever.

He appears to have resolved to force Dr Treurnicht out of the Cabinet or at least to neutralize his influence in the party.

Yesterday Mr Botha invited journalists to a closed conference of Cape party stalwarts to hear one of the most liberal-sounding and reformist speeches he has made for some months.

He said that Afrikanerdom and South Africa did not need the Immorality Act and the Mixed Marriages Act (prohibiting sex and marriage across the colour line) and that more important priorities faced the country.

Referring to Dr Treurnicht without naming him, Mr Botha said that South Africa could not afford the luxury of political opportunism when young whites and blacks were dying in defence of their country. On Friday, Mr Botha publicly repudiated a statement by Dr Treurnicht which opposed racially mixed schools rugby at the annual Craven week tournament.

Dr Treurnicht's influence as head of the powerful National Party of the Transvaal has seriously inhibited Mr Botha in putting into action reformist policies and moving away from racial discrimination.

Dr Treurnicht has been seeking to exploit the right-wing backlash against Mr Botha's policies to advance his own ambitions for the premiership.

Dr Treurnicht's position in the party, particularly in the Transvaal, is by no means weak.

But Mr Botha is in a powerful position himself, enjoying the support of the Afrikaans press and the national television network and wielding considerable power of patronage as Prime Minister.

He is strongly supported in his own Cape Province, in the Orange Free State and in Natal. Observers who were counting heads in the national parliamentary caucus this weekend were tending to give him the best chance of coming out on top.

Supplication in the compound: The militant students, who hold the American hostages in Tehran, pictured yesterday preparing themselves for prayer in the embassy grounds.

Pakistan opts for conciliation with Russia as best hope of survival

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, March 9

Pakistan's rejection of Washington's offers of aid has been another severe blow to American foreign policy. Immediately after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, President Carter announced that strenuous efforts would be made to help Pakistan, and that defence agreements between the two countries were still in force.

Mr Zbigniew Brzezinski, the President's national security adviser, went to Pakistan and promised every assistance. A total of $400m (£175m) was promised immediately, half in military aid and half in economic assistance, and Pakistan's long-term needs were to be examined sympathetically.

By the end of last week, it had become clear that Pakistan had decided that it did not want American assistance, and on Friday the State Department finally admitted it. A number of statements by President Zia ul-Haq and his foreign policy adviser criticized the American offer as inadequate and politically unacceptable.

Relations between the United States and Pakistan have been cool for some time, and reached their nadir last autumn, when a mob in Islamabad attacked the American Embassy there and destroyed it, without the authorities making any effort to stop them.

This followed a long period during which, first the United States refused to sell arms to Pakistan, and then exerted itself to stop Pakistan developing nuclear weapons. None of this would have mattered to President Zia, in the view of American observers here, and he would have accepted American aid against the Soviet Union if he had thought it in Pakistan's interests.

He seems to have concluded that his best hope for survival is to be conciliatory towards his enemies to the north and to the east—the Soviet Union and India.

Indeed, in the context of Pakistani domestic politics, direct American involvement might prove positively harmful to President Zia's hopes of remaining in power and holding his country together.

Non-aligned role: President Zia has suggested that if Soviet troops withdrew from Afghanistan a peace-keeping force from non-aligned states could be sent as a guarantee against outside interference. In an interview with the West German magazine *Der Spiegel* published today in Hamburg, General Zia said he had made the proposal to Moscow.—Reuter.

Neutrality opposed: China today expressed opposition to the setting up of a "neutral" Afghanistan as proposed last month by the EEC. The *People's Daily* said the proposal was "an uncalled for move which harms rather than respects the national rights of Afghanistan".—Agence France-Presse.

US seeks Greek help for moving forces

From Mario Modiano
Athens, March 9

The United States Government is trying to ensure the cooperation of Greece and other Mediterranean countries in facilitating rapid access to its forces being deployed in the Gulf area and South-West Asia, if they became involved in military action to defend vital Western interests.

The facilities suggested would include the use of air corridors over the Greek mainland and the Aegean Sea, as well as stopover and logistics arrangements in case of an airlift of men and supplies to the forces that would operate from land bases in Oman, Somalia, and Kenya.

No immediate response was solicited from Athens, but initial Greek reactions were that in this kind of contingency planning no *carte blanche* could be given. The eventual request would be considered on an ad hoc basis depending on the nature of the military action undertaken by the United States.

The American approach was also made to Lisbon, Madrid and Ankara. It falls within the scope of this week's statement by Mr Harold Brown, the United States Defence Secretary, who said that the United States was "intensively negotiating increased access to port, airfield, and other facilities to improve our ability to sustain naval and aircraft deployments".

Most of the facilities requested are not covered by present defence arrangements with Greece which restrict the use of the bases to Nato-related operations.

One additional complication is that Greece's position in Nato is in doubt, as all the efforts to secure its military reintegration in the alliance have stumbled on Turkish objections. The Greeks are inclined to blame the Americans for not exerting enough pressure to eliminate this obstacle.

Good organization gave Mr Reagan victory

Continued from page 1

Carolina, preferring instead to concentrate his efforts in the south on the Florida primary.

"I think what happened was only to be expected," he told a television interviewer last night. "I feel good about Florida," he said, adding that the competition for the Republican nomination was once again a two-man race.

Mr John Anderson, the member of Congress from Illinois, who emerged as a front runner in the Massachusetts and Vermont primaries last week did not enter the election here. The most liberal of the Republican candidates, he is concentrating his efforts on his home state which holds its primary in 10 days' time. He now has secured the endorsement of the two leading newspapers in that state

Mr Reagan's victory in South Carolina was principally because of the strong organization which his staff had built up in recent months. In January hundreds of volunteers contacted more than 270,000 voters and identified 70,000 who said they would vote for Mr Reagan.

The South Carolina election was a well mannered affair until the last few days when campaign staff of Mr Bush's accused Mr Connally of buying black votes. But the mud slinging seemed to have little impact on the outcome. Such allegations are commonplace in southern politics and black voters, most of whom support the Democrats, failed to vote yesterday.

South Carolina Democrats will begin selecting their delegates to the national convention in local caucuses within the next few days. President Carter will almost certainly get most of the votes at the expense of Senator Edward Kennedy.

Mr Reagan's overwhelming victory here should guarantee him a strong showing in the next round of southern primaries on Tuesday. In addition to Florida, voters in Georgia and Alabama will be going to the polls. If the former Governor of California fares as well in these states as he did here, it is difficult to see how he can fail to secure the Republican nomination.

A large question mark still hangs over the intentions of Mr Gerald Ford, the former president. He has made it clear that he is seriously considering an entry into the race because he believes that Mr Reagan's conservatism will lose the general election for the Republican Party in November.

Dr Henry Kissinger, the former Secretary of State, yesterday added his voice to those who are encouraging Mr Ford to seek the nomination. After a meeting with the former president, Dr Kissinger said that he was the best qualified person to lead the country and to handle its current economic and foreign policy crises. Mr Ford has already said he would reappoint Dr Kissinger as his Secretary of State

Grenades kill 26 people in Philippines

Manila, March 9—Twenty-six peope died and more than 100 were injured in grenade explosions in two southern Philippine cities today.

Medical teams have been sent to aid those injured in separate grenade-throwing incidents in Ozamis and Iligan, cities on the island of Mindaneo.

Sixteen people were killed when grenades were hurled into two Ozamis cinemas and 10 spectators died when grenades were thrown in the Iligan city square where a big crowd was watching a singing contest.

President Marcos recently blamed communist and Muslim separatist guerrillas and "some unscrupulous politicians" for the increasing "terrorist activities" in the southern Philippines.—Agence France—Presse and UPI.

Sahara nations postpone good neighbour pact

Bamako, Mali, March 9.—The fifth summit of Sahara region states ended here last night with six African leaders putting off work on a draft good neighbour treaty.

The proposed pact among Algeria, Chad, Libya, Mali, Mauritania and Niger was on the meeting's original agenda, but was postponed for further ministerial study before the convening of the next Saharan summit.

The Sahara leaders adopted a political statement which approved the latest organization of African Unity resolution on the Western Sahara, supporting the right of the people in the area to self-determination. The summit also approved a programme of economic, technical, cultural and social cooperation.—Agence France-Presse.

Opposition leader held by Liberians

Monrovia, March 9.—The leader of the Liberian opposition gave himself up today after a warrant for his arrest was issued on grounds of treason, arising from a strike he called in an attempt to make President William Tolbert resign.

Mr Gabriel Bacchus Matthews, head of the Progressive People's Party, had escaped with followers yesterday when police and soldiers occupied his party's headquarters to make arrests on charges of treason.

Officials said that Mr Matthews had sought refuge at the Vatican's Apostolic Nunciature in Monrovia. Today Mr Matthews appeared before President Tolbert, who had legalized the opposition party two months ago.

The President said that Mr Matthews would be given a "fair and speedy trial".

Mr Matthews had called for the strike, which took place yesterday, at an outdoor rally on Friday.

He told the rally that President Tolbert's stay in office had led to political instability.

The strike shut all stores in Monrovia. A police motorcycle and truck were said to have been burnt by demonstrators, but today the capital was calm as troops patrolled streets.

The Justice Minister, Mr Joseph Chesson, said yesterday that 38 members of the Progressive People's Party had been arrested and five were being sought. He said all were accused of treason and sedition.

Sierra Leone protest: Trouble was reported in neighbouring Sierra Leone, where students in Freetown stoned buses in a protest against increased petrol prices, which have led to higher bus fares.—Agence France-Presse and Reuter.

Vietnamese push in Kampuchea predicted

Peking, March 9.—Mr Khieu Samphan, Prime Minister of the Chinese-supported Khmer Rouge administration, predicted today that Vietnamese-led forces in Kampuchea would make a determined effort to destroy his guerrilla fighters before the end of the dry season in two months' time.

Mr Khieu Samphan, who arrived in Peking today, said at a banquet that his Khmer Rouge forces would continue fighting until all Vietnamese troops had been forced out of Kampuchea.

"The Le Duan clique (Vietnamese authorities) has now clearly realized that it has to strive to crush us at all cost in this dry season. Otherwise it would face more and more difficulties. Therefore during these two forthcoming months, the fighting will be fiercer and fiercer", he said.

After a two-day visit to the North Korean capital of Pyongyang beginning on Tuesday Mr Khieu Samphan will have another two days of talks in Peking before returning home.

Fresh fighting between Vietnamese-led forces and the Khmer Rouge guerrillas was reported today along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

Military sources said that a battle took place just inside Kampuchea

The Thai army was watching closely for any possible extension of the fighting into Thailand, they added.—Reuter.

Reconciliation sought: The *People's Daily* in Peking mentioned the programme for national unity adopted after the December reshuffle in which Mr Khieu Samphan succeeded Mr Pol Pot

Reference to the national unity programme was seen here as being closely linked with the coming visit to Peking by Prince Sihanouk, the former Kampuchean head of state. China wants to see him reconciled with the Khmer Rouge.

Statement challenged: Kampuchea's pre-Vietnamese Government has rejected as "lies" a joint statement published in Kuala Lumpur on Friday by the Foreign Ministers of five South-East Asian and nine European countries, and said that the situation in Kampuchea is "irreversible".

The statement, monitored in Bangkok, had linked the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the Vietnamese intervention in Kampuchea, saying that both had one feature in common—the imposition of foreign forces on small, independent states. It wanted to see the withdrawal of such forces from Afghanistan and Cambodia.—Agence France-Presse.

Indian pause: India would not recognize the present Heng Samrin regime in Kampuchea before consulting the Association of South-East Asian Nations (Asean), Tunku Ahmad Rithaudeen, the Malaysian Foreign Minister, said at the weekend (Our Kuala Lumpur correspondent writes).

OVERSEAS

M Giscard urges PLO presence in talks on Middle East peace

From Charles Hargrove
Amman, March 9

President Giscard d'Estaing made a further gesture towards the Palestinians here last night. In a speech at the state banquet given in his honour by King Husain, he insisted that the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) must take part in negotiations for a just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East.

It was no accident that the French President said this in one of the front-line Arab states which, as he pointed out, has suffered four wars in a generation, where Palestinians make up 60 per cent of the population and where tens of thousands of them still live in refugee camps.

In Kuwait, a week ago, at the start of his state visit to four of the Gulf emirates and to Jordan, he had insisted on the right of the Palestinians to self-determination and called for a revision of Resolution 242 of the United Nations which describes the Palestinian problem as only one of refugees.

The President did not go so far as the Arab summit in Rabat in 1974 and recognize the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians, but he took a big step in that direction. The Elysée spokesman explained that the French Government regarded it as "a valid negotiating partner" though not necessarily the only one.

It was time, M Giscard d'Estaing added, that everyone recognized there was no possible peace in the Middle East that ignored the two realities of the legitimate existence of the states of the region and the unshakable force of national sentiments.

The Israeli Cabinet is expected to protest as sharply against this new French concession to Arab sentiment as it did last week against the first one. Reports from Jerusalem point out that the President did *not* even mention the necessity for the PLO to recognize the existence of Israel before being associated in negotiations.

But the spokesman of the executive committee of the PLO declared in Beirut that it was a positive step towards a just and lasting settlement. He hoped the other members of the EEC would "follow the French lead in recognizing the right of the Palestinians to set up an independent state."

France has not gone that far yet, *and is only likely to do so* if Mr Yassir Arafat, the PLO leader, shows readiness to allow for the existence of Israel.

A prominent PLO leader declared *before the President's* arrival yesterday that tens of thousands of Palestinians would cheer him on *his* way through Amman. People lined the streets two or three deep in the centre of the city, but there were no wild demonstrations of enthusiasm.

M Giscard d'Estaing arrived as he did in the Gulf states, preceded by his country's well established reputation since 1967 of being the best friend of the Arabs in the western world and the political leader most qualified to give a decisive impetus to political and economic cooperation between the EEC and the Arab countries.

His approach to the Palestinian problem, to the Camp David negotiations and the Egypt-Israel treaty, and to the conditions *for a settlement in* the Middle East is almost identical with that of King Husain.

The private talks between the two heads of state dealt exclusively with international affairs. *The President outlined* to King Husain the central ideas underlying the French approach to a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict: The right to *security and the right to self-*determination of all the peoples in the region including, as he put it, "the legitimate preoccupations of the state of *Israel*".

The President believes in the need to tread warily and move cautiously by stages on these highly explosive issues. He does not always like his moves to be subjected to the glare of publicity. Today, for instance, he went with King Husain to the junction of the Jordanian, Syrian and Israeli frontiers and refused to be photographed looking into the occupied West Bank, thereby causing something of a revolt among French reporters

He is leaving tomorrow for a working visit to Riyadh with M Jean François-Poncet, the Foreign Minister, and without any reporters. He will meet King Khalid and have talks with Crown Prince Fahd, the Saudi Prime Minister, before returning to Paris in the afternoon.

The four French ministers accompanying the President had talks this morning with their Jordanian opposite numbers on bilateral economic and cultural problems. France *is* anxious to increase her stake in Jordan, now that the country has really begun to take off economically. French exports *to this country have* trebled *in* the last four years.

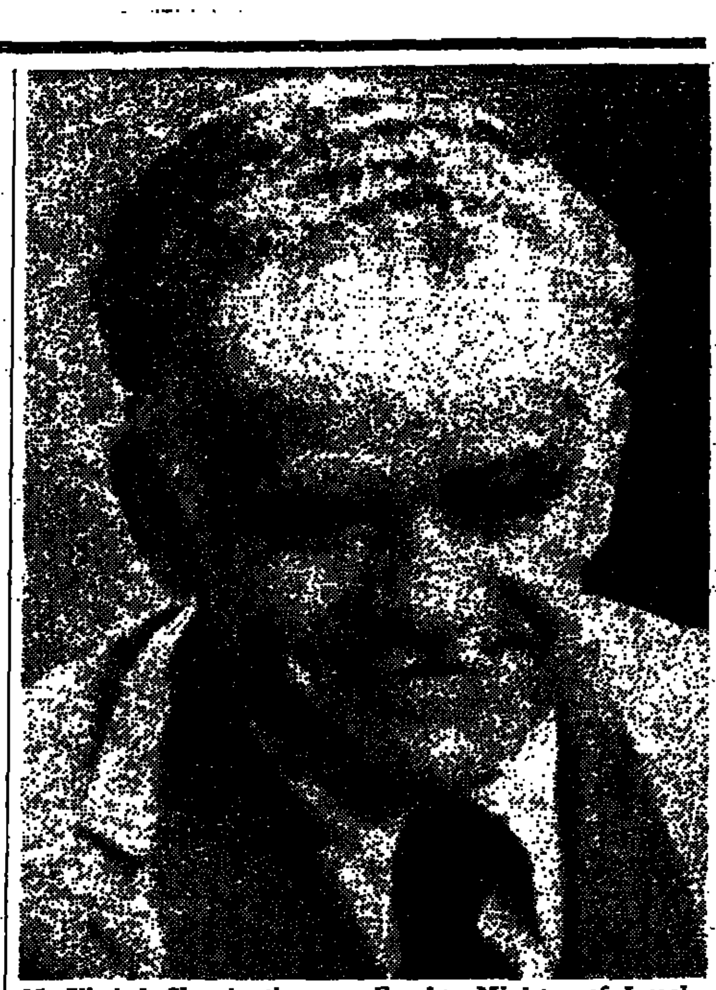
The final communiqué of the visit mentions development of mining and oil resources as a *field for future cooperation*. As in the case of the Gulf countries, the cultural dimension is not forgotten in respect to the training of technicians and *specialists in France*, the teaching of the French language and culture and radio and television programmes in French. There is to be a corresponding *development of Arab studies in* France.

Israeli condemnation: Mr Meir Rosenne, the Israeli Ambassador to Paris, today condemned *France's support for the Pales*tinian people's right to self-determination. He said in a radio interview: "Self-determination means statehood. Yet 95 per cent of the members of the Israeli Parliament are against the creation of a Palestinian state which, under control of the Palestine Liberation Organization, would become a Soviet base in the Middle East."

He defended the Camp David accords which, he said, "will allow all the signatories and all the interested parties to continue negotiating to make them succeed".

In Cairo, Mr Butros Ghali, the Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, today reiterated to Mr Ben Elissar, the Israeli Ambassador, Egypt's insistence that the Palestinian autonomy talks must end successfully by the target date of May 26. He called on Israel to create a positive environment that could enhance their success.

In their first meeting since Mr Ben Elissar was accredited as Israel's first Ambassador to *Egypt two weeks ago, Mr Ghali* also reaffirmed Egypt's condemnation of Israel's settlement policy in the West Bank and Gaza, while talks with Egypt and *the United States* are being held to grant the Palestinians living there autonomy.—UPI.



Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the new Foreign Minister of Israel.

Hard-liner to get foreign post in Israel

From Christopher Walker
Jerusalem, March 9

Five months after the resig*nation of Mr Moshe Dayan*, Israel is to appoint a new *Foreign Minister in* the *person* of Mr Yitzhak Shamir, an acknowledged "hawk" on the *Palestinian question and one of* the founders of the notorious "Stern Gang" which fought a bloody terrorist campaign against the British in the 1940s.

A *reticent, avuncular-looking* man, Mr Shamir has been Speaker of the Knesset since Mr Menachem Begin's right-wing Likud Government took power in *1977. His new appoint*ment, which has been blocked for weeks by political wrangling in the ruling coalition was finally confirmed today and will become official after a Knesset vote tomorrow.

Seen by some political observers as a possible successor *to Mr Begin*, Mr Shamir is much favoured by hard-line supporters of the coalition who are looking for him to oppose the more moderate views of the faction led by Mr Ezer Weizman, the Defence Minister.

The prospective Foreign Minister has already let it be known that he is a strong supporter of the right of Jews to settle in all the occupied Arab territories.

Mr Shamir has abstained from voting in support of the Camp David agreement, and it is *widely believed that he would* have voted openly against it had he not held the position of Speaker. His main objection was that Israel was giving too much away to Egypt, particularly the Jewish settlements in the northern Sinai which are due to be abandoned in April 1982.

Born in Poland with the family name of Jazernicki, Mr Shamir emigrated in 1935 to study at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. Within two years, he became heavily involved with Irgun, the underground group fighting a terrorist war against the British and the Arabs.

He quickly earned the repu*tation of being a ruthless* underground fighter, and later joined those who broke with the Irgun (led by Mr Begin) and founded the smaller, more extreme splinter group known as the Stern Gang. Details about Mr Shamir's part in the various atrocities committed by the group are not clear.

The activities of the Stern Gang were largely responsible for the anti-Jewish sentiment which permeated the British forces in Palestine.

Apart from savage attacks on individual British soldiers and Arab citizens, the gang was also *responsible* for the assassination of Lord Moyne, the British Minister in Cairo in 1944 and Count Bernadotte, the United Nations mediator, who was shot in 1948 after being sent to Jerusalem to implement the *partition of Palestine*.

Mr Shamir returned after the foundation of the state of Israel in 1948 and later played a prominent role as an agent for the Mossad, Israel's foreign *intelligence service*.

Regarded as a tough political operator with a sound base inside the Herut party, Mr Shamir will be taking over the *Foreign Ministry at a time when* its influence is much diminished, with both the crucial negotiations on Palestinian autonomy and the process of normalizing ties with Egypt being handled by other ministries. Morale among Israeli diplomats and Foreign Ministry officials is known to have slumped in the five months since Mr Dayan left and Mr Begin doubled as Foreign Minister.

One of Mr Shamir's first moves is expected to involve the Israeli diplomatic offensive in Europe to counter support inside the EEC for the Palestinian's right to self-determination. He is said by close associates to be particularly distrustful of the role played by the British Government in attempting to secure support for a change in United Nations resolution 242.

At home, Mr Shamir is expected to provide important political support for his former underground rival, Mr Begin, especially over the question of implementing the decision to allow Jews to settle in the heart of Hebron, the second largest Arab town on the West Bank.

*Discussion on this controver*sial issue was postponed for a third time at today's Cabinet session, but ministerial supporters of the plan are insisting *that it should be discussed next* Sunday. By that time, Mr Shamir will have a full Cabinet vote.

Fighter says Eritreans being ejected

From Ann Fyfe
Dubai, March 9

A forced emigration programme embarked on by Ethiopia could, if successful, present the world with 3 million Eritrean refugees, Mr Othman Sabbe, an Eritrean guerrilla leader, said in Abu Dhabi yesterday

Mr Sabbe, *is the chairman* of the central committee of the Eritrean Liberation Front-Popular Forces which is Muslim, conservative and more *pro-Western than the two other* Eritrean movements. He said that Ethiopia had begun resettling thousands of Ethiopian families in the Eritrean *capital of Asmara and in the* two Red Sea ports of Asab and Massawa

The Palestine tragedy was repeating itself, he added, and 3 million Eritreans would flood into the Arab world if the Ethiopian project succeeded.

Mr Sabbe told the Abu Dhabi newspaper *Al Ittihad* that the Soviet Union was trying to control the Horn of Africa

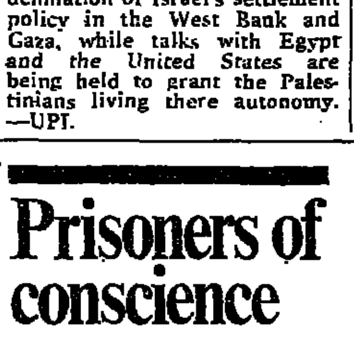
What was being called "the progressive solution" would in practice turn out to be "a Marxist union", Mr Sabbe maintained, and would present the Arab world with as great a danger from across the Red Sea as that posed by Israel.

Dalai Lama to continue exile

Delhi, March 9.—The Dalai Lama, who has been invited by China to return to Tibet, said today he would wait and watch to what extent Chinese leaders improved conditions there.

In a statement marking the twenty-first anniversary of the 1959 uprising against Chinese rule, from which he fled, the Dalai Lama said: "The limited leniency that the Chinese have introduced is a welcome first step. But we are still nowhere near being satisfied that the Tibetans in Tibet are content."

Prisoners of conscience



By Caroline Moorehead

East Germany: Rudolph Bahro

Rudolph Bahro, the East German dissident and author of *The Alternative*, was released from Bautzen 11 in October under a general amnesty, having served barely a year of an eight-year sentence for "the accumulation and dissemination of information not in the interest of the state". Last week he visited London.

Herr Bahro is a slight man in his middle forties. He pushed hard to have himself convicted, he says; the authorities would *have preferred not to have had* to recognize him but, once he had published a best-selling critique of the East German Communist Party, they had no choice.

He is a man of politics, and as such rather remarkable among the better-known dissident writers and intellectuals who have left the Warsaw Pact countries.

"I was born at Bad Flinsberg, in what is now Poland. I became a member of the party in 1952, before my seventeenth birthday, and went to Humboldt University to study philosophy. In 1959 I became the editor of a village newspaper covering some seven or eight communities.

From there, still in my capacity as party member, I moved to Griefswald to edit the university newspaper, and then the SED (the ruling party) brought me to Berlin to the central executive of the Scientists' Trade Union. In 1965 I was appointed editor of *Forum*, the youth organization paper."

It was here that what Herr Bahro calls his "political naiveté" was lost. "I didn't like the postures, the bureaucratic rules of the game."

Realizing that he was running a risk, he published a piece by Volker Braun that was immediately attacked as giving a false *picture of the working classes*. Herr Bahro was dismissed.

"My relations with the party were still quite fraternal. They let me edit a bit at home until my contract *expired, then* appointed me sociologist in an engineering office of the rubber industry practising a sort of management consultancy."

The events of 1968 were decisive for Herr Bahro: Dubcek in Czechoslovakia, the Tet offensive in Vietnam, the Chinese Cultural Revolution and the May uprising in Paris. Herr Bahro's break with the party became final.

For the first time since this series began on March 8, 1976, The Times is today publishing an interview with a prisoner of conscience after his release.

"*I concluded definitely* that there was a difference between 'actually existing socialism' in the GDR and Marxist socialism. How, I asked myself, can we achieve *real socialism? I real*ized that the days of friendly criticism were over, those for a frontal critique had arrived."

Herr Bahro did not break openly with the party. *He* decided to work conscientiously at his job—he is critical of writers as parasites—and writes at night. (In 1977 he was commended as a "*model* worker").

His writing became first a dissertation on the formation of specialists in state enterprises, then a criticism of political bureaucracy, explaining why the Russian Revolution was a historical necessity, but proposing a truly Marxist alternative to the subsequent evolution of political thought.

His book was smuggled out to Frankfurt. Before it appeared, Herr Bahro gave an interview *to Der Spiegel*; within 24 hours he was arrested.

"They asked me whether I wished to leave the country. I said no. So they had no choice but to bring me to trial." Herr Bahro's interrogation lasted nearly a year, most of it spent in solitary confinement in the Ministry of Internal Security.

His trial was over in two days. Not wishing to draw attention to the inflammatory nature of Herr Bahro's attack, the State accused him not of treason but of "writing about East Germany for personal gain".

Bautzen 11 is near Dresden. It is a special prison for about 150 maximum-security political prisoners. Herr Bahro says he was treated "with pedantic correctness", and worked 42½ hours a week making electrical switches.

After a letter was smuggled out and published in *Der Spiegel*, his cell was stripped. He went on a 31-day hunger strike in protest; after the first six days he was force-fed.

Soon after a second letter was smuggled out, the East German Government declared a general amnesty for prisoners. Under it 20,000 people were released, among them Herr Bahro.

On October 11, 1979, *he left* Bautzen 11, and six days later was on a train to Hanover. He has now become a member of the West German ecology party, the Green Party, *and has taken* up a fellowship at Bremen University.

"I will go on working," he says, "towards a fundamental *reformation of all Soviet* states."

What should be the cost of a vote?

Last year's general election gave rise once again to widespread criticism of professional political advertising. *Conservative* Central Office was accused of hiring a commercial publicity agency, Saatchi and Saatchi Garland Compton, to sell the *party to the voters* like the proverbial tin of baked beans. The implication was that Mrs Margaret Thatcher became Prime Minister because her *party's organization* had a larger publicity budget than those of Mr Callaghan or Mr Steel.

One reason for the wild spec*ulation about the cost of the* Conservatives' national advertising is that election spending by *central* party organizations is not directly controlled by law. *The strict limits on politi*cal spending and the equally stringent rules about reporting expenditures apply only to the 635 separate *constituency* cam*paigns and only to the short* period between the announcement of the election date and the poll. The moneys devoted to general elections by party headquarters *have traditionally* been closely guarded secrets.

Since the election, the central organizations of the three main parties have given me breakdowns of their spending before and during the 1979 campaign. This information (together with statistics of constituency spending compiled by the Home Office) makes it possible, for the first time to assess the overall cost of a British general election. I have also included estimates of the value of the vital subsidies-in-kind received by the political parties—free television and radio time and free postage for parliamentary candidates.

How much did the 1979 election cost?
Pre-campaign and campaign spending in thousands of pounds.

The National Campaign (Including Regional and Scottish HQs)	Conservative		Labour		Liberal
Grants to Constituencies		42		363	
Advertising		1,501		619	
(Press)	(766)		(265)		(26)
(Posters)	(591)		(354)		(9)
(Cinema)	(144)		(—)		(—)
Producing policital broadcasts		425		72	
Private opinion polls		70		87	
Party publications		113		120	
Leaders' tours and meetings		13		50	
Administration etc		169		255	
Total central expenditure		2,333		1,566	
Constituency campaigns (Including cost of lost deposits)					
Total constituency expenditure		1,363		1,183	
Value of subsidies-in-kind (estimated)					
Free broadcasting time		2,700		2,700	1,
Free postage for candidates		311		311	
Total subsidies-in-kind		3,011		3,011	1,
Grand total (Excluding central campaign, grants to constituencies)		6,665		5,397	2,
Votes received		13.7 million		11.5 million	4.
Overall cost-per-vote		49 pence		47 pence	60

© Times Newspaper, 1980

Figures given by Conservative Central Office show that it spent about £1½m on press, poster and cinema advertise*ments* and a further £425,000 on the preparation of material for party political broadcasts. These various "Saatchi and Saatchi" items totalled nearly *£2m. Half the advertising costs* (£¾m) were incurred during the long run-up to May 1979 and half during the five week campaign. The films and tapes *made for party political broad*casts in the year before the election cost a hefty £½m and another £149,000 during the campaign. Apart from advertising, Central Office's expenses were small. The costs of Mrs Thatcher's campaign airplane were largely met by the sale of seats to journalists. The party's central election budget totalled slightly under £2½m. This was 1½ times Labour's central spending.

Central Office's campaign funds came principally from several hundred business contributions and from a special appeal to landowners. The *money was collected without* difficulty and provided a surplus for the routine needs of the Tory headquarters. This was fortunate since Central *Office had spent £1.4m* more than it received during the year before the election and had exhausted its reserves.

> Most of Labour's scripts were written by a senior of a Madison Avenue agency

Labour headquarters spent £1,366,000 in the election and extra money (about £200,000) was *spent by the party's re*gional councils. The most expensive item—as with the Tories—was publicity. This cost Transport House nearly £¾m. *Labour used a professional firm* to place its press and poster advertising (Bygraves, Bone and Associates); groups of target voters were identified by *professional market research* (Market & Opinion Research International). After *internal* wrangling and last minute pressure from Mr Callaghan and *his team, the preparation* of Labour's television broadcasts during the campaign was handed over to an outside group of specialists in television *commercials. Most of the scripts* were written by a senior of a Madison Avenue advertising agency (BBDO) and the filming was taken over by commercial *film directors. The production* costs of Labour's political broadcasts during the campaign amounted to £71,000 compared with the Conservatives' *£149,000*.

There is no basis for a contrast between the Tories' "Madison Avenue" approach and the supposedly amateur *style* of Transport House. Both parties used the most up-to-date techniques of commercial advertising. The difference was in the scale and duration of *their efforts, though the Tory* advantage was much less than the 10 to 1 margin claimed after the election by Transport House. During the run-up to the election, the Conservatives spent over three times as much as Labour on national advertising. During the campaign, the Conservatives spent almost twice as much (£743,000 compared with £390,000).

Transport House was limited in the amount it spent on advertising by the need to prop up its constituency organiza*tions*. These local subsidies cost Transport House over £200,000 and about £150,000 more was channelled to constituency Labour parties by the regional councils. The £360,000 devoted to these payments was nine times as great as the total spent by Conservative Central *Office* on supporting constituency campaigns. The shaky finances of Labour's constituency parties resulted from their low membership. The average local Labour Party had only 500 members compared with 2,400 for its Conservative counterpart and about 300 members for an average Liberal association.

Labour's local weakness restricted the party's central campaign in another way. *Labour's parliamentary candid*ates required substantial grants from local trade union branches —money that would otherwise have gone to the centre. In the *Conservative Party, the con*stituency associations were easily able to raise the money needed for local election expenses from individual members and supporters. This allowed most business contributions to go to Central Office.

Further Labour handicaps were the traditional over-caution of Transport House and of the large unions. Transport House was reluctant to dip too deeply into the reserves of its special *general election fund* (which still contained £175,000 at the end of the campaign). The unions contributed less than might have been expected considering the record levels of their political levy funds. These special funds are derived from annual political payments by union members and are used, in practice, almost exclusively for Labour Party purposes. Political levy reserves totalled over £4m at the end of 1977 and over £4½m at the end of 1978. Labour could easily have outspent the Tories had the main unions been prepared to use these reserves more fully.

Even so, union donations accounted for over 90 per cent of Transport House's election income. Six major unions provided over half the total raised. An *unusual contribution of* £80,000 came from the League Against Cruel Sports "in appreciation of the section of the party manifesto with regard to *cruel sports*". *Apart from* the trade unions and the League Against Cruel Sports, other contributions amounted to a mere £25,000—2 per cent of the total *raised for the election*.

The Liberal central campaigns spent slightly over £200,000—a seventh of Labour's total and an eleventh of the Conservatives' total. The party had no money for private opinion polls or expensive films for its party political broadcasts. Its advertising was minimal.

About half the Liberals' central income for the election came from the Joseph Rowntree Social Service Trust Ltd. This body has become highly influential in the Liberal Party and could be described, in some respects, as an alternative party headquarters. The Rowntree Trust strongly supported the Lib-Lab pact. In 1977, at the time of the pact, it put a political fund of £55,000 at the disposal of David Steel and his parliamentary colleagues. A further £45,000 was added in the months before May 1979. This £100,000 was not included in the Liberal Party organization's normal accounts. It was person*ally controlled by the Liberal* leader and the existence of the fund was unknown to most Liberals. About half of it was used for pre-election prepara*tions, particularly for grants to* improve organization in Liberal-held seats. The Rowntree Trust gave a further £60,500 for the Liberal election campaign, stipulating that it should be used mainly for aid to Liberal candidates and not for the expenses of the party headquarters. Apart from the Rowntree money, the Liberal Party organization (and the party's independent federations and recognized units) raised most of their election income from individual donors.

The national budgets of the three parties, taken in isolation, give cause for concern about the existing system of financing *general elections. It appears to* give an unfair advantage to the Tories and to handicap the Liberals. But another picture emerges when account is also *taken of constituency spending* and of subsidies-in-kind.

No party gained any significant financial advantage in the marginal constituencies. In the 30 most marginal *Liberal* seats and the 62 closest Conservative/Labour contests, Liberal and Conservative candidates both spent 91 per cent of the legal maximum and Labour candidates 87 per cent. Throughout the country, Conservatives spent 15 per cent more than their Labour opponents and twice as much as Liberal candidates.

> Liberal and Conservative candidates spent 91 per cent of the legal maximum

By far the largest cost of constituency campaigning was printing election addresses and other publicity materials. This consumed nearly 80 per cent of constituency budgets. Each candidate was entitled to the free delivery by the Post Office of one item of election literature (usually the candidate's election address) to each elector. This service was worth about £500 per candidate—the cost of a commercial door to door *delivery*.

Stringent legal restrictions on spending by parliamentary candidates (first introduced in 1883) have ensured approximate equality between the main parties and have greatly reduced the cost of constituency campaigning. In real terms, candidates in 1979 spent barely a quarter as much as in 1945.

An equalization of campaign resources at the national level has also resulted from the growth of television.

British law does not permit political parties to purchase advertising time on radio and television. But the principal parties are allotted free time for political broadcasts between elections and during campaigns. The time given to each party is decided in informal but tough bargaining in a committee including representatives of the broadcasting authorities and the main parties. The exact allocations have varied during the past 20 years. The pattern has been consistent. Conservative and Labour have received equal time; the Liberals have been given less time, but about twice the portion to which they would have been entitled if allocations had been based on the percentage of votes received in general elections.

During the eight months before the *1979* campaign, Conservative and Labour were each entitled to four ten-minute programmes on all three TV channels and the Liberals had two *programmes. During* the campaign, the two principal parties each have five ten-minute broadcasts and the Liberals three. There were radio *slots in addition*.

The commercial cost of a minute's advertising on independent television was about £40,000 in 1979. On this basis, the notional cost of 10 minutes on ITV and the two BBC channels was about £800,000 and the total cost of party political broadcasts before and during the campaign (excluding radio) was £7.2m for the Conservatives and for Labour and £4m for the Liberals. However, the advertising value of party political broadcasts is diminishec fact that they are 10 long. The value of 10 together is less than 10 separate minutes. Res Europe has indicated most effective length of political broadcast is fo tes. With this in mind, tl of each party political br has been estimated at £ This suggests that th value of free election br ing was roughly £1.5m *Liberals and £2.7m to C* tives and Labour.

That these are not figures is shown by th amount of money which main parties invested in ing their broadcasts. £400,000 of the Cons election budget was sp this purpose and some party's press advertising the campaign consisted simple reminder to ne readers to watch a fort party political broadcast

The value of free air strikingly large in comp with the sums spent central party organizati *posters or newspaper ad*ments. The publicity for the Conservatives pai barely half the value of exposure which the received on televisio radio—a facility availabl party's political opponer simply, it is very diffic a British political party a general election by th chase of advertising sir most potent medium o communication, televisi *not for sale* and is av equally to the two parties.

The ban on paid tel and radio advertising h account for the re modest scale of election city by the national organizations. The £1.5m by the Tories and the £0 Labour were *small* by cc cial standards and low real terms) than the p publicity budgets in 1964 some pre-war campaigns.

> Conservative ar Labour spent 49p and 47p a vote respectivel The Liberals sp 60p a vote

The Conservative sp advantage in the 1979 e *was almost entirely in th* of political advertising. is precisely in this area tl two other parties, and esp the Liberals, benefited *subsidies-in-kind*. Express terms of costs-per-vote, a cluding the value of fre vision time and free posta candidates, Conservative *Labour spent 49p and* respectively. The Liberals most heavily (60p per This unexpected result duced because the Libera *joyed a disproportionately* allocation of broadcasting

National political adver is by no means a new menon in Britain. It w *established* part of electi ing by 1929 and was sophisticated by 1935. It portance is easily exagge Given the limited *sums* sp political publicity and th hibition against paid ad ing on radio and televisi is unlikely that the outco a general election ever has or will be determined b hidden persuaders.

Mic Pinto-Duschi

The author is Professor of ernment and Social Admi tion at Brunel University

... Rudi Zwink will alternate as Christ; Irmgard Dengg (second left) and Marthe Wiedemann play Mary.

Revised text cools passions as village prepares for 1980 play

SPORT

Football

The way is paved for north-south final

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

Of the four semi-final round teams, neatly divided between the cities of Liverpool and London, only Everton have not appeared in an FA Cup final during the last five years. They were the surprising team of the sixth round from which also emerged Liverpool, who can win the double; Arsenal, who did so nine years ago, and could return to Wembley for the third successive season; and West Ham United, outsiders on the basis of current residence in the second division rather than actual ability.

Tactfully, the winning managers declined to name their preferences in today's draw which, with the help of fortune, could pave the way for a north-south final. A one-city climax is never quite the same. West Ham were involved in the last one in 1975 when they beat Fulham in a disappointing game, but these events are rare. It requires no poll of the nation's uncommitted to discover that Liverpool and Arsenal are now favourites to be at Wembley on May 10.

Footballers talk about their hunches as much as spectators and journalists. Tottenham's spoke of having their club's name "written on the Cup" this season, but it was all so much hocus-pocus so far as their opponents, Liverpool, were concerned. The champion erased the writing with one decisive stroke of the foot by McDermott and a lot of durable, practical football that kept White Hart Lane from being the cauldron of sound and excitement that was expected.

Tottenham are not the most well-balanced or reliable team in the land, but neither are they as spiritless as they finally appeared on Saturday. They had their ambition driven out by this remorseless Liverpool side who could afford to miss three or four unobscured chances and still finish comfortably in charge.

Several things went wrong for Spurs in a short space of the first 15 minutes. Hoddle, who had been in doubt because of a hamstring injury, could not resist stretching for a ball that he should have ignored, and from that moment he played uneasily. Soon afterwards a rough tackle on Souness provoked a retaliatory hack at Villa, who was clearly hurt and left the field after only 16 minutes. There was no official caution from the referee, although the tactical effect of Villa's loss contributed to the collapse of Tottenham's will, even if the manager, Keith Burkinshaw, magnanimously said it had no effect on the result.

Liverpool's dedicated patience and progressive domination of midfield brought the inevitable result. Tottenham, after a tentative first half-hour, went hard for a goal and conceded one themselves. How often we have seen that happen to Liverpool's opponents. The goal itself was sweetly taken by McDermott from 25 yards, but its preparation was inadvertently offered by the clever, but here below-par, Ardiles. He was pressed into a tight situation with his back to the goal-line. A lesser player would have acted safely, tapping the ball to his left to concede a throw-in, but Ardiles tried to give the throw to his own team by playing off the legs of Case. He missed Case and gave McDermott possession. The dipping shot confused Daines and dropped under the bar at the far corner.

By moving Perryman into the attack, Tottenham made themselves more active in Liverpool's half but it was activity without authority, and though Hoddle did force one difficult falling save from Clemence, the score should have been advanced by Dalglish who, not completely fit, failed to finish some fine work by McDermott and Souness.

Johnson was left to take forward responsibility and seemed to have regained his confidence after that awful collision at Wembley when playing for England. Generally, the whole Liverpool team bar Dalglish appeared to be moving towards their best form. It will take a mighty effort to dislodge them from their dual intent.

In the shadow of more glamorous events, league football quietly went about its normal business. It was too normal for Bolton Wanderers who thought they had seen a glimpse of the sun last week when beating Nottingham Forest. On Saturday they lost 3—1 at Crystal Palace while their former fellow residents of the basement, Brighton, moved further into the safe regions with a 2—2 draw at Norwich for whom Reeves was making his last appearance before being transferred to Manchester City.

The second division could become a clearer race this week after Chelsea have played at Birmingham tomorrow night. Birmingham's defeat at Shrewsbury was unsettling although they still have games in hand. Luton and Leicester dropped points and seem to be feeling the strain while Chelsea went down the road to Fulham and took the victory they expected with two goals from Walker. Poor Fulham have not won for 12 games. Most Londoners have a soft spot for them but they have too many of their own.

TOTTENHAM HOTSPUR: B. Daines; C. Hughton, P. Miller, R. Villa (sub J. Pratt), D. McAllister, S. Perryman, O. Ardiles, M. Falco, G. Armstrong, G. Hoddle, T. Yorath.
LIVERPOOL: R. Clemence; P. Neal, A. Kennedy, P. Thompson, R. Kennedy, A. Hansen, K. Dalglish, J. Case, D. Johnson, T. McDermott, G. Souness.
Referee: P. Partridge (Cockfield).

Arsenal's will to win just enough to beat Watford

By Clive White
Watford 1 Arsenal 2

Like someone returning to the same holiday resort every season, Arsenal looked a trifle bored on Saturday at the prospect of taking their bucket and spade back to Wembley for the third consecutive year. At least it should all have been new and challenging to Watford but, as Terry Neill, the Arsenal manager, said, instead we had a match between a side who looked as though they did not want to win and one who did not think they could win.

As an FA Cup sixth round tie it had all the right ingredients: a successful small club taking on nearby big London brothers in their own backyard. Yet, strangely it was devoid of passion; the smell of tension and excitement in the streets failed to waft over Watford's low walls and on to the Vicarage Road pitch.

Watford knew their station and only pecked occasionally at the order of things—as when Jenkins plopped a header over Jennings only to miss the goal and, more pointedly, when Poskett bypassed Nelson with a cross which left Blissett with little to do except score. But he missed. This chance, soon forgotten then in the bustle of further business, was remembered vividly much later.

Watford kept trying to wriggle through the red and white shirts with a deflection here, a knock on there, but Arsenal always seemed to get a boot in the way. It was a little ironic that Arsenal should go ahead with just such a goal four minutes into the second half. Price clumped a clearance back into the goalmouth and Stapleton with his back to goal, rerouted the ball with a flick of his foot past a surprised Steele. Arsenal, though lumbering, again wore that inevitable look of winners.

Watford, throwing men forward but seldom with much conviction, then fell to the sucker punch, delivered with a cool efficiency that overshadowed the skill. Price, again, was the source with a quick ball through the midfield zone to Brady, who, in that measured way which seems to leave nothing to chance, clipped it perfectly round a defender for Stapleton to home in on with quartz timing and tuck it neatly away. Stapleton, as Mr Neill says, is as reliable and regular as Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday.

Rostron, playing against his old firm, will have gained some pleasure from the hoisted cross which confused the Arsenal defence and allowed the persistent Poskett to crash in a simple goal 12 minutes from time. It brought the attention of Watford supporters, idly thinking about the evening's television, back to the afternoon for a few minutes of more make believe before saying goodbye to the yellow brick road.

WATFORD: E. Steele; M. Henderson, S. Harrison (sub, M. Patching), D. Booth, S. Sims, I. Bolton, L. Blissett, M. Poskett, R. Jenkins, R. Train, W. Rostron.
ARSENAL: P. Jennings; J. Devine, S. Nelson, B. Talbot, D. O'Leary, W. Young, L. Brady, A. Sunderland (sub, S. Gatting), F. Stapleton, D. Price, G. Rix.
Referee: C. Thomas (Porthcawl).

Today's fixtures

Kick-off 7.30 unless stated.
FIRST DIVISION: Aston Villa v Wolverhampton Wanderers.
THIRD DIVISION: Mansfield Town v Brentford.
FOURTH DIVISION: Tranmere Rovers v Wigan Athletic.

Adversity at Merseyside gives way to prosperity

By Vince Wright
Everton 2 Ipswich 1

Everton caused arguably the biggest upset of the FA Cup sixth round on Saturday to reach the last four with a display which warmed the hearts of the Goodison Park faithful. Ipswich Town, striving to increase their unbeaten run to 17 matches and absurdly easy 4—0 winners at Everton last month, could have no complaints about the outcome.

The scenes at the end were such that one might have thought that Everton had won the trophy itself but the supporters' joy was understandable for Everton have given them so little to cheer this season. With Liverpool winning at Tottenham there is the fascinating prospect of an all-Merseyside final.

Everton's victory was a good example of adversity being turned to advantage. They were without three midfield players—Hartford and Ross, who were suspended, and Nulty, who was injured—yet they played with an unflinching resolve which must have delighted their manager, Gordon Lee.

Saturday's heroes were Lyons, Everton's captain and a commanding figure at the centre of their defence, Wood the goalkeeper, and Gidman who was down as right back in the club programme but played everywhere but in that position. A special mention, too, for Latchford and Kidd who worked tirelessly in attack as well as scoring goals good enough to grace Wembley.

Ipswich were marginally the better team in the first half but the half-time interval seemed to sap their energy and dull their ambition. Players like Gates, Mills and Thijssen, so impressive in the early stages, did not regain their appetite for action until it was too late.

Three chances fell to Ipswich in the opening half hour and on another day Gates, Wark and Mariner might all have scored. Then Wood saved well from Brazil before Everton took the lead with an old fashioned centre forward's goal. Gidman's perfect centre from the left drifted over Butcher's head to the waiting Latchford whose powerful header flashed just inside the far post. This was after 29 minutes.

In the second half Everton built their attacks with more imagination, were more coordinated in midfield and their defence allowed Ipswich fewer clear-cut opportunities. A second goal looked increasingly likely and it came 13 minutes from time. Osman fouled Kidd just outside the penalty area and when King tapped the free kick sideways Kidd's left-foot drive scorched past Cooper.

That, it seemed, was that but with the seconds ticking away Ipswich were given a ray of hope by their substitute Beattie who headed in a corner. The final minute was frantic with Everton's penalty area looking like Oxford Circus in the rush hour. However, they survived—and deserved to.

EVERTON: G. Wood, J. Gidman, J. Bailey, W. Wright, M. Lyons, P. Eastoe, G. Megson, A. King, R. Latchford, B. Kidd, J. McBride.
IPSWICH TOWN: P. Cooper, G. Burley, M. Mills, F. Thijssen, R. Osman, T. Butcher, J. Wark (sub, K. Beattie), A. Muhren, P. Mariner, A. Brazil, E. Gates.
Referee: J Hunting (Leicester).

Ray Hankin, Leeds United's transfer-listed striker, had talks this weekend with the North American champions, Vancouver Whitecaps.

That man Ball just keeps rolling along

By Tom German
Leeds United 2 Southampton 0

They came to assess the new and stayed to admire the old at Elland Road. The lure was Parlane, Leeds United's capture from Rangers, who at first glimpse looked a worth while investment at £200,000 once a goal had settled his apprehension and lent assurance to his stride. Using the same measure it will be difficult to put a valuation on Ball, even in the last breath of his playing days with Southampton.

His play seems to have lost nothing of its edge with the passing years; nor has his tongue, for that matter. He was shown the yellow card early on for protesting too passionately when Channon was judged guilty of a foul as he firmly headed in a centre from Baker. Thereafter, Ball's behaviour and performance were impeccable; the familiar bobbing figure was everywhere, always in space to collect the ball and eager to receive it, invariably finding his mark with a pass. His work deserved better finishing from his colleagues.

There, in fact, lay the principal difference between the sides. Leeds seized their chances better. Southampton's big central defenders, Watson and Nicholl, may have some difficulty explaining to their manager, Lawrie McMenemy, how one of the two men in the Yorkshire side with any reach in the air twice found himself with room to take a stroll in that critical area around goal. Each time a goal was the result. Hart, stealing up to lend height to a Leeds front line relatively short on inches, cleanly headed in the first himself from Gray's cross after 26 minutes and 10 minutes later another high ball from the same source was headed on by Hart to Parlane who tucked it away at the second attempt.

To be so far behind was a bit harsh on Southampton. They started with style but a goal eluded them. Channon misdirected a header then was unfortunate as he thundered a shot against the bar. Hebberd could not make the same excuse when the rebound came invitingly to him; he trundled the ball tamely wide. Baker, who often came through shrewdly, once shot against Lukic's boots and Boyer did manage to get the ball in the net near the end but was ruled offside.

Both sides put a lot into the match. Leeds scarcely seemed deprived by the absence of a crop of regulars through injury. They covered well when they had to and, in attack, Connor was reminding us by the end what a slippery customer he promises to be. The lingering recollection though will be of a chunky little man with red hair with ambition to put as much into the manager's job at Blackpool as he has done out on the field throughout his career.

LEEDS UNITED: J. Lukic; K. Hird, K. Parkinson, B. Flynn, P. Hart, P. Madeley, E. Gray, J. Chandler, T. Connor, D. Parlane, A. Graham.
SOUTHAMPTON: P. Wells; I. Golac, M. Waldron, G. Baker, D. Watson, C. Nicholl, A. Ball, P. Boyer, M. Channon, N. Holmes, T. Hebberd (sub, M. McGrath).
Referee: D. A. Webb (Sale, Cheshire).

Parlane, Leeds United's most recent acquisition, marks his first appearance for the club with their second goal in a 2—0 win over Southampton at Elland Road.

Why West Ham need have no fear

By Stuart Jones
West Ham 1 Aston Villa 0

"Come on, now, it's time to go home". The plea from the tannoy went unheeded as down below a sea of claret and blue splashed over the Upton Park turf. West Ham United's supporters were not to be denied their moment of triumph, a moment for which they had waited, anticipated and then lost all hope. The hand of fate, on the end of McNaught's arm, had given it to them with only a minute left. Their joy and their relief was unconfined.

West Ham, though, had overrun another first division side (West Bromwich Albion had been removed at the first hurdle) with a display that was worth not only a place in the last four of the FA Cup but also a place on the top shelf next season. All that was missing was the final touch. It almost cost them dearly on Saturday. It may cost them more dearly by May.

John Lyall, their manager, described one of the moves, when half a dozen casual flicks took the ball some 60 yards with bewildering speed as the best he had seen at the ground. Aston Villa's defence may have started with two significant holes in the absence of Evans and Swain but many more tears had been made in it by the interval.

Rimmer alone kept Villa within sight of a replay. Twice he parried fierce drives from Brooking and Devonshire and twice he thwarted Cross at close range. Parkes, a relatively lonely figure at the other end, had but one awkward moment when a Little header flashed over the bar. Yet West Ham's frustration grew as time and chances passed by.

Midfield, their own territory in the first half, began to be bypassed and Villa's youngsters looked to have survived the ordeal—until Brooking's fateful corner. The referee was one of the few to see McNaught's fist rise above a clutch of heads and the protests did not help Stewart's composure. He had needed a rebound to score from the penalty spot the previous week but here he thumped it home in the manner of Hurst.

Villa, whose minds had never been set on offence, had too little time to change their ways. Regarded by many as the dark horses of the competition, they were made to pay in the end for their blinkered approach. At least they have given an old colleague, Gray, a reprieve for he can now serve his suspension during today's meeting at Molyneux instead of the League Cup final on Saturday.

West Ham will know in a few hours whom they are to face on Wembley's doorstep. Mr Lyall repeated one of his players' comments: "We'd like to meet any of the other three—on a bad day." They need not fear anyone, though, particularly as two ghosts seem to be haunting their side.

Devonshire has grown up in the shadow of Brooking but, on occasions this season, he has even left his more illustrious partner behind. Brooking's fitness is not complete but when he eventually departs, West Ham already have a suitable replacement. And in Stewart, a young Scot who reads the game and steps in at the opportune moment, they also now have an able substitute for Moore.

Scoring will be their problem in the semi-final round, as it will be for the rest of their League programme. Too heavy a burden is being carried by Cross, whose bruised knee dulled his edge here. But that is all for tomorrow. As darkness fell on the East End's Saturday, the sound of "Bubbles" floated as far as the ears could hear.

WEST HAM UNITED: P. Parkes; F. Lampard, P. Brush, R. Stewart, A. Martin, A. Devonshire, P. Allen, S. Pearson, D. Cross, T. Brooking, G. Pike.
ASTON VILLA: J. Rimmer; I. Lenton, C. Gibson, B. Ormsby, K. McNaught, G. Mortimer, D. Bremner, B. Little, T. Donovan, G. Cowans, T. Bullivant.
Referee: D. Richardson (Great Harwood).

Berwick's best is not quite enough

Predictably Rangers, Celtic and Aberdeen qualified for the semi-final round of the Scottish FA Cup on Saturday. In the fourth quarter-final match, at Berwick, the home team drew 0—0 with Hibernian, for whom George Best played in the first half but was substituted in the second, for tactical reasons.

First division Berwick made their premier division visitors fight hard and thoroughly deserved the draw, although it was a poor match with much negative football.

Rangers scored all seven goals in their 6—1 win over Hearts at Ibrox Park. Tom Forsyth, the Rangers defender, scored an own goal after little more than a minute, but, by half time, the home side led 2—1 and they added four goals in the second half. Rangers' goalscorers were: Cooper, Jardine, Russell, John McDonald (2) and Johnstone.

Tennis

Argentina celebrate an historic victory

Buenos Aires, March 9.—Argentina today defeated the United States in the American zone Davis Cup final when Guillermo Vilas beat John McEnroe and gave his country an unassailable 3—1 lead. Vilas beat the United States No 1 6—2, 4—6, 6—3, 2—6, 6—4.

On Saturday José-Luis Clerc beat McEnroe, 6—3, 6—2, 4—6, 13—11, to give Argentina a 2—0 lead following Vilas's 7—5, 6—4, 6—3 win over Brian Gottfried in the opening singles. The United States then took the doubles.

Clerc gave McEnroe his first defeat in 12 Davis Cup singles matches. McEnroe made a bad start when the match was resumed after being left unfinished on Friday at the end of the third set. The American lost the first two games, and though he fought back well, he had to save match points in the tenth and twelfth games to stay in the match. Defeat was only delayed. Clerc, pounding away at McEnroe's backhand, finally triumphed in the 24th game and dozens of spectators invaded the court to hug, kiss and embrace him.

McEnroe had been given a torrid time by the crowd, who frequently jeered and booed him while raucously cheering the most minor success by Clerc. Vilas had taken three hours to beat Gottfried but the second singles lasted 6½ hours, spread over two days. In contrast the players galloped through the doubles in an hour and a half. McEnroe recovered from defeat to join Peter Fleming against Ricardo Cano and Carlos Gattiker, who looked out of their class in the first two sets. They rallied bravely in the third but hardly stretched the efficient United States pair who won 6—0, 6—1, 6—4.

France took a winning 3—0 lead over Finland in the European zone B quarter-finals when Jean-Louis Haillett and Gilles Moreton defeated Leo Palin and Joakim Berner 0—6, 6—1, 6—4, 6—4 in the doubles match. France go forward to meet Czechoslovakia.

Phil Dent steered Australia to an unassailable three-one lead over New Zealand in the eastern zone final and a place against the winners of the European zone A. Dent wrapped up the tie by beating New Zealand's Chris Lewis in straight sets 6—4, 6—3, 6—2 in the first of the reverse singles. Dant secured the vital break in the tenth game to take the first set 6—4 and then walked away with the match. The tie finished on an amazing note with the first set of the final singles match lasting 46 games. John Alexander finally won the set against Russell Simpson 24—22. Officials then "reluctantly" called an end to play in the final.

Romania beat Austria 3—2 in the European Zone B quarter-final in Bucharest and now meet Britain in the semi-finals. After Austria had taken one of the two first two singles and lost the doubles, the experienced Hans Kary dragged his country back to 2—2 after a five-hour match with Florian Segarceanu, aged 17, which the Austrian won 6—1, 3—6, 2—6, 15—13, 7—5. Then Ilie Nastase crashed Robert Reininger, substituting for the injured Austrian number one Peter Feigl, in straight sets 6—3, 6—3, 6—3.

Heinz Guenthardt (Switzerland) beat Hungary's Zoltan Kuharszky 6—1, 6—2, 6—4 in the final singles match in Zurich to gain his country a 3—2 win in their European zone A quarter-final. It is the first time Switzerland have reached the semi-finals of the Davis Cup. They will travel to meet Italy next June.

West Germany won the last two singles to gain a 3—2 victory over Spain in their European zone A quarter-final in Valencia. Ulrich Pinner beat Jose Higueras 6—4, 6—3, 6—3 and Rolf Gehring defeated Fernando Luna 3—6, 6—3, 6—3, 6—3. West Germany go forward to play Sweden.—Reuter.

Swimming

Miss Reinisch shows the style of a true champion

From Athole Still
Leningrad, March 9

The three-day match between the national teams of the Soviet Union and East Germany ended here today in victory for the Russians by 185 points to 159, their eleventh win in 19 meetings. After the superb effort of the first two days, which produced three European and one world record, it would have been only a fitting climax had some of the final events also been crowned with that same distinction but it was not to be.

It is always pleasing to witness a new record, but an even greater pleasure is to witness the birth of a new star. The name is Rica Reinisch, a mere 14 years of age, from Dresden, who won the 100 metres women's backstroke with immaculate style in the third fastest time ever recorded (1min 02.44secs), and that including an untidy, glide finish. Only her legendary compatriots, Ulrike Richter, the world record-holder (1-01.51) and Kornelia Ender (1-01.62) have swum faster, and they are both safely in retirement.

Miss Reinisch has improved prodigiously from 20th in the world last year, but even her performance in Texas in January, when she was second (1-03.74) behind the world champion, Linda Jezek (1-03.15) of the United States, did not prepare us for the excellence of today's masterpiece.

Great interest centred on the two breaststroke events, which seemed to hold the strongest possibility of world records. In the 200 metres event for men we were eager to evaluate Robert Schulpa (USSR), who came within .25 of a second of David Wilkie's world record (2-15.11) in this pool two weeks earlier, the second fastest time ever swum.

But such is the strength and depth of Soviet breaststrokers that it was their supposed second-string, Arsen Miskarov, who drew all eyes. He led from the start and was actually a fraction inside Wilkie's Olympic schedule at half distance.

A new world record was also on the cards in the women's breaststroke sprint, which brought East Germany's brilliant all-rounder, Petra Schneider, into direct confrontation with Lina Kahcushite (USSR) the world 200 metres champion and record-holder. Miss Schneider set off with all the verve and commitment which brought her the 400 metres individual medley world record yesterday, and at the 50 metres mark she led the Russian girl by a good half-metre.

The redoubtable Lina turned brilliantly, however, and was level with 30 metres to go. Over the final 20 metres her long, low stroke powered her ahead.

RESULTS: Women's 100m backstroke: 1, R. Reinisch (EG) 1—02.44; 2, K. Metchuk (EG) 1—04.55. 200m butterfly: 1, A. Pollack (EG) 2—13.27; 2, I. Geisler (EG) 2—14.31. 100m breaststroke: 1, L. Kachushite (USSR) 1—11.84; 2, P. Schneider (EG) 1—12.77. 400m freestyle: 1, A. Kalais (EG) 4—14.13; 2, I. Aksanova (USSR) 4—14.16. 4 x 100m medley team: 1, East Germany 4—12.52; 2, East Germany II 4—18.57.
Men's results: 400m individual medley: 1, S. Fesenko (USSR) 4—25.78; 2, A. Sidorenko (USSR) 4—26.93. 200m freestyle: 1, S. Kopliakov (USSR) 1—50.82; 2, A. Krilov (USSR) 1—51.87. 200m backstroke: 1, V. Dolgov (USSR) 2—04.62; 2, V. Shemetov (USSR) 2—04.98. 200m breaststroke: 1, A. Miskarov (USSR) 2—17.43; 2, R. Schulpa (USSR) 2—19.53. 4 x 100m medley team: 1 Soviet Union 3—46.33.
SATURDAY'S RESULTS (winners only): Women: 200m freestyle, B. Krause (EG) 2—01.71; 100m butterfly, A. Pollack (EG) 1—01.71; 200m backstroke, C. Polit (EG) 2—15.99; 400m medley, P. Schneider (EG) 4—39.96 (world record). Men: 200m butterfly, S. Fesenko (USSR) 2—00.84; 100m backstroke, V. Kuznetsov (USSR) 57.36; 200m medley, A. Sidorenko (USSR) 2—03.70; 1,500m freestyle, V. Salnikov (USSR) 15—16.74; 4 x 200m freestyle relay, Soviet Union 7—25.71 (European record).

Squash rackets

Barrington keeps the customers satisfied

By Rex Bellamy
Squash Rackets Correspo[ndent]

Geoffrey Hunt, the hold[er] ... Mohibullah Khan, whom ... in the 1976 final, will meet ... semi-final round of the ... open squash rackets champ[ionship] at the Wembley Conference ... tomorrow. Today and We[dnesday] will be rest days. The wi[nner of] Thursday's final will take ... from the total of £15,835 ... money put up by Aris, ... rental company.

Mohibullah yesterday ... unexpectedly easy 9—1, 9— ... win over Bruce Brownlee ... Zealand, who is only four ... below him in the world r[ankings] and should therefore be ... of giving him a much close[r] ... than this. When Hunt led Barrington by 9—3, 9—2 a... it seemed that the customer[s] ... have a disappointingly sho[rt] ... noon programme. So arran[gements] were made to transfer ... adjacent Wembley Squash ... one of the matches in th[e] ... competition for first round ... This turned out to be unne[cessary] because Barrington won th[e] ... game without losing anoth[er] ... and held on well in the ... before Hunt took it 9—6. ... rington was conceding ... this was a remarkable p[erform]ance. Both men have w[on the] championship six times a[nd this] tough match was a rem[inder of] some of the high point[s of a] rivalry that has spanned ... 15 years.

A more detailed analysis ... play cannot be attempte[d with] confidence because the ... (erected on the platfor[m] ... totally enclosed except ... back wall) was too far aw[ay] ... thorough note-taking was ... ible in the darkened audi[torium]. The seats were comfortal[ble] ... this merely meant that th[e Con]ference Centre was a bette[r place] for taking a nap than for w[atching] squash. It was rather like ... to appreciate the fine po[ints of] ballet on one of the most ... tive of television sets.

In any case only about 5... had a full view of the cou[rt] ... best that can be said of th[e] ... experiment is that it was ... trying and gave 100 or s... people a more distant view ... game. At Southampton last ... a similar venture worked ... ately well in the more ... environment of a theatr[e] ... compared with a custo[m] ... championship court, the ... ence Centre was a step ... rather than a step forwar[d] ... ferent, but no improvemen[t].

Ice skating

Champions p[ull] out of world pairs ev[ent]

Dortmund, March 9.— ... Rodnina, of the Soviet Uni[on] ... overwhelming favourite to ... world figure skating pai[rs] ... with her husband in Do[rtmund] ... this week, will not take p[art] ... cause of injury, the organis[ers] ...

She fell while training i[n Mos]cow 10 days ago and an ... to her left shoulder h[as not] healed. Her withdrawal a[nd that] of her husband, Alexander ... robs her of the chance ... eleventh world figure skati[ng] title.

The Soviet pair's closest ... the Americans, Tai Babilon[ia and] Randy Gardner, had alread[y with]drawn from the competiti[on be]cause of an injury to Gard[ner].

Today's withdrawal was a ... blow to Miss Rodnina, th[e] ... successful figure skater of al[l] ... who planned to bow out ... sport after the champio[nships] which begin here on T[uesday]. "Perhaps we could have e... but our performance woul[d cer]tainly not have been as it ... be", Miss Rodnina said. ... pity. We hoped for a bett[er end] to our career."—Reuter.

Gymnastics

Miss Jones's sights on Olympic place

Denise Jones, aged 17, staked her claim to one of Britain's two Olympic places with a sound all-round display in the international matches, sponsored by Gold Top, at Wembley on Saturday. Miss Jones and Suzanne Dando, aged 18, were the outstanding performers in an otherwise disappointing night for British gymnastics. The women lost to Hungary, seventh in the recent world championships, and the men were resoundingly beaten by a below-strength United States.

Miss Jones, who three years ago won a scholarship for special coaching in Moscow, and Miss Dando produced consistent performances, with Miss Jones getting top marks on the beam, at which she is national champion, and the floor. They finished equal third in the overall placings. The Hungarians won the match by 185.95 marks to 183.25.

The American men, who finished third in the world championships, brought an experimental side but were still good enough to win by more than seven marks. Only Tommy Wilson was equal to the task and he led the British team in four of the six disciplines to finish a creditable third overall; but he had no real support and the Americans won by 272.30 to 265.25.

Britain can send two men and two women to the Moscow Olympics, but the selectors, who were out in force on Saturday, were disappointed at what they saw. They will now wait until the last possible moment before making their final choice.

MEN: United States 272.30, Britain 265.25. Leading positions: 1, P. Kormann (US), 56.00 pts; 2, M. Wilson (US), 55.65; 3, T. Wilson (GB), 54.15; 4, J. La Fleur (US), 53.90; 5, J. Davis (GB), 53.55; 6, D. Hayden (US), 53.10.
WOMEN: Hungary 185.95, Britain ...

Hockey

Francis fires Guildford into last four

By Sydney Friskin
Guildford 2 Brooklands 1

The club championship hockey match at Guildford yesterday, not particularly soul-stirring, was spared the burdens of extra time by Neil Francis. His goal, with barely three minutes left, ended the hopes of Brooklands and put the home side in the semi-final round.

At first it looked as if Guildford were going to be too good for Brooklands, who had few answers to Cottrell's stickwork and acceleration; but they got into the game in the second half and, after drawing level, had a reasonable chance of winning. In the end, however, they were under pressure and held out as long as they did because of a superb display in goal by Lye, the England under-21 goalkeeper.

Peat was full of vigour on Guildford's left wing and his first-minute shot, which hit the side netting, sounding a note of warning. Still, it was only after Wright had saved a strong hit from a short corner, taken by Singleton, that Guildford scored in the twenty-first minute through Carley from a similar award.

Foster started the Brooklands revival in the twelfth minute of the second half, with a push into the circle to earn a short corner. Singleton's shot was well saved by Wright but the follow-up by Abbot was interrupted by a foot on the line and Abbot himself converted the penalty stroke—albeit a feeble one which just slid under the diving goalkeeper.

Brooklands, inspired by a sparkling run on the left by Buchan, threatened to score again particularly from two short corners, both well saved by Wright. Then Pinks ...

Mrs Robinson puts icing on English cal[endar]

By Joyce Whitehead
England 2, Scotland 0

England played their best ... at Wembley stadium for ... years on Saturday. Despite ... rain on Friday the pitch w[as as] good as it has ever bee[n] ... England won with a goal in ... half.

Valerie Robinson (He[rtford]shire), playing in her 122nd ... for England, scored a perfec[t goal] in the second half. She re[ceived] the ball 30 yards from th[e goal] at great speed, eluded the g[oalkeeper's] tion, then steadied herself, ... with great control put the ... carefully into the back o[f the] net. Only a few weeks ago ... said that Mrs Robinson wa[s the] best forward in the world, ... her goal on Saturday was ... of her skill.

Throughout the match Sco[tland] were on the defensive, and ... marking was keen, partic[ularly] that of Moira Kerr, the ca[ptain] who shadowed Mrs Robinso[n for] much of the game. Eng[land's] backs and goalkeeper had an ... afternoon. Scotland were aw[arded] only two corners and there ... just one uneasy momen[t] for England in the first hal[f].

Scotland, like Wales the ... before, were well briefed in ... fensive tactics, and Jinty Ste... in their goal, made three ... saves. But on Saturday, Eng[land] fiddled less, and produced a b... game. There were moments ... the centre of the field looked ... an ants' nest, and there w... vast unfilled space on Engl[and's] right wing, but when the pl[ayers] as last trusted one another, at... ing moves took shape.

The England half back ... played well, and Susan Sloco... (Somerset) brought the game ...

FA Cup: sixth round

Everton	2	Ipswich	1
Tottenham	0	Liverpool	1
Watford	1	Arsenal	2
West Ham	1	Aston Villa	0

First division

Coventry	0	West Bromwich	2
Crystal Palace	3	Bolton	1
Derby	2	Stoke	2
Leeds	2	Southampton	0
Norwich	2	Brighton	2

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Liverpool	29	17	8	4	60	22	42
Manchester U	30	16	8	6	47	26	40
Ipswich	31	16	5	10	52	32	37
Arsenal	29	13	10	6	38	23	36
Aston Villa	29	12	11	6	38	30	35
Southampton	32	13	8	11	49	40	34
C Palace	30	[illegible]	12	[illegible]	36	33	34
Nottm Forest	30	13	6	11	44	36	32
Middlesbrough	29	12	8	9	33	27	32
Wolves	29	13	5	10	35	33	32
Leeds	31	10	12	9	37	38	32
Norwich	30	9	13	8	45	44	31
Tottenham	30	12	7	11	40	44	31
Coventry	31	13	4	14	45	50	30
W Bromwich	31	9	11	11	45	43	29
Brighton	33	8	13	12	40	49	29
Stoke	30	9	9	12	36	42	27
Manchester C	31	9	9	13	31	50	27
Everton	30	6	12	12	35	41	24
Bristol C	31	6	9	16	22	47	21
Derby	32	7	6	19	30	51	20
Bolton	29	2	10	17	20	51	14

Third division

Brentford	0	Plymouth	0
Bury	1	Reading	0
Carlisle	2	Oxford Utd	2
Chester	0	Barnsley	0
Chesterfield	1	Southend	0
Colchester	0	Blackburn	1
Exeter	2	Hull	2
Gillingham	2	Mansfield	0
Millwall	1	Sheffield Utd	1
Rotherham	0	Grimsby	0
Sheffield Wed	3	Wimbledon	0
Swindon	2	Blackpool	1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Sheffield W	34	17	10	7	66	38	44
Grimsby	33	19	6	10	51	35	44
Chesterfield	34	16	9	9	54	38	41
Blackburn	34	16	9	9	40	26	41
Colchester	35	16	9	10	47	42	41
Sheffield U	35	16	8	11	54	46	40
Exeter	35	14	9	12	48	50	37
Millwall	33	14	8	11	53	44	36
Swindon	33	15	5	11	55	45	35
Chester	32	12	11	9	37	37	35
Reading	34	12	10	12	49	51	34
Gillingham	34	11	11	12	38	38	33
Carlisle	33	12	8	13	49	45	32
Oxford Utd	33	10	13	13	45	46	33
Brentford	34	12	8	14	41	56	32
Rotherham	33	13	5	15	44	56	31
Plymouth	33	11	9	13	48	50	31
Barnsley	33	10	10	13	34	46	30
Southend	34	11	6	17	38	46	28
Hull	34	7	14	13	37	55	28
Blackpool	34	10	7	17	48	60	27
Mansfield	33	8	10	15	43	41	26
Bury	34	11	4	19	37	60	26
Wimbledon	33	8	9	16	34	61	25

Second division

Bristol Rovers	1	Orient	2
Burnley	0	QP Rangers	3
Cambridge Utd	0	Newcastle	0
Cardiff	3	Charlton	1
Fulham	1	Chelsea	2
Oldham	4	Swansea	1
Preston NE	1	Luton	1
Shrewsbury	1	Birmingham	0
Sunderland	0	Leicester	0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Chelsea	31	18	4	9	55	39	40
Luton	32	13	13	7	53	35	39
Leicester	32	13	12	7	44	32	38
Birmingham	30	16	6	8	38	26	38
QPR	32	15	7	10	59	37	37
Newcastle	32	14	9	9	42	35	37
West Ham	29	16	4	9	39	29	36
Sunderland	31	14	8	9	48	36	36
Orient	32	12	10	10	41	[illegible]	34
Oldham	31	12	8	11	39	38	32
Wrexham	32	14	4	14	35	36	32
Shrewsbury	32	14	3	15	46	42	31
Cardiff	32	13	5	14	35	41	31
Cambridge U	32	8	14	10	40	39	30
Swansea	32	12	6	14	34	43	30
Preston	31	8	13	10	37	39	29
Notts Co	32	9	10	13	42	37	28
Bristol R	31	9	8	14	39	48	26
Watford	31	7	11	13	24	33	25
Burnley	32	5	10	15	35	58	20
Charlton	31	5	8	17	29	55	18
Fulham	31	6	6	19	30	57	18

Fourth division

Aldershot	3	Hereford	3
Bournemouth	1	Bradford City	1
Crewe	2	Hartlepool	1
Northampton	0	Rochdale	0
Peterborough	3	Darlington	0
Portsmouth	2	Doncaster	0
Port Vale	2	Walsall	2
Scunthorpe	2	Tranmere	2
Stockport	2	Lincoln	0
Wigan Ath	0	Newport	1
York	0	Huddersfield	4

Postponed: Halifax v Torquay.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Walsall	36	20	14	2	60	31	54
Huddersfield	35	20	6	9	79	40	46
Portsmouth	35	17	9	8	74	39	45
Bradford C	35	18	9	8	63	37	45
Newport	33	18	6	10	59	41	42
Peterborough	36	17	8	11	47	38	42
Aldershot	35	14	13	8	52	47	41
Lincoln	34	14	10	10	47	35	38
Torquay	33	13	10	10	53	45	36
Northampton	35	13	9	13	41	46	35
Wigan	34	14	6	14	50	49	34
Bournemouth	35	9	15	11	40	39	33
Halifax	33	11	10	12	35	42	32
Doncaster	34	11	10	13	50	48	32
Tranmere	34	12	8	14	43	47	32
Stockport	34	11	9	14	35	51	31
Hartlepool	33	11	9	13	46	47	31
Port Vale	33	10	9	14	46	53	29
Darlington	35	7	13	15	41	57	27
York	35	9	9	17	47	69	27
Scunthorpe	35	7	12	16	39	60	26
Hereford	35	8	10	17	30	43	26
Crewe	36	7	9	20	26	51	23
Rochdale	33	5	10	18	28	54	20

Scottish FA Cup
Fifth round

Berwick	0	Hibernian	0
Celtic	2	Morton	0
Partick Thistle	1	Aberdeen	2
Rangers	6	Hearts	1

Scottish premier division

Dundee Utd	0	Kilmarnock	0
St Mirren	2	Dundee	1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Celtic	24	13	8	3	44	21	34
St Mirren	24	12	8	5	37	35	30
Morton	25	11	4	10	43	36	26
Kilmarnock	24	9	8	7	27	33	26
Aberdeen	22	10	5	7	36	26	25
Rangers	24	10	4	10	35	32	24
Dundee Utd	25	7	7	9	27	25	21
Partick	23	6	9	8	27	35	21
Dundee	25	8	3	14	35	52	19
Hibernian	23	4	4	15	22	42	12

Scottish first division

Ayr	1	Airdrie	2
Dumbarton	3	Clyde	1
Hamilton	1	Arbroath	0
Motherwell	1	Dunfermline	1
Stirling Albion	2	Clydebank	0
St Johnstone	2	Raith Rovers	2

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Airdrie	30	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	62	37	[illegible]
Hearts	27	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dumbarton	30	15	[illegible]	10	41	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ayr	29	11	11	8	50	[illegible]	[illegible]
Motherwell	31	11	10	10	44	41	32
Hamilton	31	11	8	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	30
Raith	30	10	10	10	43	38	30
Clydebank	31	11	7	13	42	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stirling Alb	28	10	8	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dunfermline	28	10	8	10	33	40	28
St Johnstone	29	10	6	13	44	56	26
Berwick	29	7	11	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	25
Arbroath	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clyde	29	5	10	16	32	55	16

Scottish second division

Albion Rovers	5	East Fife	1
Brechin	2	E Stirling	0
Falkirk	0	Montrose	0
Forfar	0	Queen of South	0
Meadowbank	0	Cowdenbeath	2
Queen's Park	2	Alloa	2
Stenhousemuir	6	Stranraer	1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
E Stirling	[illegible]	15	[illegible]	[illegible]	30	[illegible]	[illegible]
Falkirk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forfar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Queen's Park	31	12	[illegible]	11	48	38	32
Albion Rov	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stenhousemuir	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montrose	31	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cowdenbeath	[illegible]	11	8	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brechin	26	11	5	10	31	[illegible]	27
East Fife	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Meadowbank	[illegible]	11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alloa	[illegible]	11	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Queen of Sth	[illegible]	[illegible]	7	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stranraer	[illegible]	[illegible]	5	17	33	[illegible]	19

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Dagenham 1, Dulwich Hamlet 1; Leatherhead 1, Harrow Borough 4; Oxford City 3, Tilbury 1; Slough 2, Carshalton 1; Woking 3, Harlow 1. First division: Bromley 3, Chesham 0; Epsom 0, Maidenhead 0; Finchley 3, Metropolitan Police 2; Harwich and Parkeston 1, Hampton 0; Hertford 4, Horsham 0; Leytonstone and Ilford 1, Wokingham 1; Kingstonian 2, Walton and Hersham 4; St Albans 1, Clapton 0; Wembley 1, Aveley 3. Second division: Burton Rovers 2, Hungerford 1; Cheshunt 1, Epping 0; Eastbourne United 0, Billericay 1; Egham 1, Tilbury 0; Letchworth 1, Hornchurch 2; Molesey 4, Rainham 3; Tring 2, Corinthian Casuals 0. Postponed: Worthing v Hemel Hempstead.
ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Alton 0, Edgware 5; Chertsey 0, Banstead 2; Grays 5, Fleet 2; Harefield 0, Windsor 3; Hoddesdon 1, Uxbridge 2; Leyton-Wingate 0, Burnham 0; Marlow 1, Welling 1; Redhill 3, Chalfont St Peter 2; Ruislip Manor 2, Haringey Borough 0; Woodford 3, Dorking 1.
IRISH LEAGUE: Ards 1, Ballymena 3; Cliftonville 3, Bangor 0; Distillery 1, Portadown 3; Glenavon 0, Coleraine 2; Larne 1, Glentoran 3; Linfield 3, Crusaders 0.
ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: AP Leamington 1, Bangor City 1; Bath City 0, Boston United 1; Gravesend and Northfleet 1, Telford United 2; Redditch United 0, Northwich Victoria 1; Stafford Rangers 1, Barnet 2; Weymouth 0, Scarborough 1; Worcester City 1, Kettering Town 4. Postponed: Maidstone United v Altrincham, Yeovil Town v Barrow.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland Division: Alvechurch 1, Bedworth 1; Banbury 2, Barry 2; Cheltenham 3, Wellingborough 0; Gloucester 1, Bridgend 2; Taunton 3, King's Lynn 0; Trowbridge 1, Merthyr Tydfil 1; Witney 0, Stourbridge 0. Southern Division: Andover 1, Fareham 1; Ashford 4, Tonbridge 0; Aylesbury 3, Dorchester 1; Crawley 5, Basingstoke 0; Dartford 3, Folkestone and Shepway 0; Dover 4, Margate 1; Dunstable 1, Poole 2; Gosport Borough 0, Hillingdon Borough 1; Hastings 2, Chelmsford 2; Salisbury 2, Hounslow 0. Postponed: Addlestone v Waterlooville.
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Buxton 0, Mossley 1; Gainsborough Trinity 1, Lancaster 0; Gateshead 0, Burton Albion 1; Matlock 2, Grantham 3; Netherfield 2, Macclesfield 2; Oswestry 0, Goole 0; Morecambe 0, Southport 0; Tamworth 0, Runcorn 1; Workington 3, Worksop 0.
NORTHERN LEAGUE: Ashington 4, Spennymoor 1; Crook 0, Whitley Bay 0; Evenwood 1, Durham 0; Tow Law 1; Ferryhill 2; Willington 0, Harden Colliery Welfare 1; Blyth Spartans 2, Penrith 0; Whitby 1, South Bank 1; Consett 1, West Auckland 1; Bishop Auckland 2, ...
ENGLISH SCHOOLS TROPHY: Semi-final. Middlesbrough 3, Coventry 2.

ARTHURIAN LEAGUE: Old Carthusians 5, Old Salopians 1; Old Malvernians 1, Old Aldenhamians 4; Old Wykehamists 2, Old Cholmeleians 4.
ARTHUR DUNN CUP: Semi-final: Old Brentwoods 3, Lancing OB 4.
SCHOOLS MATCHES: Colfe's 3, Wilson's 2; Elthorne 4, Greenford 1; Finchley 4, Enfield 0; Harrow Weald 0, Willesden 4; Kingsbury 2, Christ's College, Finchley 1; Latymer Upper 1, Hampton 2; St John's, Leatherhead 3, Brighton 0; Stationers 7, Latymer 5; Vyners 7, Cardinal Wiseman 2; Westminster 1, UCS 0.
ESFA TROPHY: SE England final: Suffolk 1, Middlesex 2 (at Ipswich FC).
U-18 CENTENARY SHIELD: England 3, Scotland 0 (at Lincoln FC).

European Leagues

AUSTRIAN: Rapid 3, GAK 1; Lask 4, Admira Wacker 1; Sturm 1, Voest 1; Austria Salzburg 0, Austria Wien 1; Wiener Sportclub-Post 3, Vienna 3.
BELGIAN: Charleroi 2, CS Bruges 0; Winterslag 1, Standard Liege 0; Beerschot 0, Lokeren 2; FC Bruges 4, Berchem 2; RWD Molenbeek 1, Lierse 0; Beveren 1, Hasselt 0; FC Liege 2, Waregem 0; Antwerp 0, Waterschei 2; Beringen 3, Anderlecht 2.
BULGARIAN: Marek 1, Pirin 0; Botev 2, Beroe 0; Etur 1, Cherno More 1; Spartak 0, Sliven 0; Slavia 4, Trakia 0; Lokomotiv Plovdiv 2, CSKA Septemvriisko Zname 2; Levski Spartak 4, Minior 1; Chernomorets 2, Lokomotiv Sofia 0.

Rugby Union

Scots drop Biggar for England match

By Iain Mackenzie

Scotland have dropped their captain, Mike Biggar, for the final international of the season, the Calcutta Cup match against England at Murrayfield on Saturday. He is replaced by Gala's David Leslie. So from having no players in the side five weeks ago, the prospective champions now have three in the pack.

The new captain is Andy Irvine who has been far from his best this season, and once again the Scottish selectors have lived up to their reputation as the most consistent producers of surprises in British rugby.

Irvine, playing again at full back in spite of mediocre performances against Ireland and Wales, and the last few minutes apart, an appalling one against France, is given his thirty-seventh cap for Scotland. He is mature enough to captain the side but there is a sneaking suspicion that, this season at least, his selection owes as much to reputation as ability.

He is his country's third captain this season. McLaughlan of Jordanhill, once again on the replacements' bench at the age of 37, was captain against New Zealand. The London Scot, Biggar, has been in charge since then. To where, from here, one wonders. Irvine's appointment may be for no other reason than the unsuitability of most of the team to lead. It could be more permanent, but the player himself will not be depending on that.

The relegation of Biggar (how long has it been since there was no player from the Richmond Athletic Ground in the Scottish XV ?) is one of only two changes in the side well beaten at Cardiff. Bryan Gossman (West of Scotland) has many claims to his place, at stand-off half, but preference is given to Rutherford of Selkirk, now recovered from an ankle injury.

Laidlaw (Jedforest) is retained at scrum half after his departure with injury from the national stadium pitch and Lawson (Heriot's) returns to the sidelines. Laidlaw's chances of replacing the older man permanently, in sporting terms, in the Scottish side are now better than even. The one doubt for Saturday is Lawrie the hooker, who took a knock on the knee against Melrose at the weekend. If he is unfit, Fisher of Waterloo who would be the only Anglo-Scot, will deputize.

SCOTLAND: A. R. Irvine (Heriot's FP, captain); K. W. Robertson (Melrose), J. M. Renwick (Hawick), D. I. Johnston (Watsonians), B. H. Hay (Boroughmuir); J. Y. Rutherford (Selkirk), R. J. Laidlaw (Jedforest); J. N. Burnett (Heriot's FP), K. G. Lawrie (Gala), N. A. Rowan (Boroughmuir), A. J. Tomes (Hawick), D. Gray (West of Scotland), D. G. Leslie (Gala), R. Beattie (Glasgow Academicals), I. Dickson (Gala).

REPLACEMENTS: J. McLaughlin (Jordanhill), C. D. Fisher (Waterloo), I. A. Blonar (London Scottish), J. M. Lawson (Heriot's FP), B. Gossman (West of Scotland), J. S. Gossman (West of Scotland).

Gloucester find little pleasure in Park

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

Gloucester 3 Rosslyn Park 6

The presence of three London clubs in this morning's draw for the semi-final round of the John Player Cup not only ensures that one of them will be represented at the Twickenham climax on April 15 but will be seen by the metropolis as adequate retort to suggestions about "southern softies" which tend to emenate from north and west of Watford. However at least one of the three, Rosslyn Park, will concede that they emerged unscathed from their first visit to Kingsholme on Saturday as much because of Gloucester's failure to take their chances as of their own admirable resilience.

On a day when the going was distinctly sticky and the ball heavy—making possession not always an unqualified blessing—the Park rode out an early and protracted storm to win a fiercely contested but wholesome game, calmly refereed by David Hudson, by two penalty goals to one.

In such conditions it was ironic that Gloucester had brought in Wilkins to widen their attacking options from the back and left out that voracious goalkicker, Butler, who now watched Greenhalgh landing two handsome goals in as many attempts for the Park, and Russell (three drop shots included) enjoying but one success in seven for the home side.

These were not the only frustrations for a side playing in unfamiliar mustard yellow and clearly bent on giving their visitors the hottest welcome. With Blakeway and company subjecting the Park forwards to unaccustomed indignities in the tight—a process maintained throughout the game—and, with Fidler winning the early lineouts, Gloucester drove furiously into ruck and maul and spent almost all of the first half in or around their opponents' 22.

In the turbulent early phase, Park made life more difficult for themselves with some indifferent kicking, whether to touch or at frequent drop-outs. Yet Gloucester could not translate all their pressure into points, and it was Park who led at the interval 3—0, thanks to one of the rare occasions when they got into the other half of the field.

Park's all-round defence, nowhere more marked than in the middle of the field, was redoubtable. In the first half it needed to be, for they had no other options. There were thundering close calls, most notably when Tunstall on Gloucester's left wing, lost the ball as he went over by the flag. There was another in the second half when the ubiquitous Watkins, whose hands, alas, were too often fallible, missed a little overlap for Gloucester on the right and McKay made a critically important tackle.

Shortly after the interval Park had their one and only chance of a try when Bate came through from full back but was unable to hold a pass. Gloucester, having spurned a kickable penalty, at last got one through Russell. But by then there had been a significant shift in the balance at the lineout, the Park were giving at least as good as they got in the loose and their half backs had found poise and control.

Gloucester lost a lot of ball on their own throws and Park, on theirs, garnered much useful possession at the tail from Ripley whose rousing performance in the loose must have impressed a large host of Gloucester supporters now resigned to a belief that it was not going to be their day.

Some while before no side it was apparent that for all Mogg's arcing runs in the centre, Gloucester had shot their bolt and were being contained at a comfortable arm's length. There were about five minutes left when their midfield fell offside and Greenhalgh kicked his second goal.

GLOUCESTER: I. Wilkins; R. Clewes (captain), R. Mogg, D. Pointon, P. Tunstall; B. Russell, S. Baker; G. Sargent, S. Mills, P. Blakeway, S. Boyle, J. Fidler, J. Watkins, M. Teague, P. Wood.

ROSSLYN PARK: P. Bate; S. Tiddy, M. Greenhalgh, P. Warfield, D. McKay; J. Thornton, D. Cullen; R. Barlow, P. Keith-Roach (captain), N. Hinton, A. Rodgers, P. Ackford, S. Johnson, A. Ripley, N. Mantell.

Referee: D. Hudson (Manchester).

Jackson try seals Gosforth's fate

By Nicholas Keith

Harlequins 9 Gosforth 3

Harlequins claimed a plucky, but slightly lucky John Player Cup victory over Gosforth at the Stoop Memorial ground on Saturday on a day when the rugby fates smiled on London. The drama of the match was crammed into one minute, the last, when the teams stood at 3—3, a penalty apiece by Bushell and Johnson, and Gosforth seemed set to go through as the away side.

Then Paul Jackson scored a try in t hecorner after a speculative Harlequins' move which began in their own half; Simson made good ground on the left, and his kick ahead somehow eluded Patrick, the Gosforth full back, to let in Jackson. Bushell, who had a fine game, measured a magnificent conversion into the wind with the last kick of the game.

The wind—a numbing northerly—played an important part. It made the judgment of kicks difficult and hampered the thrower at lineouts. This does not entirely excuse the inadequacy of line-out play: there were over 60 line-outs and good possession came there none. Harlequins' jumping was better, particularly by O'Brien, a stand-in for his New Zealand compatriot, Haden, but 'Quins tended to lose the ball at the ensuing maul or ruck. In the scrummages, Gosforth established early mastery. They wheeled and shoved 'Quins backwards but failed to capitalise on this advantage. The Harlequin back row did a stout job of tidying up the loose ends created by the scrummaging problems of their front five.

Young, the Gosforth and former England scrum half, has not recovered from the loss of Uttley and Dixon in the back row, and he was unusually hesitant. Gosforth, also, did not exploit to the full a certain vulnerability in the home side's defence on the right where the finesse of McMillan or the force of Gustard could have made inroads, given the chance.

Nevertheless, a Gosforth victory seemed only a matter of time throughout the match. They were only three points down playing into the wind in the first half, and here they were helped by Cooke who dropped the ball as he was crossing their line. Johnson levelled the scores with 15 minutes left, but he also missed another penalty and a dropped goal. Gustard was as close to scoring as touch in goal once in the second half.

HARLEQUINS: K. Bushell; R. Dunman, G. Birkett, C. Pratt, S. Simson; J. Macaulay, P. Rawle; T. Claxton (captain), I. Smith, G. Claxton, N. O'Brien, M. Rocks, E. Weekes, P. Jackson, D. Cooke.

GOSFORTH: B. Patrick; N. McDowell, R. Breakey, A. McMillan, S. Gustard; D. Johnson, M. Young; C. White (captain), R. Cunningham, J. Bell, T. Roberts, J. Short, P. Smith, J. Butler, S. Smith.

Referee: L. Prideaux (North Midlands).

Golf

Player snatches dramatic victory from Townsend

From Peter Ryde
Yamoussoukro, Ivory Coast, March 9

Amid scenes of mouting excitement as drums began to beat and the Presidential Rolls drew up at the club, Gary Player snatched victory from Peter Townsend after both had scored final rounds of 64, eight under par.

Player won £4,275, Townsend £2,990, King and Dassu shared £1,900. It was the third play off Townsend has lost to Player. He bunkered his approach at the first extra hole and took five against Player's par four.

The final round developed soon into a duel between Player and Townsend, starting level. The flow of birdies had been stemmed in the third round by severe pin placing, but the two leaders were irrestible in the fourth round—Townsend reach the turn in 31 to Playtr's 33. The main difference between them was that Townsend holed a full wedge at the eighth for an eagle two. I like not to call that a fluke, but just reward for much accurate iron play throughout the week.

The playing of the short holes by Townsend was another indication of how well he was hitting his irons. His tee shot to the sixth which carried a prize for a hole in one, bit deep into the green 12 feet short of the hole.

At the twelfth he scored his fourth two of the round. The day before he had hit a beautiful tee shot over the water at that 200-yard hole and today he hit another good one.

But Player was not letting his only rival out of his sight. He was in the last trio behind Townsend and had not been paired all week. The less obvious the threat to Townsend, one feels, the better. Player also had birdies at the twelfth, and also took his chance of a birdie at the 320-yard fifteenth which Townsend could not. Three holes to play and Player had closed the gap to one. He came to the last hole one behind still, but scored the birdie he needed, pitching with a mid-iron to eight feet and holing a fine competitive putt.

It was a fine competitive effort of Player since he was trailing

Townsend: Third play-off lost to Player.

throughout the last round, and back in his best scoring mood. But Townsend has been regarded as something special since that opening 62 and has never been away from the top table at a succession of banquets.

In spite of sultry weather a large crowd of locals turned out in all shades of chocolate skins. Much interest was also taken by the young in the practice ground—a good sign. The winning total was 23 under par.

It is too early to assess the merit of the course here. It is not yet ready for a big international, although, heaven knows, there is space enough. Mr Houphouet-Boigny, the Ivory Coast President, would like to see either the Eisenhower Trophy or the World Cup held here in two years time.

Much would depend on the weather. This week has been for northern Europeans at least too hot to be comfortable—a suffused sultry heat with few blue skies. But in November, I am told, the month of the World Cup, it is cooler. There appears to be something of a vacuum at Yamoussokro. Even the wide boulevards look hungry for traffic, and one imagines that it will be a long time before the modern clubhouse, with a present membership of 50 will be thronged again as it was yesterday when Mr Richard Nixon turned up.

The political situation might be easier here for a world event than in some other countries. The President has let it be known that he favours a kind of rough neutrality, in which he will give entry visas to any country that does not practice apartheid in golf, and that, in his view, includes South Africa. Mr Nixon who has made a present of his clubs to the President, watched the closing holes of the third round as Player finished. Townsend, who had surrendered his halfway led for most of the round, finished with two birdies, so that they entered the round in the lead together.

In the press room the former United States President, helped by a perspiring but extremely capable interpreter, answered routine political questions in friendly fashion. On another level he hinted that he had no grandiose plans for the future of his own golf. He had broken 80 twice last year and saw no way he could improve on that. He referred to the Ivory Coast President as an old friend and his praise for his ability was more than perfunctory.

The holding of a tournament such as this, on a small scale but lavish, was only possible, he said, in a country with a strong economic development. Of that there is much evidence in this embryo cultural centre. An attempt may well be made next year to turn the event into an "ivory" open.

FINAL SCORES: 265: G. Player (SA), 66, 66, 69, 64; P. Townsend (GB), 62, 69, 70, 64 (Player won play-off at par-four seventh in four to five). 274: M. King (GB), 67, 70, 69, 68; B. Dassu (Italy), 68, 67, 72, 67. 276: Lu Liang Huan (Formosa), 71. 277: C. Peete (US), 67. 280: B. Langer (Germany), 68. 285: B. Nacer (Tunisia), 75. 286: S. Moussa (Egypt), 73. 289: V. Tschabalala (SA), 70. 290: J. Paralalde (France), 71.

Miller ends struggle to recover form

Lauderhill, Florida, March 9.—Johnny Miller, without a United States PGA tour win since the 1976 Bob Hope desert classic which made him the ninth player to pass $1m in earnings, swept to a two-stroke lead after three rounds of the Jackie Gleason-Inverrary Golf classic yesterday.

The 32-year-old Miller, who has struggled through four barren years to retrieve the form that deserted him so suddenly, started the day two strokes behind the second round leader, Mike Hill.

But five birdies in a six-hole stretch on the way to a round of 66 (six under par) gave him a three round aggregate of 204—12 under par for the 7,127 yard Inverrary Club course.

The lead changed hands several times. Eight men either led or shared the lead before Miller charged back with a 31 on the second nine holes.

Miller, winner of 17 tour titles, eight in 1974, and 1976 British Open champion, showed no signs of the man who once had to struggle to make the cut.

A par-saving putt by Hill on the final hole kept Miller from a three-stroke lead. Hill, aged 41, finished with a 70 and was second on 206. Andy North, four strokes behind Hill on the previous day, had a 67 and was next on, 207.

Bill Rogers, last year's winner, Larry Nelson, and Dough Tewell shared fourth place on 208. Rogers matched Miller's 66 as the best round of the hot, close day. Nelson had a 68, Tewell went round in 69.

LEADING SCORES (US unless stated): 204: J. Miller, 70, 68, 66; 206: M. Hill, 69, 67, 70; 207: A. North, 67, 73, 67; 208: L. Nelson, 68, 72, 68; D. Tewell, 71, 68, 69; W. Rogers, 69, 73, 66; 209: D. Eichelberger, 71, 68, 70, M. Hatalsky, 70, 69, 70; C. Goody, 69, 71, 69; L. Ziegler, 70, 69, 70; 210: J. Simons, 68, 70, 72; R. Murphy, 67, 71, 72; D. Edwards, 66, 71, 73; 211: B. Fleischer, 71, 69, 71; L. Graham, 69, 72, 70; C. Rodriguez (Puerto Rico), 67, 73, 71; R. Curl, 68, 74, 69; B. Lietzke, 69, 73, 69.—Agence France-Presse.

Bath's mistakes help Irish into unknown territory

By David Hands

Bath 3 London Irish 6

London Irish ventured into unknown territory at the Recreation ground on Saturday when their John Player Cup win, by a goal to a penalty goal, took them into the semi-final round of the competition for the first time. At the same time they served notice to the other semi-finalists that anyone wanting to lay their hands on the silverware next month will have a game on their hands—and that includes the holders, Leicester.

Bath and the Irish are two similar teams; both have forwards who rely on mobility more than physical presence, both have back rows of quality, both have stand-off halves of authority. But on the day the Irish, missing the injured Alistair McKibbin in the centre, gave their three-quarters a day off from offensive duties. It was not until the second minute of injury time that Condon passed to his centre, relying wholly on the high ball and trusting Bath to make mistakes.

It was an authentic Irish tactic and, on a greasy, treacherous playing surface, it worked. It demanded a high degree of concentration and fitness from the forwards who played magnificently. The only Bath players to match the workrate of the whole Irish pack were Spurrell and Jones, who became increasingly frustrated at the lack of support available from their colleagues.

In the process the Irish gave away many penalties but only four were within kicking distance and Palmer, deafened perhaps by the crowd's admirable silence, could land only one. Bath, making no allowance for the going, tried to employ their richly talented back division but it became increasingly obvious that it was not to be their day. Even when they worked space for their wings there were four or five defenders to beat, with O'Driscoll and Barry Murphy outstanding among them. The Irish back row tackled unceasingly, Jones like some oriental potentate in the head bandage he wore over stitches inserted in a cut the previous Saturday.

Finding a way through barred, the Bath backs began to make mistakes. Haunted by green shirts the eye was on the man rather than the ball, and even Horton was infected by the disease. Happily the Irish belted the ball downfield, ignoring their own lineout deficiencies, stifling would-be Bath rucks and slewing the opposing scrummage to their hearts' content. Their score came from a rolling maul on the Bath line 24 minutes into the first half, Murphy darting through a gap in the defence near the posts for Meanwell to convert. Palmer's penalty came with nine minutes remaining but although Meanwell missed two kickable penalties in the closing stages the Irish were not going to give it away then.

BATH: J. Waterman; D. Trick, M. Beese, J. Palmer, D. Wyatt; J. Horton (captain), D. Murphy; J. Meddick, A. Mason, R. Lee, H. Thomas, M. van der Loos, G. Parsons, S. Jones, R. Spurrell.

LONDON IRISH: D. Leopold; J. Casalaspro, R. McKibbin, P. O'Donnell, C. Meanwell; H. Condon, B. Murphy; A. Newberry, G. Beringer, L. White, J. Sheehan, M. Smythe, W. Jones, K. Short, J. O'Driscoll (captain).

Referee: B. Head-Rapson (Notts, Lincs and Derby).

Selkirk sink in Hawick quicksands

By Iain Mackenzie

Hawick 40 Selkirk 13

It has always been hard for Hawick to accept second best. This season, probably, it will be necessary with Gala still favourites to win the National League of Scotland. Yet, with typical determination, Hawick stormed on last Saturday to stay within striking distance, should Gala fall at the last fence.

Playing in green and white hooped shirts for the first time, to avoid a colour clash, Hawick swamped Selkirk, who are now two points clear of rivals at the wrong end of the table. Hawick were three tries to the good after 11 minutes, 24—6 ahead at half-time, and won eventually by three goals, four tries and two penalty goals to a goal, a try and a dropped goal.

On a pitch which threatened at times to turn into quicksand the Hawick pack surged and heaved and won a steady supply of ball. The backs scored almost as they wished. It was significant that all the points were scored by backs. One hopes the Lions' selectors will not ignore Jim Renwick's play this season. By the end of October, he had been relegated to the ranks of the has-beens; since then, he has bounced back with the kind of brio only a world-class back could muster.

Watching him give the escaping Selkirk wing, Wright, a 10-yard start down the left wing and catch the younger man 50 yards farther on, one felt that his day must be far from over.

Against Selkirk, Renwick converted his own try and kicked a penalty goal. Taylor, on one wing, scored three tries, and McCartney on the other, two. Easton's contribution comprised a try, a penalty goal, and two conversions. Hunter converted his own try for Selkirk, for whom Hendrie dropped a goal and, in injury time, Linton scored a try.

HAWICK: C. Easton; A. Taylor, J. Renwick, A. Cranston, K. McCartney; Anderson, R. Corbett; A. Gibson, Murray, T. Froud, A. Campbell, Thomas, P. Hogarth, C. Hogarty, Turnbull.

SELKIRK: G. Wilson; M. Linton, K. Currie, W. Rutherford, B. Wright; Hendrie, G. Hunter; R. Gordon, Anderson, P. Tomlinson, D. Bell, Phaup, M. Craig, N. Bthel, M. Knobhammer.

Referee: J. Dinsmore (West of Scotland).

Leicester's grip on cup shows no sign of failing

By Richard Streeton

Leicester 22 L. Scottish 0

Leicester must surely retain the John Player Cup now after all that happened on Saturday, not just at Welford Road but also at Kingsholm, the Recreation Ground, and the Stoop. In no other season has the issue been so clear-cut at the semi-final stage: Leicester, strong and equipped in all positions, and brilliantly coached to make best use of their talents; and now, rivals who might have extended them, put out by others.

This time Leicester needed a measure of mental fibre as well as rugby skill before they took command and won by a goal, three penalty goals, a dropped goal and a try. In the first 20 minutes London Scottish held the initiative with good line-out work and effective kicking by Robin Wood and Wilson kept them close to their opponents' line. Leicester kept their poise through this early bombardment like true champions.

Later, without reaching their best, Leicester were good enough to deprive the match of competitive interest. By then the Scottish had lost Wilson, with a leg injury and their reshuffled backs looked sounder in defensive tackling than in attack. Biggar led some spirited rearguard actions but Leicester were too well-organized for them and the Scottish knew it. Twice McHarg smiled genially when things went wrong: a certain giveaway.

Overall it was an untidy match but the crucial work done by Leicester's back row was always obvious and towards the end Joyce, too, was prominent in the line-outs and in the close passing from rucks and mauls. Cusworth was involved far more than sometimes and Woodward, Dodge and Hare sustained their reputations with constructive handling and thinking.

It was almost against the run of play when Cusworth scored a try from a scrummage on the Scottish line after half an hour but it was also a turning point. Hare kicked a penalty either side of the interval before Cusworth dropped a 35-metre goal. Leicester sustained the pressure but their scoring was limited to a try by Smith and a penalty and a conversion by Hare.

LEICESTER: W. Hare; J. Duggan, C. Woodward, P. Dodge, T. Burwell; L. Cusworth, S. Kenney; R. Cowling, P. Wheeler (captain), S. Redfern, N. Joyce, N. Gillingham, S. Johnson, G. Adey (sub A. Collington), I. Smith.

LONDON SCOTTISH: R. Wood; T. Downes, R. Gordon, A. Friell, G. Wood; R. Wilson (sub A. Shore), J. Montgomery; M. Lovett, I. Kirk, J. Fraser, A. McHarg, L. Forbes, M. Biggar (captain), A. Stewart, S. Pratt.

Referee: P. Hughes (Manchester).

Army unable to insure for retention of title

By Gordon Allan

Royal Navy 0 Army 0

Rugby matches without scores are like steak pies without gravy, but need not be flavourless on that account. At Twickenham on Saturday the Royal Navy and the Army spent 85 minutes, including injury time, trying to cross each other's line and kick the ball between each other's posts, and in the end had to admit defeat.

All was not negative, however. This match is now sponsored by Stewart Wrightson, the insurance brokers, who provide a trophy, and the Army, last season's winners, retained it. The result also means there will be more than formal interest in the remaining match in the Inter-Services tournament between the Navy and the RAF on March 22. The Army would have been champions if they had won on Saturday.

Perhaps the Army should have won. They knew their drill in the tight and caused havoc in the Navy scrummage. Morgan kicked well for position from stand-off, and Rees hinted at ideas in the centre (the other centre, Lytollis, probably the Army's cleverest runner, was injured in the first half); but there were far too many mistakes of handling, passing and alignment in midfield, and it was these, as much as the Navy's defence, that turned every advance into a retreat.

The Navy's predicament was the same. When they got the ball they could not hold it. Their pack were as wholehearted as the Army's in the loose, Leigh kicked as gainfully as Morgan, and Newson, on the portside of the fleet, was willing and able to engage the enemy. Vin hope. If the ball-carrier did not hit the deck, the ball did.

Chances came and went. Fabian missed three penalties for the Navy in the first 15 minutes; one hit a post. In injury time Fabian broke through to the Army 22, but Newson was squeezed into touch. Rees and Morgan missed dropped goals for the Army, and Rees was short with a kickable penalty near the end. Morgan, Glean and Bryning occasionally raised small expectations; but, on the whole, the man who remarked that it was a good match if you turned a blind eye to all the mistakes got to the root of the matter.

ROYAL NAVY: Lt G. Fabian (HMS Minerva); L/S S. Creighton (HMS Daedalus, replacement, PO B. Wills, HMS Fife), Lt Cdr A. Jones (CFP Rosyth), Lt C. Bryning (HMS Seahawk), Lt T. Newson (HMS Glamorgan); 2nd Lt J. Leigh (CTC RM), Sub Lt R. Davies (HMS Vernon); PO J. Nash (HMS Excellent), Lt C. Hughes (HMS Daedalus), Lt J. Ackerman (HMS Heron), CPO M. Lane (HMS Petrel), L/S C. Folland (HMS Seahawk), Midshipman R. Thompson (HMS Norfolk), Lt S. Hughes (RM Deal), CPO P. Dunn (HMS Heron, Captain).

ARMY: Col S. Armstrong (REME); Signalman H. Glean (Royal Signals), Cpl P. Lytollis (Royal Signals, replacement, Sgt D. Reynolds, REME), Sgt P. Rees (Royal Regt of Wales), Cpl K. A Hearne (Royal Regt of Wales); Sgt J. Morgan (REME), Pte M. Kaged (Royal Regt of Wales); Cpl M. Jenkins (Royal Regt of Wales), Capt T Sinclair (Duke of Wellington's Regt, captain), Pte P. Williams (Royal Regt of Wales), Capt M. Bowles (Royal Corps of Transport), Sgt H. Rundle (Royal Regt of Wales), Cpl G. Williams (Duke of Wellington's Regt), Cpl M. Prosser (Royal Regt of Wales), Craftsman A. Rapley (REME).

Referee: C. High (Manchester).

Argentine method brings own reward

By Peter Marson

Northampton 9 San Isidro 13

San Isidro from the Argentine successfully concluded their short tour of England and Wales yesterday with victory against Northampton, whom they beat by a try, a dropped goal and two penalty goals to a goal and a penalty goal. Northampton have had little to cheer them in their centenary season, and with only two victories from nine matches since the new year they have yet to discover a successful formula. Certainly they were outclassed behind the scrummage yesterday when San Isidro's backs reminded us all of the virtues of running and passing at speed.

By comparison the Northampton three-quarters seemed woefully slow and cumbersome. It was as well that Northampton's forwards responded in the way they did, for they faced a mobile eight capable of a powerful-controlled shove in the tight scrummages.

San Isidro travel to Ireland today having won three of their four contests. Pontypridd beat them in their first match but San Isidro took the next hurdle comfortably, thrashing Midland District by 47-4.

With blue skies above, Franklin's Gardens made a pretty picture. At the end of the first quarter of an hour the place-kickers had adjusted their sights. San Isidro, quite properly, see the merit in kicking their goals and careful preparation and beautiful timing brought successes for the centres Loffreda and Perez Cobo. By half-time Northampton had drawn level through an excellent try by Bignell which Cubitt converted.

In the second half Sainz Trapaga ran well to score a try; Madero, a splendid stand-off, dropped a goal and Cubitt landed a penalty goal.

NORTHAMPTON: C. Mackaness; K. Parker, J. Desborough, P. Bignell, P. McGuckian; J. Cubitt, A. Street; R. Smith, J. Raphael (captain), G. Pearce, C. Folwell, V. Cannon, S. Russell, C. Cawsebook, G. Wilcox.

SAN ISIDRO: F. Argerich; M. Walther (captain), M. Perez Cobo, M. Loffreda, F. Sainz Trapaga; R. Madero, A. Soares Gache; F. Insua, J. Perez Cobo, C. Sainz Trapaga, A. Iachetti, E. Mirenzi, M. Glastra, R. Lucke, H. de Vedia.

Referee: D. I. Williams (Hertfordshire).

Rugby Union

John Player Cup: Quarter-finals

Bath	3	London Irish	6
Gloucester	3	Rosslyn Park	6
Harlequins	9	Gosforth	3
Leicester	22	London Scottish	0

Inter-services tournament

Royal Navy 0 The Army 0 (at Twickenham).

Club matches

...avon	6	Bridgend	8
...tillery	9	Cross Keys	8
...ford	22	Richmond	15
...mingham	14	Clifton	9
...ckheath	9	London Welsh	24
...stol	24	Torquay	0
...borne	12	Falmouth	0
Cardiff	4	Pontypool	10
Cheltenham	0	Newbridge	28
Ebbw Vale	3	Moseley	10
Fylde	21	Broughton P	18
Harrogate	11	New Brighton	19
Headingley	12	Orrell	9
Hull and ER	8	Wakefield	16
Llanelli	22	Maesteg	11
Loughborough	15	Rugby	13
Manchester	6	Birkenhead P	7
Morley	10	Liverpool	20
Neath	38	Saracens	6
Newport	7	Pontypridd	10
Northern	9	Waterloo	3
Nottingham	14	Exeter	12
Nuneaton	24	Guy's Hospital	12
Otley	4	Hartlepool Rov	25
Penarth	3	Glamorgan Wdrs	8
Plymouth Alb	24	S Wales Police	19
Sale	23	Halifax	12
Sheffield	26	Chester	16
Stroud	4	Metro Police	13
Swansea	25	Coventry	12
Vale of Lune	22	Middlesbrough	12
Wasps	50	Old Millhillians	0
Wilmslow	9	Roundhay	35

Scottish first division

Gala	31	Melrose	0
Hawick	40	Selkirk	13
Heriot's FP	25	Boroughmuir	6
Jordanhill	6	Watsonians	5
Kelso	10	Kilmarnock	3
Stewart's-Mel	15	W of Scotland	7

SCHOOLS MATCHES: Ashville 32, Arnold 0; Beverley 7, William Ellis 3; Dame Allan's 13, Ponteland HS 3; Lichfield Friary-Grange 17, Walton 10; Reigate GS 50, Purley HS 8; St George's, Harpenden 7, Cavendish 15; St Joseph's Academy 56, Bethany 3.

Yesterday

TOUR MATCH: Northampton 9, San Isidro (Argentina) 13.

Badminton

Padukone plays brilliantly to win Danish Open

Copenhagen, March 9.—Prakash Padukone, of India, defeated Denmark's Morton Frost Hansen, 15—7, 18—13 to win the men's singles title in the finals of the Danish Open badminton championships. The speed and smashing power of the 21-year-old Dane was not enough against the Indian who, playing almost flawlessly, was in control almost throughout.

The win left Padukone as one of the favourites for the All-England and world titles to be decided over the next few months. He looks one of the main threats to Indonesia's Liem Swie King.

Frost Hansen was demoralized by the unpredictability of Padukone, who kept his opponent running all the time with delicate drops and his superiority at the net. In the second game Frost Hansen threw everything into the game, smashing his way from 1—4 to 4—4, then keeping pace to 11—11 and moving ahead to 13—11. But then Padukone pulled level at 13—13 and, helped by a lucky shot which dangled on the net and by a disputed ruling, took the next five points.

Japan's Yoshiko Yonekura took the women's singles title with an 11—8, 12—11 win over Indonesia's Lie Ing Hoa Ivana in a fine duel of fast, high-class badminton. The Indonesian girl, who was 20 last Friday, had everything but the experience of Yonekura, the Japanese champion, who also had the harder smash.

MEN'S DOUBLES: F. Delfs and S. Skovgaard beat A. Chandra and Christian (Indonesia), 10—15, 15—10, 15—10.

Skiing

The world stands aside for the Wenzel family

Obserstaufen, West Germany, March 9.—Andreas and Hanni Wenzel, the Liechtenstein brother and sister, are virtually certain to score a unique family double in the men's and women's World Cup competitions. Miss Wenzel was assured of winning the women's trophy after yesterday's slalom in Czechoslovakia, and her brother seems certain to win the men's cup following victory in a giant slalom here.

Wenzel, who sped down the two courses here in two minutes 14.93 seconds, pushed Ingemar Stenmark (Sweden) into second place overall with his win. He now has 198 points to Stenmark's 195. Stenmark, who finished third yesterday behind Jacques Luethy of Switzerland, conceded defeat in the World Cup. "I have certainly lost it. Andreas Wenzel will win it. He has earned it," he said.

The Swede, aged 23, a slalom and giant slalom specialist, is limited by his decision not to take part in the downhill events. He cannot win more than 200 points under World Cup rules. Wenzel now needs only a seventh place in the remaining four races this season to beat Stenmark.

In yesterday's race, Luethy seemed poised to win after clocking the fastest time in the first course. Stenmark, suffering from a bout of influenza, could manage only ninth. But Wenzel had a magnificent second run to snatch victory from Luethy's grasp. The Swiss finished in a combined time of 2:15:12 for the two runs. Stenmark, who has won the World Cup giant slalom title, recovered in the second run to total 2:15:50.

An American sports promotion company was reported to have offered Stenmark about 12m marks for a three-year advertising contract, but the Swede said any decision to turn professional would be made at the end of the season. Stenmark added that it was questionable whether he would take part in the 1984 Winter Olympics in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia.

In Vysoke Tatry, Czechoslovakia, Miss Wenzel failed to complete a women's World Cup slalom yesterday but still became overall champion for the second time in three years. Perrine Pelen (France) won the event in a combined time of one minute 27.07 seconds, just ahead of her compatriot, Fabienne Serrat, who clocked 1:27.14. The American, Tamara McKinney, was third.

Daniela Zini (Italy) won today's event with a combined time of 1 minute 27.29 seconds. Miss Wenzel finished second in 1:27.42, ahead of Erika Hess (Switzerland) who clocked 1:27.60. The Austrian skier Annemarie Moser, failed to complete the second leg. Miss Zini led on the first leg from Nadezhda Petrakeyeva of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia's Olga Charvatova, who finished fifth on the first run.

MEN: Overall World Cup standing: 1, A. Wenzel (Liechtenstein), 198 points; 2, I. Stenmark (Sweden), 195; 3, A. Steiner (Austria), 150; 4, P. Mahre (US), 125; 5 equal, B. Krizaj (Yugoslavia) and J. Luethy (Switzerland), 144. Leading giant slalom standings: 1, Stenmark 115; 2, Luethy 82; 3, H. Enn (Austria) 61; 4, Wenzel 59.

WOMEN: Slalom: 1, D. Zini (Italy), 1 minute 27.29 seconds; 2, H. Wenzel (Liechtenstein), 1:27.42; 3, E. Hess (Switzerland), 1:27.60; 4, N. Petrakeyeva (USSR), 1:28.43; 5, P. Pelen (France), 1:28.75; 6, T. McKinney (US), 1:29.00.

Athletics

IAAF meeting likely to support IOC

Paris, March 9.—The International Amateur Athletic Federation are expected to support the International Olympic Committee's stance over the Moscow Olympics at a two-day council meeting starting here tomorrow.

John Holt, the IAAF secretary, said recently that his organization would take their cue from the IOC who last month in Lake Placid resisted a United States move to have the Moscow games switched to another venue in protest at Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. In addition, Adrian Paulen, the IAAF president, is known to be firmly in favour of going to Moscow in July and August.

Most contentious item before the meeting is likely to be a general discussion on amateurism, which is becoming increasingly difficult to enforce, in athletics. The United States are pressing for amateur rules to be completely abolished, and several other countries, although not wanting to go as far as the Americans, want a relaxation of legislation over payments to athletes.

The discussion could have a bearing on the attempt by the French Olympic hurdles champion, Guy Drut, and the American high jumper, Dwight Stones, to be reinstated by the IAAF. Both are suspended for accepting payments while still competing as amateurs and their cases will be discussed here. The meeting will also consider the reinstatement of a number of American athletes who competed under the banner of the International Track Association, the United States professional circus.—Reuter.

TV crew attacked

The Hague, March 9.—A Dutch television crew were attacked by football supporters on their arrival at the Olympic stadium in Rotterdam today for the Dutch League match between Ajax and Feyenoord. One of the television technicians suffered a broken nose, and the incident prevented the recording of highlights of the match for televising this evening.

Ski jumping

LAHTI, Finland: World Cup 70m: 1, H. Neuper (Austria), 172pts; 2 equal, A. Kogler (Austria), S. Bobak (Poland), 109.

For the record

Show jumping

DEN BOSCH (Netherlands): Brabant indoor meeting, second day, second event: 1, D. Ricketts (GB) Coldstream, 34.2 seconds; 2, P. Schockemoehle (W Germany) El Paso, 35.1; 3, D. Broome (GB) Philco, 35.7. Third day, first event: 1, G. Wiltfang (W Germany) Goldika, 20.8; 2, D. Broome, Queensway Big Q, 21.5; 3, D. Ricketts, Coldstream, 22.0; 4, E. Macken (Ireland) Boomerang, 23.3. Other British results: 6, N. Skelton, Jet Lag, 25.5; 7, J. Whitaker, Miss Tina, 25.5; 9, Miss S. Mapleson, Conbrio, 27.6. Second event (knock-out): 1, A. Blickenstorfer (Switzerland) Karolen; 2, E. Wauter (Belgium) Rossantico; 3 equal, M. Robert (France) Fabriola C., and H. Smith (GB) Tone.

Tennis

DALLAS: Women's tournament, quarter-finals: Miss M. Navratilova (Czechoslovakia) beat Miss K. Jordan (US) 7—6, 5—7, 6—2; Miss V. Wade (GB) beat Miss P. Shriver (US) 7—6, withdrew; Miss D. Fromholtz (Australia) beat Miss W. Turnbull (Australia) 6—3, 6—0; Mrs R. Cawley (Australia) beat Miss B. Bunge (US) 7—5, 6—2. Semi-finals: Miss Navratilova beat Miss Wade 6—1, 6—4; Mrs Cawley beat Miss Fromholtz 5—4, withdrew.

WASHINGTON: Men's tournament, quarter finals (US unless stated): I. Lendl (Czechoslovakia) beat R. Tanner 6—4, 6—4; V. Amaya beat H. Solomon 4—6, 7—6, 6—2; E. Dibbs beat J. Sadri 7—6, 4—6, 6—3; E. Teltscher beat B. Teacher 4—6, 7—6, 6—3. Semi-finals: Lendl beat Dibbs 7—5, 6—3; Amaya beat Teltscher 6—3, 6—4.

MUNICH: exhibition tournament, final: J. Connors (US) beat V. Gerulaitis (US) 6—1, 6—7, 6—4; third place play-off: A. Panatta (Italy) beat B. Borg (Sweden) 7—5, 6—4.

CAIRO: Egyptian championships, men's singles, semi-finals: C. Barazzutti (Italy) beat P. Dominguez (France) 6—3, 6—1; P. Bertolucci (Italy) beat G. Freyss (France) 6—4, 6—3; Doubles semi-finals: I. El Shafei (Egypt) and T. Okker (Netherlands) beat Bertolucci and Barazzutti 6—4, 4—6, 6—4; Freyss and B. Fritz (France) beat E. Deblicker and P. Proisy (France) 7—5, 2—6, 6—4.

HARTFORD: US v Australia world cup tournament, singles: M. Riessen beat K. Rosewall 6—4, 6—1; doubles: T. Gorman and C. Pasarell lost to R. Laver and J. Newcombe 1—6, 7—5, 6—7. US lead 3—3.

Cycling

VILLEFRANCHE-SUR-SAONE: Paris-Nice race: Third stage (Chateau Chinon to Villefranche-sur-Saône): 1, N. Dejonckeere (Belgium), 4hr 44.17min; 2, D. Willems (Belgium), 4:44:21; 3, P. Thaler (WG), 4:44:24; 4, T. Prim (Sweden); 5, G. Knetemann (Netherlands); 6, J. van der Meer (Netherlands). Overall: 1, Prim, 14hr 11.07min; 2, K. Knudsen (Norway), 53 seconds behind; 3, Knetemann, 1min 2sec behind; 4, H. Lubberding (Netherlands), 1:21 behind; 5, S. Contini (Italy), 1:24 behind; 6, V. van Vliet (Netherlands), 1:45 behind.

CERENOVA COSTANTICA, Italy: Tirreno-Adriatico race 7.2KM time trial: 1, F. Moser (Italy), 8min 54.5sec; 2, G. Braun (WG), 8:56:1; 3, R. Schulten (Netherlands), 9:09:2; 4, R. de Vlaeminck (Belgium), 9:11:4; 5, J. Marcussen (Denmark), 9:11:5; 6, R. Visentini (Italy), 9:12.0.

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Washington Capitals 9, Hartford Whalers 5; Philadelphia Flyers 6, Minnesota North Stars 2; Montreal Canadiens 5, New York Rangers 2; Pittsburgh Penguins 5, Edmonton Oilers 4; Boston Bruins 5, New York Islanders 3; Toronto Maple Leafs 3, Quebec Nordiques 2; Detroit Red Wings 2, St Louis Blues 2; Chicago Black Hawks 3, Los Angeles Kings 3.

Motor rallying

ESTORIL: Port wine rally, final placings: 1, W. Rohrl (W Germany), Fiat-Abarth, 8hrs 45mins 25sec; 2, M. Alen (Finland), Fiat-Abarth, 8:59.54; 3, G. Frequelin (France), Talbot-Sunbeam, 9:16.04; 4, B. Waldegaard (Sweden), Mercedes, 9:29:22; 5, I. Carlsson (Sweden), Mercedes, 9:40:22; 6, O. Andersson (Sweden), Toyota, 9:54:51.

Cross country

COULSDON: South London Harriers junior races: Densham Cup (over-16, 5½ miles): 1, J. Gladwin (Raynes Park), 19min 34sec; 2, A Byrne (John Fisher), 19.56; 3, R. Winkler (Wallington), 19.59. Team: 1, Skinners, 44pts; 2, King's, Canterbury, 55; 3, Wallington, 63. Lemon-Norris Cup (under-16, 3½ miles): 1, A. Wickens (KCS Wimbledon), 14.42; 2, A. Leyland (Purley), 14.44; 3, L. Marsh (John Fisher), 14.57. Team: 1, Purley HS, 56; 2, King's, Canterbury, 51; 3, Skinners, 63.

Yachting

AUCKLAND: World 18-foot championships: Sixth race (all Australia): 1, P. Serenson; 2, I. Murray; 3, T. Barnabas; 4, J. Winning; 5, R. Brown; 6, R. Chapman. Overall standings: 1, Murray, 14.7 penalty points; 2, Brown, 26; 3, Winning, 31.

Golf

BERKHAMSTEAD: Trophy, final scores: 143, R. Knott (Churston), 73, 70. 145, D. Blakeman (Trentham), 74, 71. 146, P. G. Way (Neville), 71, 75; G. M. Edwards (Bromborough), 74, 72; N. Mitchell (Ilford), 75, 71. 147, J. C. Davies (Royal Mid-Surrey), 76, 71; S. Hamer (North Manchester), 75, 72. 148, P. Garner (Wentworth), 75, 73; J. Berney (Gerrards Cross), 73, 75. 149, R. Tibbs (Berkhamstead), 77, 72; N. Scanlon (Sandiway), 77, 72; H. Green (Doncaster), 74, 75; J. Bennett (Walton Heath), 75, 74; R. Durrant (Moor Park), 74, 75.

BANGKOK.—Thailand open championship, final round: 274, Lu Hsi-Chuen (Taiwan) 74, 71, 71, 68; 277, M. McNulty (GB) 70, 69, 70, 68; 279, K. Takahashi (Japan) 71, 70, 66, 72, Chen Tze-Ming (Taiwan) 70, 69, 70, 71; 280, N. Ozaki (Japan) 69, 72, 68, 71, D. Lee (US) 69, 72, 67, 72; 281, Y. Akitomi (Japan) 73, 66, 73, 70, R. Maliicoat (US) 75, 70, 66, 71; 285, S. Torrance (GB) 69, 71, 73, 71, T. Anton (US) 70, 69, 72, 73; 284, T. Takeyasu (Japan) 69, 73, 70, 72, R. Lavares (Philippines) 72, 72, 73, 68.

LOS ANGELES: Sunstar women's classic, second round (US unless stated): 138, K. Postlewait 70, 68; 139, D. Massey 69, 70; 140, J. Carner 69, 71; 141, L. Bruce (Canada) 69, 72; 142, J. Alex 71, 71; 143, A. Alcott 71, 72, A. Ritzman 72, 71, B. Soloman 72, 71; 144, N. Yoshikawa (Japan) 74, 70, P. Bradley 71, 73, M. Floyd 71, 73, N. Loper 71, 73, M. J. Smith (NZ) 73, 71, R. Walton 72, 72. British score: 152, J.-L. Smith 74, 78.

PORTERS PARK: London University beat Porters Park 6½—5½.

Nordic skiing

LAHTI, Finland: 50km cross country event: 1, J. Lindvall (Norway), 2hr 32min 41.61sec; 3, O. Braa (Norway), 2:34.11; 3, J. Nieto (Finland), 2:34.36. World Cup ski jump: 1, S. Collins (Canada), 146.0 pts; 2, J. Toormaenen (Finland), 131.7; 3, H. Neuper (Austria), 128.1. Overall: 1, Neuper, 187 pts; 2, S. Bobak (Poland), 117; 3, A. Kogler (Austria), 104; 4, A. Innauer (Austria), 95; 5, H. Sumi (Switzerland), 90; 6, J. Saetre (Norway), 87. Nordic combined: 1, U. Dotzauer (EG), 420.69 pts; 2, A. Langer (EG), 410.7; 3, S. Kawulok (Poland), 395.09.

Speed skating

INZELL (W. Germany): Golden Skate competition, men's events: 500m: 1, T. Andersen (Norway), 38.87 seconds; 2, L. de Boer (Netherlands), 38.99; 3, D. Immerfall (US), 39.16. 1,500m: 1, A. Sjoebrent (Norway), 1:59.73; 2, M. van der Duim (Netherlands), 2:00.10; 3, Y. Kawahara (Japan), 2:01.45. 1,000m: 1, T. Andersen, 1:18.56; 2, O. Machini (Norway), 1:20.16; 3, L. de Boer, 1:21.11. Overall standings: 1, T. Andersen, 156.650 points; 2, L. de Boer, 158.745; 3, O. Machini, 159.370.

Race walking

PRAT DE LLOBREGAT (Spain): Spanish championships: 1, J. Marin (Spain), 3 hours 35 minutes 35 seconds; 2, J. Llopart (Spain), 3:35.55; 3, D. Guevey (France), 4:06.20; 4, M. Alcalade (Spain), 4:06.48; 5, M. Parker (NZ), 4:10.06; 6, A. Seddon (GB), 4:10.42.

Hockey

LONDON LEAGUE: Beckenham 2, Teddington 1; Blackheath 2, Dulwich 1; Bromley 0, St Albans 0; Guildford 3, Maidenhead 0; Hawks 0, Cheam 0; Hounslow 1, Cambridge University 0; Richmond 4, Old Kingstonians 2; Slough 1, Hampstead 1; Spencer 1, Reading 0; Surbiton 1, Tulse Hill 2.

SOUTH LEAGUE Middlesex, Berks, Bucks and Oxon: Amersham 1, Eastcote 3. Hampshire Surrey: Basingstoke 2, Camberley 1; Chichester 2, Walton 0; Hamble 1, Portsmouth & Southsea 2, Nail. Westminster Bank 2, Havant 2. Kent and Sussex: Folkestone Optimists 3, Lloyds Bank 1, Lewes 0, Sevenoaks 0; Marden Russets 2, Ashford 2; Tunbridge Wells 2, Old Williamsonians 2.

OTHER MATCHES: Bedford 2, Aylesbury 2; Bury St Edmunds 3, Norwich Grasshoppers 2; Sunbury 3, Indian Gymkhana 2; Westcliff 0, Ipswich 2.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL MATCH: England 2, Scotland 0.

Yesterday:

NATIONAL CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP. Quarter-final round: Guildford 2, Brooklands 1; St Albans 4, RAPC 0.

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: Reading 0, HA XI 4.

Skiing

VYSOKE TATRY, Czechoslovakia: World Cup women's slalom: 1, P. Pelen (France), 1min 27.07sec; 2, F. Serrat (France), 1:27.14; 3, T. McKinney (US), 1:27.51; 4, A. Fisher (US), 1:27.55; 5, L. Sölkner (Austria), 1:28.22; 6, R. Mosenlechner (WG), 1:28.26.

Basketball

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: New York Knicks 110, Detroit Pistons 104, Seattle Supersonics 104, Denver Nuggets 97; Atlanta Hawks 97, Houston Rockets 79; San Diego Clippers 113, Utah Jazz 98; Milwaukee Bucks 105, Golden State Warriors 80.

NATIONAL LEAGUE, second division: Leeds Athletic 117, Hemeling Birmingham 99; Panasonic Plymouth 101, Brighton 105. Women, first division: Tigers Hemel Hempstead 114, Scandinavian Homes Solent 63; Crystal Palace Toppys 62, Corvus Luton 66; Cleveland 66, London YMCA 55; Coventry 48, Langham Uxbridge 86. Second division play-offs, semi-finals, second leg: Ipswich 55, Brinnington 50; Avon Northampton 58, Nottingham 66. Junior men's play-offs, semi-finals, second legs: Sunblest Sunderland 76, Crystal Palace 117. Challenge matches: Kelly Girl Hitachi 117, Ovaltine Hemel Hempstead 96; Kelly Girl Hitachi 106, T Ziebart Doncaster 113.

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Women's first division, Tiger Hemel Hempstead 114, Scandinavia Homes, Solent 63; Crystal Palace Toppys 62, Corvus Luton 66; Cleveland 66, London YMCA 55; Coventry 48, Langham Uxbridge 86.

Rugby League

STATE EXPRESS CUP: Salford 8, Widnes 9. Yesterday: Bradford Northern 0, Hull 5; Halifax 7, Wakefield Trinity 3; Hull Kingston Rovers 25, Warrington 11.

FIRST DIVISION: Yesterday: Hunslet 12, Castleford 14; Leigh 22, Leeds 8; Wigan 11, Workington Town 11; York 5, St Helens 18.

SECOND DIVISION: Bramley 14, Doncaster 13. Yesterday: Dewsbury 18, Barrow 26; Huyton 13, Swinton 25; Oldham 6, Whitehaven 11; Rochdale Hornets 16, Featherstone Rovers 15.

Latest European snow reports

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Piste	Conditions Off piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm) —	°C
Andermatt	60	235	Good	Varied	Good	Cloud	0
New snow on hard base							
Isola 2000	105	140	Fair	Varied	Good	Fine	-2
Rocky patches on pistes							
La Plagne	160	340	Good	Powder	Good	Snow	1
Excellent snow conditions							
Murren	60	165	Good	Powder	Good	Cloud	1
Good skiing on pistes							
St Anton	60	200	Powder	Powder	Fair	Snow	2
Good skiing conditions							
Zermatt	50	150	Good	Powder	Fair	Fine	-3
Some good powder skiing							

In the above snow reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes.

SCOTLAND: Cairngorm: Main runs, all complete. New snow on a firm base. Lower slopes, a few runs complete but narrow, all others broken. Vertical runs, 1,800ft. Access roads clear. Snow level, 2,200ft. Glenshee: Main runs, most runs complete. Hard packed snow with icy patches. Lower slopes, limited nursery areas. Hard packed snow on a firm base. Vertical runs, 1,000ft. Access roads clear. Snow level, 2,000ft. Glencoe: Main runs, all complete. New snow on a hard base. Lower slopes, all complete. New snow on a firm base. Vertical runs, 1,500ft. Access roads clear. Snow level, 2,500ft. Lecht: Main runs, most complete. Spring snow. Lower slopes, limited nursery areas. Spring snow. Vertical runs, 500ft. Access roads clear. Snow level, 2,000ft.

SPORT

Cross-country

Rose ploughs lonely furrow but soil of Longchamp is Virgin

From Cliff Temple

Paris, March 9

The English champion, Nick Rose, came within 600 metres of winning the world cross country title here today, only to slip to third place behind Craig Virgin (USA) within sight of the finish. For more than three-quarters of the 12-kilometre race, Rose ploughed a brave and lonely furrow around the Longchamp racecourse, *setting a fast pace which* none of the other runners would or could follow.

But as the effort of pacemaking for so long on the thick, tufted grass drained the strength from his legs, it became clear initially that one of a group of three pursuers, Hans Orthmann (West Germany), was closing dramatically on him in the final kilometre. With 600 metres remaining and the last long straight in front of the main stand to run, Orthmann pulled alongside and then passed Rose. For nearly 100 metres, the Bristolian fought back but Orthmann was opening a small gap and was apparently set to take the title.

But the race took a new turn in the last quarter-mile as Virgin, the American 10,000 metres record holder, from Illinois, whose initial effort to catch Rose in mid-race had seemed to have been repelled, suddenly found a new surge of energy. Moving from third place, he caught the fading Englishman 200 metres from the finish and within another 80 metres had reeled in the tired German too, making both of them look as *though they were barely moving.*

Virgin won in 37 minutes one second, the first individual victory for the United States in the senior men's championship. Orthmann was one second behind, while Rose almost jogged across the finish in 37 minutes five seconds. A former winner, Leon Schots (Belgium), was fourth and John Robson (Scotland), a member of Britain's élite party for the Olympic 1,500 metres, was a totally unexpected fifth.

Ireland's John Treacy, winner for the past two years, never looked happy and despite *working his way up to second place* early in the race, faded to finish a disappointed 18th of the 170 runners.

For England, even without Mike *McLeod and Ken Newton, who had* to pull out of the race yesterday with tendon trouble, there was some consolation for Rose's gallant defeat when they retained the team title *against the odds*. Their scoring men were Rose (third), Bernie Ford (10th), Barry Smith (14th), Steve Kenyon (17th), Nicholas Lees (19th) and Graham Tuck (37th) and they totalled 100 points to beat the United States by the huge margin of 63 points.

For England's women, there were silver medals, although by the narrowest of margins over the United States. The Soviety Union, with four runners in the first six, scored an overwhelming victory on 15 points but the English team of Penny Forse (7th), Kathryn Binns (9th), Sandra Arthurton (14th) and Ruth Smeeth (19th), scored 49 points, the same as the United States. Miss Smeeth's position, compared to the fourth American scorer's 21st, swung the balance to the English.

Norway's Grete Waitz scored a third *successive victory* and by the crushing margin of 40 seconds, leading her team to fourth place out of the 17 nations taking part.

Rackets

Whatley's fitness enables him to reach last eight

By Roy McKelvie

Two professionals and six amateurs reached the quarter-final round of the open rackets championship at Queens Club over the weekend. The round, to be played on Wednesday, will be William Boone v Charles Hue Williams; Randall Crawley v David Jenkins; Terry Whatley (Clifton) v Howard Angus and Norwood Cripps (Eton) v John Prenn. There is promise of good things in these matches.

Whatley, the Clifton professional, was the only player to lose a game in reaching the last eight and he beat Andrew Beeson 15—8, 14—16, 15—8, 16—13 in a match full of rallies yesterday. Whatley's better service and greater fitness separated the players. Early in the fourth game there was one long rally that left *both men puffed*. Beeson more so than Whatley, although he managed to keep going to the end. Both players used the walls rather more than one might expect in this class and at times the two men looked as if they were spinning a spider's web in the *court*.

Whatley's strength, apart from his service, was his long reach which helped him counter Beeson's angles. But he showed a *weakness on the forehand in* that he hit it straight down the court more often than not away from the side wall. His stroke direction became predictable. Only once in the whole match *did Whatley pull* his forehand across court. It took Beeson by surprise.

THIRD ROUND: W. R. Boone beat R. R. Weatherill 15—6, 15—12, 15—9; C. J. Hue Williams beat T. M. Brudenell 17—14, 15—3, 15—7; R. S. Crawley beat S. Hazell (Clifton) 15—12, 15—9, 15—5; D. J. Jenkins beat R. Wakely (Marlborough) 15—1, 15—3, 15—3; T. Whatley (Clifton) beat A. N. W. Beeson 15—8, 14—16, 15—8, 16—13; H. R. Angus beat P. Ashford (Winchester) 15—9, 15—11, 15—9; N. A. Cripps (Eton) beat C. M. Ohlson 15—2, 15—5, 15—0; J. A. N. Prenn beat R. Sutton 15—0, 15—4, 15—6.

Rugby League

Halifax and Hull win against the odds

By Keith Macklin

There is something in the atmosphere of a Cup game which acts like a hallucinatory drug, transforming base metal apparently into gold, and the sow's ear of a tryless war of attrition into the silk *purse* of a thrilling game of rugby.

Two of yesterday's fierce, and always knife-edge quarter-final ties, won by Halifax and Hull *against the odds, produced no* tries, but a handful of decisive goals, and amazing scenes of delight from the victors' supporters.

A crowd of more than 20,000 at Odsal saw Hull beat the joint favourites, Bradford Northern, by a penalty goal and a drop goal, three points to nil. At the end of the game the vast army of Hull supporters, the most volatile in the league, swarmed on to the pitch and chaired off their heroes as if Wembley itself had been stormed.

Northern, renowned for their dreadnought forward play and merciless tackling, were beaten at their own game. Hull got an early penalty from Lloyd, and afterwards rolled up their sleeves and tackled everything that moved above grass. Northern came near to a score when Gant kicked ahead a loose ball, but failed to make the touchdown, but for the most part the Odsal players were pinned in their own quarters, and a late *drop goal from* Pickerill sank them.

Similar scenes of crowd enthusiasm were understandably recorded at Halifax, where a hunch born of sentiment *rather than* realism came off. The second division side's 7—3 win over Wakefield Trinity produced one of those Cinderella stories that do not really exist outside pulp fiction.

Blair, the stand-off half brought into the Halifax side to replace the injured captain, Blacker, was Halifax's match winner. He dropped no fewer than four goals and with Birts kicking a penalty and adding another drop goal, desperate Trinity found all their attacking efforts *in vain against* stolid defence. Halifax have now remained undefeated since they lost the Yorkshire Cup final to Leeds, and the crowd, estimated *at 15,000, was the biggest at* Thrum Hall since Halifax's glory days of the 1950s.

Hull Kingston Rovers, who have never won the Challenge Cup, went a step nearer by *beating Warrington* 23—11 after conceding an early 9—5 lead. A try from Hunter and three goals from the reliable Hesford gave Warrington their lead, but a decisive score for Rovers came just before half time when Casey thrust his way through for a try and Hubbard kicked the goal.

The remarkable Hubbard, who is having an amazing first full season in Rugby League, scored two tries and kicked five goals to qualify for a *special* bonus from the sponsors, State Express, and Rovers were rarely in trouble in the second half.

Cricket

Pakistan pay dearly for Chappell miss

Faisalabad, March 9—Australia's captain, Greg Chappell, dropped by his opposite number, Javed Miandad, when he had scored only 15, made Pakistan pay dearly for the miss on the third day of the second Test here yesterday. Chappell went on to make 235 and, with Graham Yallop contributing a valiant 108 not out, Australia were in an impregnable position at 478 for five when they went into today's rest day.

It was Chappell's second Test double century (the first was 247 against New Zealand) and the highest score in matches between Australia *and Pakistan, beating the* 196 scored by his brother, Ian, at Adelaide in the 1972-73 series. He batted a total of 442 minutes for his 17th three-figure innings in *Test cricket and many of his 24* boundaries came from customarily elegant drives through the off-side field.

Pakistan, 1-0 up in the series, gained an early breakthrough when Australia resumed at 198 for two. Hughes dove a ball from the off-spinner, Tausif Ahmed, straight to Ehteshamuddin at long-on before he had added to his overnight score of 88. The third-wicket stand was worth 179.

Chappell, 97 not out at the start of play, soon reached his century and, with Yallop, a former Australian captain, content to play a supporting role, carried his score to 163 by lunch with an array of attacking strokes. He continued in the same vein in the afternoon, scoring his second hundred in just over two hours, and was eventually out shortly before tea, leg-before to Sarfraz Nawaz after a partnership of 217 for the fourth wicket.

Border was run out soon after tea *with the total 434*, but the wicketkeeper, Marsh, gave Yallop useful support as they added a further 44 in the final session. Yallop reached his hundred near *the close.*

AUSTRALIA: First Innings

B. M. Laird, c Taslim Arif, b Sarfraz Nawaz	0
J. M. Wiener, b Ehteshamuddin	5
K. J. Hughes, c Ehteshamuddin, b Tausif Ahmed	88
*G. S. Chappell, l-b-w, b Sarfraz Nawaz	235
G. N. Yallop, not out	108
A. R. Border, run out	4
†R. W. Marsh, not out	18
Extras (b-7, l-b 10, n-b 3)	20
Total (5 wkts)	478

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—1, 2—21, 3—200, 4—417, 5—434.

G. Beard, R. J. Bright, D. K. Lillee, G. Dymock to bat.

BOWLING: Sarfraz 48—12—119—2; Ehteshamuddin 17—1—59—1; Qasim 45—9—124—0; Tausif 18—3—67—1; Raja 4—1—17—0; Majid 22—3—66—0; Miandad 3—0—16—0.

PAKISTAN: †Taslim Arif, Haroon Rashid, Zaheer Abbas, *Javed Miandad, Majid Khan, Wasim Raja, Mudassar Nazar, Ehteshamuddin, Sarfraz Nawaz, Iqbal Qasim, Tausif Ahmed.—Reuter.

Transvaal seal their grasp on Currie Cup

Johannesburg, March 9.—Transvaal ensured that they would retain the Currie Cup in South Africa's interprovincial cricket competition when they crushed Eastern Province here by an innings and 197 runs.

Already well ahead of their nearest rivals, Western Province, Transvaal sealed their grasp on the trophy by dismissing Eastern Province for 94, scoring 337 for four themselves, then skittling *out their rivals for a dismal 46.* The Transvaal stars were Clive Rice, who took a match total of nine wickets for 38 runs, and the veteran batsman, Graeme Pollock, *who scored a majestic 157.*

SCORES: Eastern Province 94 and 46; Transvaal 337 for 4 (G. Pollock 157).

Plea to lift umpiring standards: The West Indies cricket manager, Willie Rodriguez, has strongly urged the International Cricket Council (ICC) to appoint a panel of tested *umpires for international* games. He told a press conference on the return of some of the West Indian team from their tour of Australia and New Zealand that *this step should be taken in order* to lift umpiring standards.

The New Zealand cricket authorities have asked the West Indian cricket board of Control (WICBC) to take action against their players after the barging of an umpire by one of the team and a threatened walkout by the whole team *during the second* Test of the three-match series. The West Indies lost the series 1—0.—Reuter.

Laughlin gives Victoria the initiative

Adelaide, March 9.—Hard hitting by Trevor Laughlin regained the initiative for Victoria here today in their match against the *holders*, South Australia, which is in effect, the final of the Sheffield Shield.

Victoria lost three second innings wickets for 43 before the recovery began. Scholes helped Laughlin score 78 for the fifth wicket in 54 minutes. Laughlin's 51 took a shade over an hour. By the close, with Victoria 182 for six, a lead of 243, Scholes was on 58.

The previous day Ian Chappell hit his 59th first class century to lift South Australia after Victoria had made 365 for five declared in their first innings. Chappell played a very responsible innings after three wickets had fallen before the score passed 50. He reached his 100 in 252 minutes with 11 fours.

SCORES (after three days): Victoria 365 for five declared (G. Matthews 112, J. Moss 85) and 182 for six (J. Scholes 58 not out, T. Laughlin 51); South Australia 304 (I. Chappell 112, P. Sleep 104, S. Graf 4 for 71).

Young England fall: After declaring twice, the D. H. Robins XI of young English cricketers were beaten in the opening match of their New Zealand tour in Dunedin today. The captain, Christopher Cowdrey, invited Otago Minor *Associations to score 233 in 270* minutes to win and, based on an unbeaten 124 by the opening batsman, Blakely, they did so with seven wickets in hand.

SCORES: D. H. Robins XI 171 for nine declared and 146 for five declared; Otago Minor Associations 85 and 234 for three (G. Blakely 124 not out).—Reuter.

Rowing

Oxford crew break record but lose title

By Jim Railton

Oxford University broke a record on Saturday but lost a title exactly one month before the Boat Race (April 5). Despite starting in the pole position as head crew in the Reading Head of the River race, the Oxford University boat race crew "disguised" as Isis I, allowed Leander, in second place, to track them down over the full length of the course. Oxford could do precious little about it when Leander made their challenge.

Supposedly Oxford were "to row over the course at a controlled rate", an excuse which is *a consequence* of the bad old days. This excuse, however, holds little water with two of their coaches, cycling alongside shrieking like stricken Ayatollas for *more effort from their faithful.* It was of no avail. While Leander came down the course like an express gradually eating up their three lengths of track deficit, *Oxford could offer no resistance.*

Leander overrated their opponents by as much as three to four strokes a minute. But to win this race Oxford, with their opponents *always in view, had to either lift* their rate or lengthen with more power applied. However, they did not answer. This is the third time this year I have seen Oxford fail *to respond and the question must be posed: "is there a rate problem?"*

Leander broke the record held by the 1974 Oxford Boat Race crew by *16 seconds* and Oxford by six, being approximately three lengths slower over the course than an impressive Leander crew. Isis II—the real *Isis for the so-called mini* boat race against Goldie on April 5—went down one *place finishing fourth* conceding to Leander II, but won the *senior A pennant*. But the Oxford reserves were 15 seconds down on their Blueboat. I am not sure whether to *interpret* that as good or bad from either crews' point of view.

So Leander's cerise colours champion the day over Oxford. Altogether 91 crews finished the course, with the national women's combined squad second crew finishing twenty-eighth. Altogether there were 10 women's entries, seven of which finished in last places. The women's national first *boat finished thirty-fifth and* Oxford University's women's eight sixty-first which is a decided improvement.

HEAD CREW: Leander I: G. Sayers (Bow), D. Crockford, P. Gregory, R. Moore, A. Holmes, J. Pritchard, D. McDougall, C. Jones (stroke), T. Johnson (cox).

RESULTS: 1, Leander, 12min 25sec (record); 2, Isis I, 12min 55sec (also beat previous record); 3, Leander II, 12min 46sec; 4, Isis II, 12min 50sec (senior A pennant); 5, Henley I, 13min 7sec; 6, Wallingford, 13min 10sec; 7, Imperial College, 13min 11sec; 8, Newcastle University II, 13min 15sec; 9, Reading University, 13min 20sec (senior B pennant); 10, Oxford University lightweights and Thames II, 13min 22sec; 12, Radley, 13min 25sec (school pennant); 13, Radley II, 13min 24sec; 14, Pangbourne, 13min 28sec; 15, Barclays Bank, 13min 29sec.

Other pennant winners: Junior 16s: 18th place, St Edward's School, 13min 35sec; Junior 15s: 48th place, St Edward's School II, 14min 9sec; Women's, 28th, women's combined squad II, 13min 51sec; Novice, 43rd, Shipley College II, 13min 58sec.

Boxing

Shavers gets tired of hitting Colombian

Mcafee, New Jersey, March 8.—Colombia's Bernardo Mercado staggered back from the brink of a knockout to score a stunning victory tonight by beating the No 1 heavyweight contender, Earnie Shavers, in the seventh round.

The defeat *probably* marked the end of Shavers's career. The 35-year-old boxer from Warren, Ohio, was boxing for the first time since he underwent eye surgery after losing to the World Boxing Council champion, Larry Holmes, in a title bout last September.

The remarkable turnabout by Mercado, who is 27, and rated eighth by the WBC, came after he had been floored by a right cross for a count of eight in the third round. He had also taken a severe battering from the powerful punching of Shavers for most of the first six rounds.

Bleeding badly from cuts above and below his left eye and advancing on shaky legs, Mercado summoned phenomenal stamina to launch an attack that ended with the referee stopping the bout after 48 seconds of the seventh round.

It was difficult to tell which of the boxers was more tired at the *start of the seventh. Mercado* was nearly exhausted from absorbing punches and Shavers from throwing them.

Suddenly, Mercado lashed out *with two long left hooks and* followed up with a right to the head that knocked down the retreating Shavers.

Shavers, his eyes glazed, was on *his feet at five and took the* mandatory eight-count. Mercado rushed to the attack again as Shavers backed against the ropes and tried to protect his head with *his arms covering his face.*

The Colombian hit Shavers with at least a dozen lefts and rights, many of which got through Shavers's guard and landed o[n his] jaw. Paul Venti, the referee [let] the assault continue for a[bout] seconds before he decided Shavers was *making* no att[empt] to hit back.

In Johannesburg another [ris]ing heavyweight suffered a [re]verse. The South African [Kallie] Knoetze was battered to a [sur]prising first round defeat [by] Jimmy Abbott, a compa[triot.] Knoetze, who only a year [ago] was a leading contender fo[r the] World Boxing Association [title] vacated by Muhammad Ali, [was] totally outclassed by his 20[-year-]old opponent.

Before the match was [two] minutes old he had been b[...] out of the ring by a seri[es of] heavy punches to the [...] Though Knoetze scrambled [back] through the ropes to beat [the] count, he walked into an[other] series of savage blows and [was] helpless on the ropes whe[n the] referee stopped the contest.

In Las Vegas, Leon Spinks[, the] former world champion, ralli[ed in] the tenth and final round to [man]age a draw with Eddie L[...] Spinks, 26, built up a points [lead] in the first five rounds, but [faded] visibly in the next four as L[...], 24, took over the initiative.

Ali needed four stitches to [close] a cut lip after a sparring se[ssion] at the weekend.

The Taiwan Amateur B[oxing] Association said today it woul[d not] arrange a title match in T[aipei] between Ali and John Tate[, the] World Boxing Association [cham]pion. They said that they [could] not spare the manpower fo[r the] proposed date, June 27.

In Leon, Spain, the hard p[unch]*ing Roberto Castanon* retaine[d his] European featherweight title [with] a points victory over fellow [Span]iard, Emilio Barcala.—Reuter

Two brothers are chosen

Two of the three Christie brothers who created Irish boxing history by winning senior ABA titles, have been picked for the match against the United States *at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, on* March 29.

The odd brother out is the heavyweight, Joe, who does not appear because Mel Christie, who won *the "super" heavyweight* title in Dublin, steps down a division. The other member of the family, Terry, appears at middleweight. The 11 men in the team all won titles last Friday.

The brothers are from the Dublin Crumlin club. Terry, a Dublin *University student* who is o[ne of] Ireland's leading hopes for [the] Olympics, outpointed Tom[my] Loughrey to win the middlew[eight] title for the third time in a [row.] Joe retained the heavyw[eight] championship by stopping [Willie] Drohan in the first round [and] Mel became the first hold[er of] the "super" heavyweight [title,] *stopping Frank Lambe in* [the] second round. It was not a happy night for two [...] brothers, Sean and Martin [Brere]ton from Edenderry. Both [were] beaten, in the lightweight [and] light welterweight finals r[espec]tively.

RESULTS: Light-fly: J. Hawkins (*Belfast Holy Trinity*) beat H. Russell (Belfast Holy Family), k.o. first round. Fly: D. McAuley (Larne) beat J. Carson (Belfast Holy Family), pts. Bantam: R. Foster (Dublin Phoenix) beat P. Sutcliffe (Dublin Drimnagh), stopped second round. Feather: M. Holmes (Dublin Arbour Hill) w.o. B. McGuagan (Smithboro), scratched. Light: S. Doyle (Ballybodan) beat S. Brereton (Edenderry), stopped third round. Light-welter: P. Malone (Dublin Phoenix) beat M. Brereton (Edenderry), pts. Welter: P. Davitt (Dublin Phoenix) beat J. Fenalon (Wexford), stopped third round. Light-middle: J. O'Sullivan (Enniscorthy) beat B. Byrne (Dublin Transport), pts. Middle: T. Christie (Dublin Crumlin) beat A. de Loughrey (Limerick St Johns), pts. Light heavy: M. Queally (Ennis) beat B. Lawlor (Paulstown), pts. Heavy: J. Christie (Dublin Crumlin) beat W. Drohan (Dublin Arbour Hill), stopped first round. "Super" heavy: M. Christie (Dublin Crumlin) beat F. Lambe (Smithboro), s[topped] second round.

TEAM (v United States, March [...]) Light fly, G. Hawkins (Belfast Trinity). Flyweight, D. M[cAuley] (Larne). Bantam, R. Forster [(Dub]lin Phoenix). Feather, M. H[olmes] (Dublin Arbour Hill). Light, S. [Doyle] (Ballybaden). Light welter, P. [Malone] (Dublin Phoenix). Welter, P. J. [Davitt] (Dublin Phoenix). Light midd[le, J.] O'Sullivan (Enniscorthy). Midd[le, T.] Christie (Dublin Crumlin). Light [heavy,] M. Queally (Ennis). Heavy[, M.] Christie (Dublin Phoenix).

TEAM (v Scotland, March [...], March 28): Light fly, G [...] (Derry) and R. Webb (Be[lfast]). Feather, D. Fryers (Belfast). [...] G. Hamill (Belfast). Light welte[r, ...] Brereton (Edenberry). Welter[, ...] *Beattie (Belfast). Light middl[e, ...]* Byrne (Dublin). Middle, A[...] Loughrey (Limerick). Light hea[vy, ...] McCullagh (Belfast). Heavyweig[ht, ...] Christie (Dublin Crumlin).

Southwell programme

2.0 EGMANTON HURDLE (Div I: £575: 2m)

3	0bfp4	Meeminor, S. Nesbitt, 8-11-10	D. Nesbitt 4
4		Milly Mo, B. McMahon, 7-11-0	W. Dudley 7
5		Peter's Ensign, J. Bradley, 6-11-10	G. Davies
8	00-0f0	Super Car, A. Watson, 7-11-10	G. Graham
12	000	*Henry Spider*, W. Clay, 5-11-7	N. Clay
18		What You Will, D. Ringer, 6-11-7	R. Morris 7
20		Amman, D. Ringer, 4-10-10	S. McNeill 4
21	0	Anita's Choice, G. Fletcher, 4-10-10	G. Fletcher 7

[illegible]

2.30 KERSALL HURDLE (£449: 2m)

[illegible]

3.0 OSSINGTON CHASE (Handicap: £1,450: 3m 110yds)

[illegible]

3.30 DANETHORPE HURDLE (Handicap: £1,116: 2½m)

[illegible]

4.0 LANGFORD CHASE (Novices Handicap: £699: 2m 74yds)

[illegible]

4.30 EGMANTON HURDLE (Div II: £591: 2m)

[illegible]

Sandown Park results

[illegible]

Doncaster

[illegible]

A look at the lesser lights of the NH Festival

By John Karter

For the past few weeks, even months, names like Diamond Edge and Monksfield have been thrust at us with such monotonous regularity that it may make a pleasant change to look at some of the less-publicized entries for the big races at the Cheltenham National Hunt Festival, which *begin tomorrow. No-hopers they* may be in the view of the experts, but in the eyes of their marvellously optimistic owners and trainers, the "little" men who *make NH racing such a fine sport*—in the truest sense of that word—they are Arkle, Mill House and Bula all rolled into one.

Take for example Narribinni, one of five horses trained by Richard Mitchell in the tiny Dorset village of Granville Wootton and currently quoted at between 50 and 100 to 1 for Thursday's Gold Cup. Mitchell, although admitting that he will be tickled pink if his horse finishes in the first four, is not to be dismissed as a cock-eyed optimist. He has done extremely well with his small string and Narribinni gave him great cause for satisfaction when he finished runner-up *to Daletta in the Embassy Premier* Steeplechase final at Haydock Park recently, with a smart field including Dramatist behind. The eight-year-old's style of finishing *suggests he will be well-suited by* the Gold Cup distance.

There is worrying news of another long shot in the Gold Cup. This is the incredible 15-year-old *gelding, Ma. Vidi, who seems to* have discovered an elixir of life in his horse trough and won seven of his 10 races this season. His trainer, Pam Neal, who is a *former schoolteacher*, said yesterday that Mac Vidi had pierced a foot on Thursday and that obviously his participation was not certain. If Mac Vidi does go to *post he will be ridden by* Paul Leach, who won the Schweppes Gold Trophy on another outsider, Bootlaces, last month.

"Certainly better than a 66 to *1 chance" is what the* Webbers of Banbury think about their horse, The Snipe, in the Gold Cup. Trained by John Webber and ridden by his son, Anthony, The *Snipe will be trying to improve* an impressive record over the course—a victory and a second in the Massey-Ferguson Gold Cup and a second in the Mackeson Gold Cup.

As far as the Champion Hurdle is concerned, complete outsiders are in fact thin on the ground. David Elsworth, the trainer of Remezzo has decided to run his horse in the novice event instead because as he says: "Remezzo would only have finished second in the Champion!" That leaves Royal Boxer as the one who most unkind people would nominate to finish last, although his owner would have a few words to say *about that.*

Josh Gifford can hardly be described as one of the "little" men of the game, but he is running *long-priced (for him) horses* in the *Gold Cup* and the *Champion Hurdle*. Approaching is coming into form at the right time for the Gold Cup and impressed many people with his second to Father Delaney at Kempton Park recently. And there has been a lot of money for Gifford's Champion hope, Broadleas in the past few days. Winner of his last three races, the six-year-old is jumping up several classes now, but the stable are quietly hopeful.

The main features of the week end racing—apart from the stately procession of Prince Charles around Sandown—were the *fine* riding of John Francome to win the *Imperial Cup on Prayukta*, who needs a *champion's touch*, and the amazing race for the Panama Cigar Hurdle final at Chepstow.

Random Leg and Walnut Wonder, the *favourites for the Chepstow race*, were both totally eclipsed behind Run Hard, who gave an animated impression of a tipsy crab as he ran about all over *the course before nipping in front* of Little Bay close home. And, just to rub salt in the wounds of the formbook devotees, the 100 to 1 shot, Citadel Roc, ran on to take *third place.*

STATE OF GOING (official): Ayr, good; Southwell, soft. Tomorrow: Cheltenham, soft; Sedgefield, good.

Prince Charles on his way to a royal welcome as he jumps the last fence at Sandown Park.

Irish are hoping for six of the Cheltenham best

From an Irish Racing Correspondent

Dublin, March 9

Sean Graham, an Irish bookmaker, yesterday offered 50-1 against there being no Irish trained winner at Cheltenham this week and the same odds against there *being nine Irish victories.* With the customary Irish optimism abounding he will find many more takers this morning for the latter bet, although I think we would be doing well to finish the three days with half a dozen successes.

The one time Tote Gold Cup favourite, Jack of Trumps, was *knocked out* to as long as 8-1, after finishing nearer last than first to Kilkilwell in the Leopardstown Steeplechase. Jack of Trumps ran a good deal better there than his final placing suggested. A very bad mistake at the second-last fence knocked *him* out of the reckoning and he was immediately eased.

I still maintain that Jack of Trumps will one day win a Gold Cup and if he puts his jumping together, he has the speed and stamina to win on Thursday. An each-way prospect must be Tied Cottage who was level with Alverton when falling at the last jump a year ago.

Monksfield has become a raging hot favourite to win the Waterford Crystal Champion Hurdle for the third successive year and it is more than coincidence that he is cast in the same mould as the first triple Champion hurdle winner, Hatton's Grace, short on inches, but long on heart. *Monksfield* will be racing for the fifth and last time at the National Hunt Festival and his record so far is on a par with that of Red Rum at Aintree *with two seconds and two victories.*

I question whether the form of the Erin Foods Champion Hurdle amounted to much, but in finishing second to Twinburn (received *9 lb) Monksfield served notice* that once again he was coming back to his peak in the spring. With question marks over the jumping of Pollardstown and the fitness of Sea Pigeon, Monksfield may have an easier task than that which he tackled successfully in 1978 and 79.

There will be at least half a dozen Irish runners in the first race of the meeting, the Waterford Crystal Supreme Novices' Hurdle. Deep Gale, fourth in the Erin Foods, is the paper selection, but he does not put much *zest into his finishes and I prefer* Daring Run who scampered home a 10-length winner at Wexford last time out.

Although Anaglog's Daughter lacks substance, she has emerged as a very fluent front runner over fences and can add the Arkle Steeplechase to an all the way win in the Irish equivalent at Leopardstown last month.

Two other winners on Erin Foods day, Kilkilwell and Seventh Son, can garner further first-day *laurels for the Irish team. Kilkilwell* sprang a 20-1 surprise in the Leopardstown Steeplechase and can defy a penalty in the Kim Muir Memorial Steeplechase. Seventh Son, who has a knack of building up an enormous early lead, should not be caught over the two miles of the Grand Annual Steeplechase.

Chinrullah has not jumped a fence in public for almost a year, but recalling the style with which he demolished the opposition in last year's Arkle Steeplechase, I fancy him to foil Hilly Way's attempt to win the Queen Elizabeth Queen Mother Champion Steeplechase for the third time.

Eddie O'Grady is poised for a Wednesday double with Drumlargan in the Sun Alliance Novices' Hurdle and Flame Gun in the Sun Alliance Steeplechase. Drum*largan looked something out of* the ordinary at Leopardstown last week where he hurdled with real proficiency to score in a canter. Flame Gun has proved his stamina over *this course in the past.*

O'Grady also has the favourite in the Daily Express Triumph Hurdle where his runner, Torenaga, comes to battle with an unbeaten winning streak of *five* as recommendation. He has already beaten Batchacre Hall on a right-hand course in Ireland, but the margin will be reduced on this left-hand *circuit, over which* Batchacre Hall has already won.

Hard to Sing home in style

From Desmond Stoneham

French Racing Correspondent

Cagnes-sur-Mer, March 9

Hard to Sing completely outclassed his 11 rivals in this afternoon's Grand Prix du Conseil Gen*eral des Alpes-Maritimes at Cagnes*-sur-Mer and came home alone four lengths in front of MacFlipper, who held second place by a head from Armistice Day.

Georges Doleuze was given an armchair ride by Hard to Sing who started at 2-1 on. Hard to Sing was always well up with the leaders and lay fourth behind MacFlipper, Armistice Day and Biloxi when the field turned for home.

Brought up the middle of the track Hard to Sing took over the lead two furlongs out and then proceeded to draw clear of his rivals. Owned by the international accountant Nigel Lathom-Sharp, Hard to Sing now heads for the Prix de Barbeville at Longchamps on April 7 followed by the Prix Jean Prat and, later in the year, the Grand Prix de Deauville.

The English born trainer, Charles Milbank, took his Cagnes-sur-Mer winnings this season to nearly £70,000 following Hard to Sing's victory. Earlier in the afternoon Milbank saddled Dom Aldo to win the 10 furlong Prix de Tunis at odds of 2-1. Dom Aldo, who, like Hard to Sing is by the Japanese based stallion, Hard to Beat, took *his race by six lengths* from Lord Derby's Stand Easy with Policeman, who started slowly, two lengths away third. Dom Aldo is now likely to contest *either the Prix de Courcelles* or Prix Greffulhe at Longchamp next month.

PRIX DE TUNIS (3-y-o: £5,387: 1¼m)

DOM ALDO, b c by Hard to Beat—Aldonza (R. Brooke) .... G. Doleuze (9-0) 1

Stand Easy .. G. Dubroeucq (9-0) 2

Policeman ...... A. Badel (9-0) 3

ALSO RAN: Rond De Jambes (4th), Beau Tom, Easy, Great Start, Le Corsaslen, France Belge. 9 ran.

PARI-MUTUEL: 3.00 fr; pl 1.30, 1.40, 1.50. C. Milbank. 6l; 2l.

PRIX DU CONSEIL GENERAL DES ALPES MARITIMES (4-y-o: £11,175: 1½m)

HARD TO SING b g by Hard To Beat—Concorde Hymn (N. Lathom-Sharp) G. Doleuze (4-9-7) 1

Macflipper .. M. Planard (4-8-9) 2

Armistice Day .. H. Rossi (4-9-0) 3

ALSO RAN: Art Sacre (4th), Tribulation, Angarius, Rilo, Rompanneau, Hainaut, Canterbury Bell, Bookman, Abacus. 12 ran.

PARI-MUTUEL 1.50fr; pl 1.10, 1.50, 1.20. C. Milbank. 4l, hd.

Ayr programme

2.15 CARCLUIE HURDLE (Handicap: £849: 2m)

5	010130	Highfield Jet (CD), T. Fairhurst, 5-11-8	A. Fal[illegible]
8	000220	Autumn Glow (D), N. Chamberlain, 7-11-1	D. Mc[illegible]
9	210f23	Barrettstown Boy, R. Fisher, 7-11-0	J. Err[illegible]
10	300310	Yodelay, R. Johnson, 5-10-7	C. F[illegible]
11	000032	Pinero (CD), G. Richards, 6-10-5	A. Ke[illegible]
13	00000	Ubuzzoff, D. McClelland, 5-10-5	B. H[illegible]
14	00p040	Meadow Walk (D), W. Young, 6-10-5	T. O'C[illegible]

5-2 Barrettstown Boy, 3-1 Pinero, 4-1 Yodelay, 7-1 Highfield Jet, 9-1 Autumn Glow, 10-1 Meadow Walk, 16-1 Ubuzzoff.

2.45 SLAPHOUSE HURDLE (Div I: Novices: £763: 2m)

[illegible]

3.15 SUNDRUM CHASE (Handicap: £1,564: 2½m)

[illegible]

3.45 SLAPHOUSE HURDLE (Div II: Novices: £736: 2m)

[illegible]

4.15 AYRSHIRE CUP CHASE (Novices: £787: 3m 110yd)

[illegible]

4.45 HOLLYBUSH CHASE (Novices: £1,294: 3m 110yd)

[illegible]

5.15 GRUNWICK STAKES (£475: 2m)

[illegible]

Ayr selections

By Our Racing Staff

2.15 Pinero. 2.45 Rare Times. 3.15 Stay-Bell. 3.45 Deep Ice. 4.15 [illegible] Stprite. 4.45 Cape Felix. 5.15 Thrums.

Southwell selections

By Our Racing Staff

2.0 Loppylugs. 2.30 Madison Square. 3.0 Emma's Fury. 3.30 Pride [illegible] Friendly. 4.0 Hessian. 4.30 Jolly Green Giant.

Chepstow

[illegible]

Ayr

[illegible]

THE ARTS

MONDAY BOOK

Sydney Pollack's most optimistic film


Sydney Pollack with Robert Redford

Sydney Pollack is an unusual *man in my experience: a film* director who admits he listens *to his critics. Continental* admirers have seen in his latest film *The Electric Horseman*, which opens in London this week, all the great American themes. Pollack set out foremost to make a romantic caper against some magnificent scenery.

For an American director he is a favourite subject of study among French and Italian cinemaphiles. At least one book a year analysing his work in either language lands on his desk in Los Angeles. "I can't read them, but I can't resist knowing what they are about so I always hire some penniless *university* language student to scratch out the translation. The *Europeans see much* more social significance than I do. In this film *they see the hero as* a twentieth-century version of my Jeremiah Johnson. The minute you set an individual against a large corporation you can't help having some social significance, the minute you take a man out of Las Vegas and put him in the wilderness you start to see ecological themes, but that's all subservient to the narrative *line which is a fable* about a down-and-out drunken rodeo cowboy who *meets* a doped-up champion horse and disappears into the desert hotly pursued by Jane Fonda."

At 42 Pollack thinks this is the most optimistic film he has ever made. "I don't feel particularly optimistic at this time in life, nor did I feel particu*larly pessimistic when I made They Shoot Horses, Don't They?* which was a very depressing look at society made exactly 10 years ago.

"One American critic pointed out that at the end of the '60s I had made the film which was the quintessential view of the feelings of the '60s, the scepticism about the way we treated each other. Now, after the '70s I've made this sweet, gentle thing. It's not better, but it's different, like growing up.

"The fact is we've just dusted off an old form of movie-making which I always found very satisfying when I was a kid, and you *couldn't do it in the '60s* and '70s because the climate of the time was too cynical. In America we wanted movies that reflected the reality of our lives not the fantasy. Love stories went out of the window. People talked about what they really meant to each other, what role they played in each other's life. But in the '30s and '40s you measured the success of a movie by the distance it had from your life. *I knew I* was never going to stand on a fog-enshrouded *runway and kiss Ingrid* Bergman goodbye in a trenchcoat, *but I wanted to. I don't think* I could have made *Electric Horseman* any sooner. In fact I was *petrified I* wasn't *going to* get away with it even now. I *thought it might be considered* too naive.

"Of course we had to update some of the convention. In the '30s and '40s the bad guys would have been led off in handcuffs, whereas in fact they win too. The lovers would have gone off into the sunset: in *this* case they don't stay together, no way they could, though while *they're up there in the mountains* of Utah in sleeping bags *they have a wonderful time."*

Pollack, who grew up in the Mid-West, shot these scenes 300 miles south of his country home on the estate of Robert Redford who plays the Electric Horseman himself. "You have to be in the right mood to go there and you have to go with the right people who aren't going to try and order room service every five minutes. Just to get a pack of cigarettes you *have to have a snow plough* and a four-wheel drive, then a car down the mountain to the base station followed by a mountainous road into town."

Fonda manoeuvres this terrain throughout in high heels straight from Saks Fifth Avenue . . . or Bloomingdale's, as Redford taunts her, never quite getting the name right. She gives an endearing performance which is easier to do for Pollack than many directors because of his own background in acting. *He was a graduate of Sanford* Meissner's Method school in *New York and* landed immediate leads. "He was my big hero *and* changed my life by the force of his perceptions and personality, so when he asked me to come back and teach I was flattered. I found I was good at it and teaching became my primary source of income. I was earning $500 a week teaching and $125 in summer stock.

"The Method got a bad name for years like psychoanalysis—there's nothing wrong with it, but there are lots of things wrong with people who have been psychoanalysed. You have to convince the actor that the way to get at his *emotions is to* duplicate the process which *goes on in life, which is* to do something they really know *how to do* which brings with it a certain emotion, rather than concentrate on the emotion itself and manufacture it artificially. You start with a simple physical task: you might give him a difficult divisional problem while conducting a conversation. Divide 178 by 4.9 without letting anyone know. He will immediately create a character, and that *character* will be distracted."

Pollack was soon *invited to* coach professional actors. Then he was asked by John Frankenheimer to work with a couple of *child actors in California*, which led to his first directing *job on* television. "I didn't want to do it. Now, of course, I *know it is more rewarding* than acting because you are in charge of everything and are stimulated to want to know about everything: optics, painting, photography, architecture, rhythm, editing, music, plus the performance and the writing. It is such a big field you are always learning."

Following *Electric Horseman* Pollack *has produced* two movies to fill in the gaps between directing, but naturally, perhaps, he would like the future to lie in the hardest area for him: writing. "A film of mine takes two years. I can measure out the rest of my life by how many films I have left, like coffee spoons. You *have to* like something that takes two *years out of your* life more than going to see a two-hour movie. And directing is a young man's game. It's physically hard work. You get up at 6 in the morning six days a week, you're freezing cold in the snow or burning hot in the desert, you're taking care of everyone's problems. The actor doesn't *like the* actress, the weather changes, you're a million dollars over *budget. You* go back to the hotel and see *yesterday's rushes. Perhaps* you have time for one drink before the story conference. You have a production meeting and you fall asleep over dinner. Then you go to bed and you can't sleep because you're worrying about tomorrow.

"I'm interested in the problems of age. Twenty years have gone just like a kid walking to school looking at the lines to make the journey shorter. I'd like to get it on paper, but you can't make films about problems, it's too pretentious. You have to do a caper and include a metaphor."

Glenys Roberts

Playhouse
BBC 2

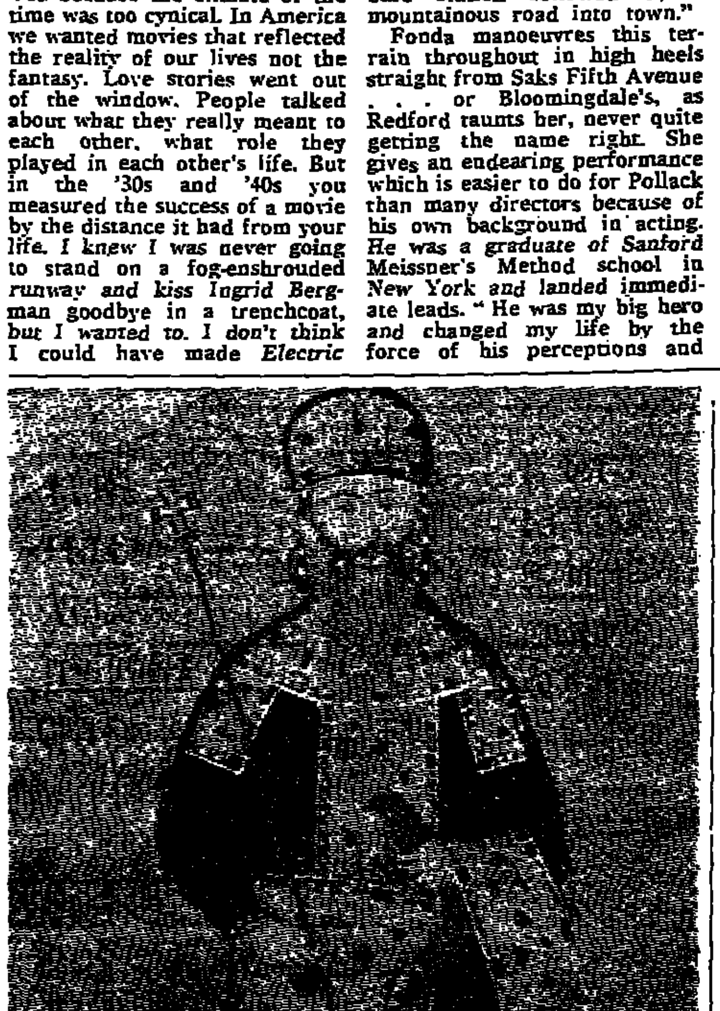
Michael Ratcliffe

"Nothing matters, Peter. Accept that and be happy". "Things *do* matter, Michael, and you know it". It was a not helpful exchange of views, particularly at the end of a blazing British row before a table of bewildered foreigners in Macedonia.

Peter (Keith Barron) was a publisher and Michael (Norman Rodway) a lecturer at the LSE, and they had met at a conference for the first time since a poisonous misunderstanding over a dinner date 10 years earlier. Peter was still married to Cass (Jane Wymark) who was American, and nice, and Michael to Lucy (Ann Bell) also nice but smarter than Cass, and the best-selling author of books *with titles like Baby Talk* and *Kids' Stuff*. At the end of the play Lucy was *editing an* encyclopaedia of childhood for Peter and Michael was calling on Cass. A revenger's comedy was implied, and the winner bitterly whistled the play out.

Frederick Raphael wrote *The Best of Friends*, which was why I had assumed that it would offer an aggressive and witty alternative to *Match of the Day*. In fact Anne Head's production, directed by Derek Lister, was like a musical performance in which none of the players had *ever discussed beforehand* the time-signature tempo or even the key in which the piece was to be played. An experienced group of television artists almost seemed to be learning their craft as they went along, and however the idea started out (can it really have been written after *Glittering Prizes*?) I cannot believe that *The Best of Friends* was the kind of shapeless result any of them had in mind.

The script was full of interesting themes imperfectly dramatized (chucked in, rather than placed); the play proper did not begin until the demonic Michael finally appeared, and all that we had learnt about Peter—that he was craven, pompous and petty—had to be unlearnt as he flinched helplessly before Michael's virulent attack. The women were largely *decorative, and the supporting* cast, save for the Iron Curtain hostess (Susan Kodicek) all from stock, with sometimes barely a word to say and apparently uncertain as to whether they were on camera or not. Mr Barron looked understandably thrown by the inconsistencies in his role, and if Mr Rodway came off best it was because he alone worried his wild lines as if he believed in them and because, in mephistophelian mood, he photographs well and *always looks dangerous enough*, at any minute, to strike a fatal blow.


Manual II Palaeologus, 1407

Romance and history saved from oblivion

Mistra
Byzantine Capital of the Peloponnese

By Steven Runciman
(*Thames & Hudson*, £9.50)

The main stream of world history has not flowed through the Peloponnese since the fourth century BC. But it has seldom been a backwater: more a backmaelstrom, where Latin met Greek, Orthodox met Catholic and Ottoman, and Middle Ages met the Classical world. In this short history of the Byzantine capital of the Peloponnese the Gibbon of our generation examines these many collisions that influenced our world today.

Mistra, named from a conical local cheese called Myzithra, was the great castle built in 1249 on a precipitous foothill of Taygetus by William II of Villehardouin, the Frankish Prince of Achaea. At the Renaissance it was taken to be ancient Sparta. But in fact the city of Helen and Lycurgus was a mile or two east in the lush valley of the Eurotas.

In spite of its position, Mistra has never been a place for a rest cure, not even for today's panting tourists. It was fought over by Franks, Greeks, Venetians, Genoese, Byzantines, Knights Hospitaller, Turks, Egyptians, Albanians . . . you name them. Brigandage and treachery were the local sports. It is a history rich with political intrigue, dynastic ambition, and petty battles fought behind the Hexamilion across the isthmus. It is also a history of Byzantine complexity, when six centuries are compressed into 150 pages. You need to have a *strong head* for names to keep your Palaeologus distinct from your Cantacuzenus, and your Navarrese *Company from your Florentine* bankers.

But the effort is worth it for the romance and the history rescued from oblivion. Beauti*ful girls* inherit Euboea, or throw themselves off castle *walls to avoid the amorous* attentions of conquerors. Silk robes are sent from the silk farms as an annual homage to the Doge. A French Abbé devotes his life to demolishing classical sites. Catholic priests are sent to Mistra rather as a punishment for their own sins than to correct the sins of others. A Pretender to the purple of Constantinople offends his patron, the Pope, *by marrying a tart. In 1805 the* English Inn at Mistra was serv*ing roast beef and port* for Grand Tourists.

For a brief period early in the fifteenth century Mistra *blossomed as a cultural centre* for Europe. The neo-Platonist *George Gemistus Plethon* ("fullness", and an echo of *Plato*), *the most original of the* Byzantine philosophers, founded a *school there under the* enlightened patronage of the *Despoena Cleope, and helped* to kindle the Enlightenment. The *Byzantines loved disputa*tion. And their taste for it has been *inherited* by *the* art historians who deal with Byzantium today. But to many of us Mistra's frescoes of *Despots* and *Saints seem* gloriously fit for a civilized *capital city. Fittingly it was at* Mistra that Goethe placed the *meeting* between Faust and fair, frail Helen, for at Mistra *the new world discovered that* the old had not been forgotten.

With the *eloquence*, learning, and love of his subject that we *have come to expect from him*, Sir Steven demonstrates how *Mistra is one of the tangled* main roots to our golden past.

Philip Howard

Classical tradition that died out with Donald Wolfit

The Dresser
Royal Exchange, Manchester

Irving Wardle

As the author of a magnificent biography of Donald Wolfit and as Wolfit's dresser for five years, Ronald Harwood wisely prefixes this fine play with a firm denial of having dramatized his life with the boss. A backstage drama set mainly in the No. One *dressing room, it has obvious* links with Wolfit, but it is much *more* a general celebration of what Mr Harwood calls the "unfashionable theatre"—the heroically undervalued race of actor-managers who upheld the British classical tradition for two centuries until their line died out with Wolfit himself.

Having cast a wide net, Mr Harwood draws it tight by confining himself to the events of one night on a 1942 provincial tour. Sir has collapsed in the street and been taken into hospital, leaving his dresser, Norman, and *the rest of the* stage crew wringing their hands *in the midst of an air raid* awaiting the first cancellation in the company's history. Of course, the gallant old monster lumbers in just in time to be coaxed into his Lear costume, and to stride on, braving the bombs, to give the final performance of his career.

Among other things, *The Dresser* is just the kind of melodramatic suspense story in which the old actors excelled. But it also accommodates quantities of backstage lore, superstition, old actors' jokes ("What—fifty of my followers with the clap?"), and routine tensions of getting the show on. *It is here that Norman* earns his title role—it being *his job to rouse the inertly* demoralized hulk in the make*up chair* into the semblance of kingship, take him through his forgotten opening lines, and protect him from the discontented wife, irate stage manager, and seductive ingenue who besiege the dressing room door.

The role offers a superb spring-board for the ugly-duckling tenacity of Tom Courtenay, *standing old-maidish* on guard over his chief in baggy wartime trousers, sulking, cajoling, fighting off intruders, *and keeping himself going with* a half bottle of Scotch. The habits of a whole working life seem to have gone into the portrait which passionately asserts that the master can be a hero to his valet.

It is also through Courtenay's performance that the play's last penny drops. Not only does he suggest a fool, he is the Fool: one of the multiple references with which the events of Sir's farewell engagement mirror those of *King Lear*. The air raid parallels the storm, Lear's depleted retinue is reflected in wartime casting (*"I'm reduced* to old men, cripples, and nancy boys"), and Sir goes through the piece trying to discover who *loves him best as a prelude to* an autobiographical division of his kingdom: and the action reaches its climax after his death with the dresser's discovery that he has been left out.

Michael Elliott's production is split between the hovel-dressing room, and a scaffolded wing area (loud with timps and thundersheets) leading to a partly visible stage outside the containing perimeter of Laurie Dennett's setting: which *is fine if you happen to be sitting* in the right place. Courtenay is partnered by Freddie Jones, a specialist in old-actor mannerisms, who compasses the panic, exhaustion, booming authority, and bursts of charm and lechery without ever succumbing to the character's own rhetoric. My only reservation is that he presents Sir as a has-been, which is not, I believe, Mr Harwood's view of the *Wolfit breed. Of the smaller* parts, Carol Gillies and Lockwood West *stand out in an* excellent company.

Private Lives
Greenwich

Ned Chaillet

This is the play where every line shimmers with the tone of voice that identifies Noel Coward's wit at its most refined, where the audience walks out whistling the one song about moonlight and love that Coward used to show the binding affection between the long-divorced couple, Elyot and Amanda, despite their fresh, unconsummated marriages to others.

The accents of Coward and Gertrude Lawrence have even left a permanent colour on the lines of droll conflict, when *Amanda and Elyot meet again* on the balcony of the French hotel, *where they have inevit*ably matched up on the same night, but the lines retain an independent life, and connected with the *right* actors, they can provide fresh surprise. In Alan Strachan's production for the play's fiftieth anniversary, that life is richly there.

In the five-minute scene that distils the attraction, *courtship*, passion and quarrels of Elyot and Amanda *and shows them as* perfectly matched mates and opponents, Michael Jayston and Maria Aitken spar eloquently, *surrender to their reawakened* passion, with convincing madness and *manage to celebrate* the finely tuned comedy of *Coward's lines in their distinc*tive voices.

Then again, in Private Lives, Coward's judgment of style is so exact, *his mastery of three*-act comedy so perfectly considered, that there is no surprise in the triumphant foolery of Mr Strachan's production.

From that amazing first act, as familiar and quotable as anything that Oscar Wilde ever wrote, but harbouring the skeletons and sexuality of real *people, beneath the froth*, Coward's second act slices *neatly back into the resumed* love of Elyot and Amanda, exactly at the point where bliss has become abrasive.

From being well-matched lovers, still warm from the delight of "living in sin" for the past three days in the eyes of all except the Catholic Church (then, as now, the major believer in perfect marriages), the two settle into conversation, probably the first since they fled their new spouses for Amanda's flat in Paris.

When the subject of other lovers during their divorce unsurprisingly appears, their wit turns sharply into jealousy and Mr Jayston and Miss Aitken duel brilliantly in the enforced *silences, meant to preserve* their happiness. As the violent *pillow fights and broken* records of their past loom ever *closer, the role of peacemaker* switches back and forth in des*peration, culminating* in that precise entrance by the abandoned spouses.

Mr Strachan has wisely given Sibyl and Victor a vital independence of their own, casting Jenny Quayle and Ian Collier, who both demonstrate enough *personal style, to be seriously* regarded by Elyot and Amanda. *Their unsuitability* is clear all around, but they bluster, pout, act reasonably and violently, with all the strength of their erstwhile mates. They lack the matching flippancy and easy turn of phrase that distinguishes the roles of Mr Jayston and Miss Aitken, but underneath Mr Collier's stuffy understanding and Miss Quayle's *skittish* foolishness they show the same *passion and capacity for* emotion.

More than a worthy reminder of the play's anniversary, Mr Strachan's production shows how comedy can be brought alive. As Miss Aitken radiates elegance and Mr Jayston deals wittily in assured aggravation, determined to keep everything trivial, there is no slackness at all in the comic momentum. It works right down to the delightfully disapproving French maid of Lesley Gregson.

Dion Boucicault at Stratford

The Streets of London, by Dion Boucicault, will be the next production at the Theatre Royal, Stratford, E. from tomorrow until April 12.

The Streets of London was last produced in the West End in 1933. The play was an instant success when it was first staged in London in 1864. Charles Dickens wrote to a friend that "the piece is really drawing all the town and filling the house with nightly overflows . . . Not only do the audience—of all classes—go, but they are unquestionably delighted".

On one platform, six of Britain's most persuasive speakers...

The political debate of the decade?

Those who fear that the art of political oratory is dying might care to make their way to the Methodist Central Hall, Westminster, a week tonight where six of the most forceful and persuasive speakers in contemporary British politics will be taking part in what has already been dubbed the debate of the decade.

The theme of the debate is the crisis and future of the left in Britain. Speaking on one side, representing the left wing of the Labour Party, will be Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn, MP, Mr Stuart Holland, MP, and Mrs Audrey Wise. On the other side, representing the extra-parliamentary far left, will be Mr Tariq Ali, of the International Marxist Group, Mr Paul Foot, of the Socialist Workers' Party an dMiss Hilary Wainwright, an independent socialist who has been active in the women's movement and in trade union campaigns to develop alternative strategies to counter redundancies.

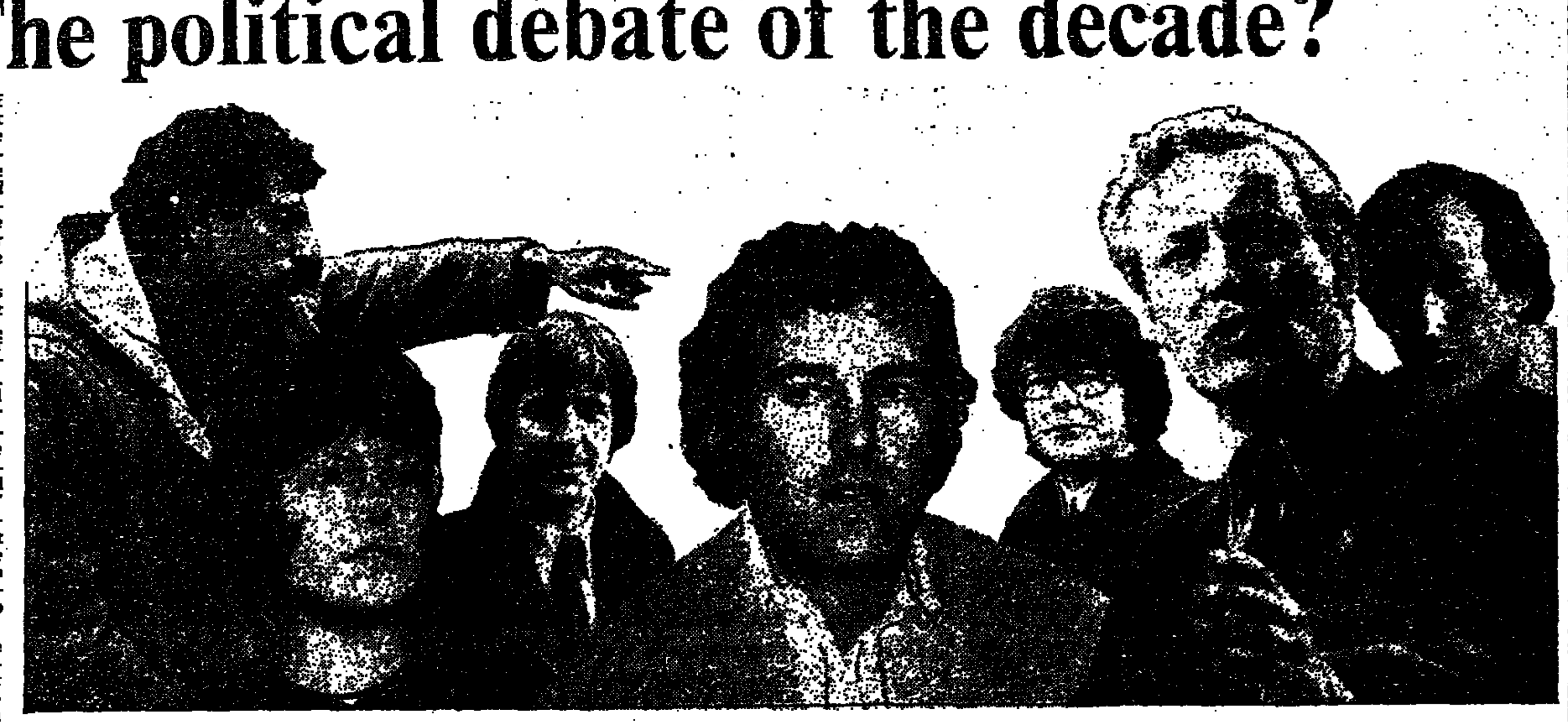
Although the subject and the participants may seem to encompass a rather narrow part of the spectrum of contemporary political argument in Britain, the debate will be none the less real or interesting than if it involved social democrats or even Thatcherites.

Since the Levellers and soldiers of Cromwell's New Model Army debated the best form of constitution to give a country freed from monarchical rule in 1647 at Putney, the left has consistently provided some of the best argued and most genuine political debates in Britain. Next Monday's looks like being no exception.

The last public debate between the far left and the Labour left was held in the same venue in January 1969 when Mr Tariq Ali and Mr Bob Rowthorn, a lecturer in economics at Cambridge University who was then a member of the International Socialists, took on Mr Eric Heffer and Mr Michael Foot.

It was a stormy occasion. In those heady days of student revolt, the youthful audience was almost 100 per cent behind the speakers from the far left and the two Labour MPs were booed and hissed.

"I think everyone agreed that we wiped the floor", Mr Ali says, "but then we did have



the audience with us. By the end of the debate *Black Dwarf* (the newspaper of the International Marxists) had outsold *Tribune* by six to one."

Mr Rowthorn recalls: "Tariq was really quite demagogic. The whole thing was very heavily weighted against the Labour Party. I would expect next week's debate to be a much more evenly matched affair. The balance has completely changed. The far left groups have become much weaker and the Labour left much stronger. In 1969 Tariq Ali was the main draw in publicity terms. Now it is Tony Benn."

Mr Ali admits he is going to have a much tougher struggle this time. He regards Mr Benn as a much more formidable adversary than Mr Foot, whom he dismissed in 1969 as "a Victorian reformer".

He says: "Foot is 100 per cent a parliamentarian. He really does see the struggle as being inside Parliament. Benn sees the importance of extra-parliamentary movements. His relations with shop stewards are much stronger, for example, and he has a much greater

What future for the left? Tariq Ali, Hilary Wainwright, Paul Foot, Peter Hain, Audrey Wise, Anthony Wedgwood Benn and Stuart Holland on the case for and against.

appeal to militant workers."

Next week's debate will also be more evenly matched than the last one in another respect. *The Times* commented that the 1969 contest was very much one between youth and age. This time all the participants are over the age of 30. Those in the red corner will represent 139 years of fighting for socialism, while those in the very red corner are only marginally less experienced with 109 years of waiting for the revolution to dawn between them. The audience is likely to be older as well.

The debate has been organised by the Labour coordinating committee, which was set up in 1978 by a group of left-wing Labour MPs and activists who felt the *Tribune group* was not sufficiently organized or vigorous. It is the brainchild of Mr Peter Hain, the former Young Liberal and anti-apartheid campaigner who joined the Labour Party in 1977.

The idea of the debate came to him for two reasons: "I felt the left in its broadest *sense was in a very weak state*, in a state of crisis in fact, with the decline of student activism. At the same time, when we are facing a reactionary offensive from the present Government, I feel we cannot afford the *luxury of indulging in the* normal internecine war that characterizes the left. We can only advance the prospects for socialism by linking up".

Mr Hain, who will be chairing the debate, hopes that it will explore particularly the relationship between the left and the numerous community groups which have sprung up in the last ten years. This is also a theme which interests Miss Wainwright. *She sees a* curious paradox in the fact that while industrial and community organizations among the working classes are stronger than in any previous recession, the general belief in socialism is weaker. "I lay the blame for that on the Labour Party", she says, "it lays too much emphasis on the state and on Parliament and it is unable to develop extra - parliamentary organizations."

The three speakers from the Labour Party side all stress that they do not want to turn the debate into either a gladiatorial contest or a recruiting drive. *Mr Benn is looking forward to* "a very useful meeting—not so much a debate as an attempt to analyse the situation". Mrs Audrey Wise feels "there will be more interesting points raised than in 1969 in that the argument *will be couched much* more in our terms. It is for them to justify their position much more than it is for us to justify ours".

Oratorical fireworks are not ruled out, however, Mr Stuart Holland promises that if Tariq Ali proves true to his old style, "we could respond in kind and he might find it rougher going than last time round".

Mr Ali is keeping his powder dry and not letting on whether he will be gentler towards the Labour Party than he was 11 years ago. Anyone wanting a ringside seat on Monday is advised to hurry—so far more than 1,700 of the 2,500 available have been sold.

Ian Bradley

Mr Mugabe and the forces that are slowing him down

Salisbury

Shortly after the extent of Mr Robert Mugabe's election victory became known last week, a senior British member of the Commonwealth monitoring force handed a pistol to one of the principal British policy makers at Government House, saying that as the British administration had so totally miscalculated the poll result he ought to take the only honourable course left open to him.

The British officer was joking, of course, but behind the jest was the conviction that the Foreign Office had boobed once again over Rhodesia. Significantly, Lord Soames, the Governor, who had never had anything to do with Rhodesia before he came to Salisbury last December, guessed more accurately than his advisers. He estimated Mr Mugabe would win well over 40 seats while his advisers were still *forecasting* that Zanu (PF) would not get above the mid-30s.

Undoubtedly the main reason for Mr Mugabe's landslide was the fact that most people were voting for peace. For the past seven years the black population has suffered a bitter and increasingly bloody civil war in which at least 27,000 people died, tens of thousands more were wounded and an incalculable amount of damage done to homes, crops and livestock. During the two months before the election the rural population has enjoyed a state of semi-peace brought about by the Commonwealth force that was monitoring the ceasefire. It was only a fragile truce (290 people died between the end of December and the end of February; *the figure would have been* more than 3,500 if there had been no ceasefire) but it meant that for the first time in years villagers could move around without fear of being shot or attacked. They wanted to keep it that way.

Bishop Muzorewa won a landslide victory during last April's "internal settlement" election because he promised peace. That election was not the total fraud that people have subsequently said it was: but his defeat this time was simply due to the fact that he had not been able to fulfil his election pledge. During his six months in office the war became infinitely worse so this time the voters gave their support to the two parties who were responsible for the war. They believed—probably correctly—*that the war would only stop* once Zanu (PF) and Mr Nkomo's Patriotic Front were in power. It was a belief Zanu (PF) encouraged by warning people that fighting would resume if Mr Mugabe did not win.

Another reason for Bishop Muzorewa's collapse was that his administration became too closely identified with protecting white interests.

Black wages, already *pathetically* low, remained largely unchanged because, it was explained, any increase *might upset the profitability* of European-owned companies and lead to lay-offs. Bishop Muzorewa also lost widespread black support for authorizing Rhodesian security force raids on Patriotic Front camps in neighbouring Zambia and Mozambique. "He killed our *own kith and* kin", remarked an African whose brother died in one of these raids.

But if the whites were stunned by the scale of Mr Mugabe's victory, they have been equally amazed by the moderate and conciliatory remarks made by the Zanu (PF) leader since the election. The British advisers at Government House have been equally *delighted, although they have con*fessed to little surprise, saying that they knew all along that Mr Mugabe was "really a good chap at heart".

For the past few years Mr Mugabe has been regarded by Rhodesian whites—and some blacks as well—as a terrorist and a communist who was determined to impose a Marxist system on Rhodesia by force. Yet all of a sudden, on the evening of the announcement of the election results, there was the "Comrade Prime Minister-designate" appearing on television screens to promise that civil service pensions would be assured, Lieutenant-General Peter Walls would continue in charge of the security forces and that there would almost certainly be whites in his new "National Front" Government.

*Mr Mugabe's post-election broad*cast was masterly. He said all the right things about achieving peace and stability, upholding the rule of law and protecting individual property rights. This did not sound like Marxism. In fact he had been saying much the same ever since his return to Rhodesia six weeks ago, but few whites then bothered to take any notice.

Having been driven to the depths of despair by the election result, white confidence has at least been partially restored as a result of his broadcast and subsequent statements. (The fact that Mr Mugabe is still committed to the eventual establishment of a socialist state in Zimbabwe seems to have been overlooked.)

People who had started packing their bags in preparation for a hasty exit have unpacked them again. The widespread speculation that had existed before the election of a white-backed coup should the Patriotic Front parties win has temporarily subsided. There is now a general feeling that Mr Mugabe should be given a chance to show that his actions match his words.

This is likely to take some time. First, Mr Mugabe has to form his new government. If, as seems likely, it includes at least one member of the Rhodesian Front party (Mr David Smith, former Minister of Finance, is being tipped for a cabinet post) this should have a moderating influence during the initial stages of the new administration.

However, a far more important factor that will determine the behaviour of Mr Mugabe's government will be the continued presence in the country of the white-led Rhodesian security forces, which are still intact and undefeated. Although Mr Mugabe will be the country's democratically-elected Prime Minister, real power will lie with the army for the foreseeable future. Mr Mugabe's own army of 17,000 guerrillas is largely impotent, dispersed as it is around 11 remote and vulnerable assembly camps. Mr Mugabe will therefore be able to do little that does not have the approval of the security forces, which essen*tially means the senior white officers* in charge.

Mr Mugabe appreciates this con*straint on his authority, which is one* of the reasons why he has tried to sound so conciliatory (he also genuinely does not want to see an exodus of whites). So does President Samora Machel of Mozambique, who in recent months has been one of the principal moderating influences on the Zanu (PF) leader. President Machel has emphasized to Mr Mugabe the need to avoid any precipitate actions that could lead to any early white exodus or renewed conflict between rival black factions. He has pointed out the dangers of an internal white-backed coup or intervention by South Africa should Mr Mugabe *try to move too fast.*

Mr Mugabe's decision to retain General Walls, who will preside over the integration of the guerrillas with the regular army, is a clear recognition by him of the continued power of the security forces. General Walls, who has been one of the more constructive members of the Rhodesian administration during the past two months of British rule, is unlikely to accept any moves which he sees as seriously undermining white interests or in any way effecting the efficiency and stability of the armed forces. Therefore, Mr Mugabe will have to bide his time and hope that a combination of early retirements and resignations will enable him to establish progressive control over the security forces. However, in doing this he is likely to come under pressure from his own guerrilla commanders who will be anxious for early promotion as a reward for their part in Mr Mugabe's political victory.

Other problems are likely to pose themselves before that. Foremost is the lack of administrative experience in the Zanu (PF) leadership which will soon be running the country. *The party is long in ideology but* short on administrative talent. The actual functioning of the new government is likely to be erratic, particularly if a number of senior and middle-ranking Civil servants carry out their intention to resign during the next few months.

There are also bound to be internal divisions with the Zanu (PF) coali*tion partners. Despite their three* years of co-leadership of the Patriotic Front alliance, Mr Mugabe and Mr Nkomo have always been uneasy partners. The fact that the two parties contested the election separately illustrates the division between them. Many people in Zanu (PF) regard Mr Nkomo as a political opportunist. Mr Nkomo, who deeply resented the *degree of intimidation his party suf*fered at Zanu (PF)'s hands during the election campaign, wil be a reluctant junior partner in the coalition government.

The fact that the political leaders of the country's Shona majority and Ndebele minority will be represented in the new government should prevent the inter-tribal warfare which *had been widely predicted.* The various constraints on Mr Mugabe's authority ought to deter him from taking any actions that could provoke a white exodus and possible white retaliation. And there may well be peace now that the causes of the war have been removed.

The men fighting that war have won the power they were striving *for. All in all, the election* result may turn out to be the best for everyone concerned, and British policy makers will be able to return to London in the knowledge that, despite some miscalculations, everything turned out well in the end, *that the initiative which* began at Lancaster House has proved to be a notable foreign policy success.

Nicholas Ashford

Eric Heffer

Did Titoism mean the death of Stalinism?

A great deal has been written recently about Tito the man, his role in the Second World War and the stand he took against Stalin in 1948. His story is an heroic one and the *praises* heaped upon him have been well deserved.

There is one aspect of President Tito and the Yugoslav situation, however, which needs amplification, and that is the important part *played by the* Yugoslav communists in breaking down the monolithic Stalinist nature of communist parties throughout the world.

On June 28, 1948, the Cominform, previously based in Belgrade, issued a *statement from* Bucharest, declaring that "The Information Bureau condemns the anti-Soviet attitude of the leaders of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia as incompatible with Marxism-Leninism and only fit for nationalists".

As world communist parties gradually severed all connexions with the Yugoslav communists, Cominform hysteria increased. That awful, boring Cominform paper, *For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy* in a lead article entitled "Fascist Beasts Run Amok" in September, 1949, said. "The bourgeois nationalist Tito clique in Yugoslavia having taken the anti-Soviet, anti-Marxist path, has reached the *logical end of its anti-communism*—Fascism". A few weeks later, it was almost gentle, saying, "The Tito clique has taken another step towards restoring capitalism in Yugoslavia".

Prior to the *Cominform con*demnation of Tito and the Yugoslav communists, the Yugoslav party had been regarded as the party closest to the Soviet model. The editor of the *Daily Worker* in Britain, Bill Rust, had written a pamphlet saying as much, but this was hastily withdrawn from circulation *once the Soviet-dominated* Cominform had spoken.

After breaking with the Russians, the Yugoslav communists continued to use Soviet-type bureaucratic methods. Circumstances, however, forced *them to become less rigid* and to seek new ways of organizing their economy. Milovan Djilas, the dissident ex-communist intellectual party leader and past prisoner of Tito, in a recent interview with George Urban, recorded in last *December's* issue of *Encounter*, clearly makes the point, "Our recognition of the truth about Russia was a gradual process—even after our break with the Cominform. It was during my visit to Russia in early 1948 that it began to dawn on me that this was a bad system. But I still *failed to understand that ours* in Yugoslavia was not, after all, a great deal better".

The real and basic change that took place in Yugoslavia was the adoption of a system of workers' councils in industry. In June 1950 the Yugoslav Federal Assembly passed a law establishing workers councils. It was, however, a deformed democratic development, because whilst democratic concepts were applied to industry, they were not applied to society as a whole. Yugoslavia today, whilst being the most *liberated of all the communist* countries, nevertheless continues to be a one-party state. There are no free elections of the type we know, and it is that failure to apply democratic concepts to politics that causes real concern in Yugoslavia.

The demand for workers' councils was one of the Leninist *slogans* in 1917. Unfortunately, it was not really developed in the Soviet Union, but only revived in a communist state by the Yugoslavs after 1948.

The institution of workers' councils was therefore the *unique contribution the Yugo*slavs made to socialist development. They were undoubtedly influenced by the works of Professor G. D. H. Cole, whose ideas, whilst rejecting a narrow view of politics, nevertheless provided theoretical underpinnings for the Yugoslav experiment, one of the most interesting and important of this century.

There is no doubt that Yugoslavia fails as the ideal for what *Cole would consider to be a* real democracy, but it is none the less a great advance c[...] pared to other commur[...] states, and if one takes i[...] consideration the various pr[...] lems of the Yugoslav st[...] *living under constant press*[...] from Russia, internal natio[...] tensions, cultural diversity, their achievements have b[...] remarkable.

It is worth remembering [...] each time there has been [...] *democratic upsurge in any* the East European Commu[...] states, the demand for worl[...] councils has arisen. [...] occurred in East Germ[...] Poland, Hungary and Cze[...] slovakia. It is the nat[...] *demand of working people* rid themselves of bureauc[...] control, without actually re[...] ing socialized industry by [...] vate ownership.

It is not surprising, there[...] that workers councils with t[...] *direct control over the pro*[...] tion processes have found [...] support among the S[...] leadership. Even Khruschev [...] populist Soviet leader, was [...] impressed when he vi[...] Yugoslavia and was shown [...] *the workers councils were d*[...] He is reported as saying, [...] we were to introduce [...] councils in our factories [...] whole industry would coll[...] overnight."

Whether Soviet or other *European leaders like it or* the demand for workers co[...] of production *will continu*[...] be a serious one, especially [...] ing periods of internal crisi[...] Isaac Deutcher wrote abou[...] Polish spring, in his [...]

> 'There are no free elections of the type we know, and i[...] is that failure to apply democra[...] concepts to politi[...] that causes real concern in Yugoslavia'

Russia, China and the [...] "The Polish workers were [...] to translate the intelliger[...] call for de-Stalinization [...] democratization, into speci[...] dustrial demands of their [...] For them, democratizatio[...] *meant first of all*, the wo[...] direct control over industr[...] the abolition of an [...] centralized economic dic[...] ship by bureaucracy that [...] ridden roughshod over the [...] ers' rights and needs."

It is very *clear, the*[...] that the Yugoslav conce[...] workers councils has spre[...] all parts of the East Eur[...] communist bloc. To the S[...] ist leaders, the Yugoslavs [...] "revisionists" whose po[...] undermined the power o[...] bureaucracies governing [...] communist regimes. The [...] *ese communists under Mao* particularly incensed wit[...] Yugoslavs.

The significance of the [...] made by Tito is that he an[...] party were the first to [...] the Stalinist monolith. [...] 1948, polycentrism, to [...] Togliatti's term, deve[...] amongst the communist pa[...] *It is a continuing develop*[...] which has brought a [...] approach to European com[...] ism. Whatever criticisms [...] may have of Tito, his con[...] tion towards a democratic [...] Stalinist communism is i[...] great. As *Djilas said in* [...] Urban interview, "Mos[...] hegemony over what is le[...] the world communist move[...] is dead." Tito and his fri[...] Djilas among them, began [...] process and all honour to [...] for that.

The author is Labour M[...] *Liverpool, Walton.*

The inauguration ceremon[...] *the monuments of Pl*[...] *referred to in a feature* [...] in The Times *on Saturday*, *be performed by Pres*[...] *Sadat today.*

DIARY OF THE OLD SOUTH

My provocative question failed at first to provoke. "What", I asked *John Connally*, who is running for President, "is so special about the South? What makes you think you can do well here when you have done so badly in the North?"

We were at a private airport outside Atlanta, *where he was* making the aerial equivalent of a whistle stop during his campaign for votes in tomorrow's Georgia primary. Clearly he felt it neither the time nor the place to delve into the special virtues of the southern states, so he answered with some unrevealing remarks about his campaign strategy.

But the question was not wasted because after the news conference I was drawn aside by a distinguished looking man with thinning white hair, exuding vigour. He was Admiral Thomas Moorer, head of the joint chiefs of staff in Washington from 1970 to 1974. He is from Alabama and a member of Mr Connally's national campaign committee.

"I want to answer your question," he said. "To under*stand the South you have to* remember that it is the only part of the country that has ever been invaded. That's why there are so many southerners in the armed services and why they're the most active on the *military side.*

"They know what it was to be attacked. Governor Connally (he was once Governor of Texas and is allowed to keep the title) understands that.

"People in the South have a lot more roots. They're not transient. They're a different breed from people in the North-east and on the West Coast.

"They perceive that they need a leader who they can be sure will make security a priority interest of the United States. They have a greater understanding of what America needs."

The stubborn peskiness of southerners, their certainty of the correctness of their *opinions*, was what encouraged them to try to secede from the Union. Though it happened more than 100 years ago, nobody is inclined to forget.

"You'd think the Civil War was yesterday," said a transplanted New Yorker who has lived in Atlanta for two years.

Perversely, that attitude is *an important ingredient of the* glue which today holds the Union together. For in having to accommodate the South, the structure has become broad and flexible enough to accommodate anything.

*In the South more than else*where, interference from Washington is resented and fought. Moreover, the chilly states north of the Mason-Dixon line are viewed as hotbeds of liberal thinking, thwarting the *efforts of right-minded southern* folk to restore the country to greatness.

American conservatives have a weakness for metaphors and moral fables. "Look at it this way," said a worker in Mr Connally's *Georgia campaign*, "the country is in the mire, right? We right-wingers want to pull her out. But along come the left-wingers and say: 'Hold it. You're pulling too hard'".

So pervasive is the suspicion of Washington that the smart lawyers defending Mr Bert Lance in his long-drawn-out bank fraud trial are leaning on *it in their effort to win* the sympathy of the Atlanta jury. In his opening statement his chief attorney said that Mr Lance, formerly President Carter's budget director, was being hounded by "powerful *forces in Washington.*"

He painted a benign picture of his client as an open-handed country banker with a policy of granting generous loans—

the archetypal "good old boy" of gracious southern society. Some of those loans went to members of his family and, when questioned about them by a prying federal inspector Mr Lance decently repaid them out *of his own pocket.*

A casual attitude to money, especially other people's, seems a Georgian characteristic. While I was there another prominent local politician, Mr Eugene Holley, was convicted with three others of converting $1.8m, borrowed on behalf of their companies, to their own use.

And let us not forget the senior senator from Georgia, *Mr Herman Talmadge, chastised* by his Senate colleagues for taking cash presents from people with legislative interests to pursue. He is still held in high enough regard at home to have a reception organized in his honour at $200 a ticket, attended by many of Atlanta's most respected citizens.

If the subject matter of the Lance trial has a southern flavour, so too does its ambiance. In the recesses, in the *corridors*, famed southern courtesy prevails.

Mr Lance greets and beams paternally at perfect strangers. He holds hands with his loyal wife, Labelle, seldom absent from the public seats. He and *his three co-defendants* chat cheerfully, and from time to time the boom of companionable laughter throbs through the corridors.

Visitors to the South are struck, sometimes taken aback, *by the compulsive politeness.* "How ya doing, Hon" (pronounced bun and short for honey), the waitress drawls, before guiding you through the obstacle course of a southern menu.

The South has the most original cuisine of any American region. At breakfast, the eggs *come with grits, a kind of* savoury semolina with a pool of melted butter in the middle. If you order your eggs fried lightly you can mash the yolks into the grits, producing a clammy porridge which tastes fine, though it may offend the other senses the first time or two.

Instead of toast they often *serve scones, or what they call* biscuits, which come hot and crumbly. In cheap neighbourhood cafes—the best places to order authentic southern fare—the biscuits come with gravy, a thick and salty brew which jells if you do not eat it fast enough.

I must mention bush puppies, not shoes but little balls of spiced batter often served with *fried fish. Legend says* that they used to be thrown to the dogs to keep them quiet at outdoor fish fries. When the cooks threw them they would say... well, you know what they would say.

Where else would I find my most interesting (I shall not call it the best) meal in the south than at a café called the Dutch Kitchen in a small town called Norway in South Carolina, where the railway runs alongside the main street? (It is near another town named Denmark, not far from a third *named North. To name a town* so that its address reads "North, South Carolina" should be an offence under an ordinance banning cruelty to postmasters.)

When I approached the self-service counter it was to a barrage of the usual multiple-choice questions. Choosing (what else?) fried chicken, I next had to name two vegetables: black-eyed peas and rice. With the rice *I* was entitled to gravy and another quiz: the steak gravy or the chicken gravy? I chose the chicken and managed to wolf it down before it thickened into treacle.

For pudding, southern pies are magnificent, pecan pie *being a genuine* contribution to international gastronomy. Near Atlanta is a pie emporium where, according to a newspaper article, fanciers can sample dozens of flavours including "hard-to-find strawberry *rhubarb*".

A final point on food: If you are ever within sniffing distance of Savannah, Georgia, hurry to the river front and gobble a dozen oysters at [...] frog Springer's. Three d[...] a dozen—about half the [...] obtaining at the oyster b[...] Grand Central Station in [...] York.

By now you will be wo[...] ing why I have not menti[...] the new south that you [...] read so much about, somet[...] laughingly called the sun [...] (Snow in Atlanta last week *freezing in Miami.) The re*[...] is that I am not sure I foun[...]

Certainly I found those [...] skyscrapers in Atlanta w[...] are often produced as li[...] proof of a new southern s[...] mainly hotels with high lo[...] and *glass-walled* lifts [...] which you can look out as [...] ascend. (Note to hotel a[...] tects: this device is no[...] cliche and should only be [...] in places where the vie[...] worth the terror, such as [...] Francisco.)

That, though is the [...] Atlanta rather than the [...] south. In so far as the ph[...] refers to improved *race* [...] tions it is broadly justified [...] admirable. In other resp[...] *there seems no* call for a [...] south: the old one is [...] dandy.

Michael Leapm[...]

THE TIMES
New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

A RIGHT TO DECIDE

The steel strikers' ballot has produced as positive a result as the Government and the British Steel Corporation could reasonably have hoped. Two-thirds of the strikers voted in a ballot which their union had asked them to boycott—though union leaders later said they would be satisfied if their members voted "no". Of those who voted, 69 per cent were in favour of another ballot being held on the corporation's pay offer.

On an occasion like this, when there is a ballot about a ballot, there is always some room for differing interpretations of the outcome. There has been union criticism of the conduct of the ballot, but while that might have put a very narrow majority in question it cannot possibly invalidate such a sweeping result as this. It might also be argued that it does not follow automatically that all those who voted for another ballot would then vote in such a ballot for acceptance of the pay offer. But if that is not their intention, it is hard to see why they should now have voted in such a way as to weaken the hands of their union in trying to extract better terms. They can scarcely have been seeking a further opportunity to demonstrate their solidarity behind their leaders, since they were acting now in defiance of those leaders.

This shows beyond question that nearly half of the strikers are dissatisfied with the way in which their union has been conducting matters: they want to have their say, which is being denied them by their union, as to *whether* the pay offer should be accepted. It is highly probable, on the basis of these *figures*, that if another ballot were held it would reveal a majority in favour of acceptance. If that calculation is wrong, the error should be displayed by giving the strikers the chance to vote. Yet that is precisely *what is being refused* by Mr William Sirs, the general secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, the union with by far the largest number of men involved.

To argue, as he does, that he is under *no obligation to hold* such a ballot because not quite half the strikers have voted for it is blatant casuistry. It is an example of a trade union leader *with* a greater regard for the semblance of his own authority than for the wishes of his members. If a majority of them want to settle for what is now on offer he has no right to block that desire. If, despite the evidence of this vote, that is not what the majority want, then he would strengthen his own negotiating hand immensely by allowing their determination to fight on to be demonstrated in a ballot. It is wrong in principle for Mr Sirs not to have a ballot on the merits of the offer, and it may well prove to be misguided in practice. Until he changes his position he will be negotiating with all the strength of a union leader who appears not so much to represent the wishes of his members as to be afraid of them.

What then should be the attitude of the Government to today's negotiations? There is always much to be said for the Churchillian principle of magnanimity in victory. But it would be foolish for ministers at this stage to allow an urge to be magnanimous to obscure the *reality* of victory. *When so many* of the strikers want the chance to vote on the existing pay offer there is no occasion for the Government to do anything to change that offer. They need a victory in this dispute not from a sense of vanity and bravado—even though some of them might be tempted to indulge in such sentiments—but because it is necessary to the logic of their policy.

That policy requires that expectations should be reduced through unions recognizing that they cannot extract wage settlements which would be more than employers can afford to pay in the private sector or which would infringe the cash limits set by the Government in the public sector. Ever since the miners' strike of 1974 there has been an assumption that no government *could afford to get into* a major conflict with a leading union. If the outcome of the steel strike can change that assumption it will be all to the good, because it will have to change if the discipline that is the essence of the Government's policy is to work.

NAMIBIA SHOULD BE NEXT

At the close of the Lancaster House conference Lord Carrington suggested that the Rhodesia settlement might "unlock the door" to a settlement in Namibia. At that time Whitehall believed—and thereafter continued to believe—that free and fair elections would put a coalition of moderate men in power. So did the South Africans. While the elections were being organized, the labyrinthine process of arranging a similar election for *Namibia began to* move towards final agreement between all parties—South Africa, the Namibian legislature elected in 1978, Swapo, the anti-Swapo parties, the five western powers, the United Nations and the *frontline* presidents (especially President dos Santos of Angola for whom a settlement meant the isolation of the Unita rebels).

General *Prem Chand* is now in South Africa to negotiate a United Nations temporary control of Namibia on the lines of the British temporary take-over of "Southern Rhodesia". But Mr Mugabe's installation in power alters the calculations of the parties to the emergent Namibia accord. It has to be seen if the South African Government will suddenly find new difficulties, while for Swapo old difficulties suddenly disappear.

They all appear close to signature. All attended the Geneva conference which ran parallel to Lancaster House. There the plan for a demilitarized zone along the Namibia-Angola border, sixty *miles* wide and nearly 700 miles long, proposed by President Neto before his death, was worked out in such a way as to meet most of the difficulties between South Africa and Swapo on the disposition of the guerrillas inside *Namibia and Angola and of the* South African army and para-police inside Namibia. In effect the demilitarized zone was so drawn as to put the agreed 7,500-man United Nations force in control of most of the guer*rilla bases and most of the area* in which fighting takes place—a biggish slice of Ovamboland where half Namibia's population lives and Swapo has most support.

In January South Africa, after a final offensive, accepted the plan subject to minor conditions which can still be converted into stumbling-blocks. These mainly concern the effectiveness of control over the guerrillas by the tiny United Nations force in an area as big as England, and the United Nation's gratuitous confirmation of their earlier ukase that Swapo is the only party entitled to represent and rule the peoples of *Namibia*. This amounts to taking out a licence to repudiate the election if it does not yield a Swapo victory. The South Africans were indeed marking time to see if the African states, the United Nations and the communist hegemony, would repudiate the Rhodesian election when (as was then expected) it produced a non-Mugabe government. President *Nyerere obliged by repudiating* it in advance because he too feared that it would have that outcome. *Now, of course,* smiles all round and handshakes for British fairplay prevail. The South Africans can certainly assume that a defeat for Swapo *would* be repudiated by the same totalitarian personages.

However, the lessons of Rhodesia must suggest that a Swapo victory, whoever intimidates whom, is distinctly possible. The Zimbabwe precedent will *affect all Namibian* voters. *Like* Zanu, Swapo is the nationalist party which got negotiations going by force, as well as being the marxist party, the United Nations party and the party of the largest tribe. The effect of South African aid on Bishop Muzorewa suggests that a similar unpopularity at a secret poll awaits white-approved anti-Swapo parties.

The prospect of another marxist-led state on its borders may well frighten Pretoria, quite apart from considerations of economics and communications. The Orange River is not a good frontier. But for other nations, *whatever their interests in South* Africa, the issue is plain. If free and fair elections on an agreed basis were right for war-torn Rhodesia, they are right for war-*dented Namibia. If the people's* choice is respected in the one, it is worthy of respect in the other. On the conditions agreed (and they are elaborate) South Africa must be urged to put Namibia's future to the test, and to stand the hazard of the die.

David Wood

MacLeod and the Tory magic circle

[I]n his new book on Harold Mac[m]illan, *The Last Edwardian at* [N]*umber Ten*, George Hutchinson [u]sefully reprints the whole of Iain [M]acLeod's review butchering Ran[d]olph Churchill's book, *The Fight* [f]*or the Tory Leadership*, a tenden[ti]ous account of how Lord Home [w]as manoeuvred into No. 10 by the [C]onservative party's "magic circle" [d]uring October 1963.

The review appeared in the [S]*pectator* of January 17, 1964, [w]hile the memories of all the prin[ci]pals might be reckoned fresh or [ev]en vivid. Hutchinson fairly des[cr]ibes MacLeod's article as "one [o]f the most remarkable political [te]xts of the era". Certainly its [m]ain consequence, the open ballot [t]o elect Conservative leaders by [m]embers of the 1922 Committee, [h]as been of lasting importance.

No franker and better argued [p]iece of instant political history is [li]kely to be written than MacLeod's. [H]e had refused to serve under the [d]etermined Alec Douglas-Home and, [n]eeding money as usual, had be[co]me editor of the *Spectator* and [th]ereby in Gower Street rode out [a] period of disagreeable party un[po]pularity. Yet, as Churchill used [hi]s paperback to justify Mr Mac[m]illan and his works, so MacLeod [us]ed his review for self-justification. [H]e wrote ungagged after having [be]en set free from personal loyal[ti]es and party responsibilities, but [re]mained an influential politician [w]ith a campaign to fight. There is [on]e respect, especially, in which [M]acLeod misled himself and [th]ereby *misled his readers*.

His thesis ran that he, as party [ch]airman and leader of the House [of] Commons, as well as others who [ha]d not been born to the party [pu]rple, *did* not know until Thurs[da]y October 17—a week after the [pa]rty's Blackpool conference—that [Al]ec Douglas-Home *had become a* contender for the leadership and had "emerged".

October 17, wrote MacLeod, was "the key day". He added: "It is some measure of the tightness of the magic circle on this occasion that neither the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Maudling) nor the Leader of the House of Commons (MacLeod) had any inkling of what was happening." (The following day Douglas-Home went to see the Queen at the Palace.) At luncheon MacLeod and Maudling discussed Butler "a good deal", referred to Hailsham once, and "Home we never mentioned in any connexion".

At this point begins a corrective footnote to the history of the affair. First, at least chronologically, in the *spring of* 1963, when Mr Macmillan began speaking vaguely about the timing of his resignation and a handover at *No 10, senior officers* of the 1922 Committee had called on Lord Home and invited him to become a candidate for the succession. I believe he said neither "yes" nor "no" but he did not close the option. At that time Mr Macmillan told me he would look round the Cabinet table and see plenty of chiefs of staff but no commander-in-chief. A well-informed Leader of the Commons and party chairman, as Iain MacLeod *assuredly was, should have known* of the 1922 executive's moves.

Secondly, the party conference in Blackpool, which had been thrown into uncharacteristic hysteria by the *sudden news of Mr* Macmillan's serious illness and impending resignation: on the Friday of that Blackpool week Iain Macleod *did know* that the Home bandwagon had begun to roll, and that Home had become the choice of "the magic circle".

That day, MacLeod invited Sir Harry Boyne, then political correspondent of *The Daily Telegraph*, and me to meet him in his suite at the Imperial hotel soon after midnight. Over what he called "long thin scotches", he confirmed rumours that were rife: Lord Home's name had been evolved in the process of party consultation, and Iain seemed to be determined that the conference should not *disperse* next day without knowing what threatened.

"Rab" (Lord Butler of Saffron Walden) was due to deliver the rally speech on the next afternoon, as Mr Macmillan's deputy; and "Rab", as Leader-in-waiting, needed a *groundswell inside the conference*.

About 2 am Boyne and I left MacLeod and Dr Reginald Bennett, his PPS, and went to the telephones in the Imperial hotel to ring our *offices and dictate* Iain's chapter and verse, and the nuances he had added. I remember the occasion with a vividness that *still hurts: I had* terrible communication trouble and from the next cubicle I heard Harry's voice persisting paragraph after paragraph with a new lead for his last edition while I still struggled to get through.

The essential point is that nobody *had gone beyond* campaigning, rumour, speculation and guesswork about the choice of the new leader *and his evolution by consultation*, so far as I was concerned, until that midnight meeting on Friday in Blackpool with Iain MacLeod. *Lord* Dilhorne, the Lord Chancellor, did not confide. Martin Redmayne, the chief whip, stayed scrupulously mum. John Morrison, chairman of *the 1922 Committee*, and all his senior officers kept their counsel. Iain MacLeod, who for wholly worthy reasons of party strategy as well as reasons of ambition for him*self or* Reggie Maudling, wanted "Rab" to succeed, was the one determined leak.

Yet that is emphatically not the impression that the well-loved Iain's *review of Randolph Churchill's* one-sided book leaves. Even a week after those long thin scotches in the Imperial hotel, he wrote, *neither he* nor Maudling thought Alec Douglas-Home was a contender, "although for a brief moment his star seemed to have flared at Blackpool".

Eventually, he said, on the afternoon of Thursday October 17, he *heard from Fleet Street* (I suspect from the incomparable Derek Marks of the *Daily Express*) that the 14th earl had agreed to become a commoner and seen his duty plain.

The story justifies telling, I think, because it shows that the instant histories of principals involved in important or exciting events have to be studied with full allowance for *ex parte interest*; and, if the instant histories are suspect, especially in a day of Cabinet diaries and Prime Minister's memoirs, what of longer range histories that use contem*porary* records as their sources? Political history is a special form of fiction.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Collecting fares for school buses

From Mr R. P. Welch

Sir, The arguments in favour of payment for school transport are, on education grounds, pretty thin, and, on moral grounds, generally untenable (how many village schools have been closed with the promise of free transport being used *by the Authorities as the main lever* in persuading the locality to stop fighting the decision?). On practical grounds the arguments are plainly stupid.

Has anyone thought who is to collect the money? Is a new bureaucracy to be developed in every education office to bill parents? Schools are under enough pressure and cannot take on the collection of more money without extra staffing or less time being spent actually *reaching the children. If the bus* companies collect the money daily, for which they will charge, what is the driver to do with the child who forgets the money; leave him by the bus stop? In any case the delays involved with this form of collection would cause a collapse in *the tight schedule of most school* bus timetables.

And what is to be done with those *parents, and there will be more than* a few, who simply refuse to pay, perhaps because of the broken promise of free transport given when the local school closed. Will another bureaucracy need to be established to prosecute these parents for non-payment and for keeping their *children away from school?*

Legal cases will abound as the lawyers debate the validity of the promises and, *all in all, it will be* a fine old muddle. In the end very little money will be saved.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD WELCH,
Headmaster,
St Andrew's CE Primary School,
Chinnor,
Oxford.
March 7.

Jailed correspondent

From the Editor of the Far Eastern Economic Review

Sir, I was grateful for the support *The Times* gave to Mr Salamat Ali, the *Far Eastern Economic Review's* Pakistan correspondent, sentenced to one year's "rigorous imprisonment" by a military tribunal last November. His "crime" was an article about Baluchistan quoting *several (understandably unnamed)* Baluchi leaders who were disenchanted with federal rule.

While we still have hopes that the High Court will overturn the sentence or that President Zia-ul-Haq will exercise clemency, the authorities appear to be attempting to destroy Mr Ali's professional reputation. Officials have ludicrously alleged that he was pro-Moscow, *despite his authorship of articles on* the Soviet threat to west Asia and on the KGB's subversive activities in Pakistan.

In the January 3 edition of *Pakistan News*, published by the Embassy of Pakistan in London, the editor, who is the Embassy's minis*ter of information, Mr Jameel-uz-*Zaman, claimed in a prominently headlined story that Mr Ali's article *was a fabrication, that he had* not been to Baluchistan "for months" before the article was published and alleged that the quoted views of Baluchi leaders "represented flights of (Mr Ali's) own imaginations".

We immediately dispatched to Mr Jameel-uz-Zaman documentary proof *that Mr Ali visited* Baluchistan, staying in the provincial capital Quetta, for five days last September. *I was assured verbally via a third* party that *Pakistan News* would publish these details in full with a complete retraction.

In the event, a small, back-page paragraph merely noted that I had "intimated editor *Pakistan News*", that Mr Ali had visited Quetta.

DEREK DAVIES,
Far Eastern Economic Review,
181 Gloucester Road,
Hongkong.

Cabins in the sky

From Air Vice-Marshal Sir Brian Stanbridge

Sir, In criticizing the British Airways *proposal to abandon first-class* cabins on European routes, and replacing them with "club class" seating at a lower price but with less leg room, Mr Powderham (March 4) suggests that this is "just the latest of many gradual but consistent erosions of first-class international facilities".

He ignores the fact that first-class fares have been cross-subsidized by *economy-class passengers for many* years and that if first-class passengers were asked to pay fares related to the costs of the services they enjoy they would be unwilling to do so.

British Airways freely admits that first-class travel in Europe is losing money and, with less than half the first-class seats provided during last year being filled, this *is hardly surprising*.

The Air Transport Users' Committee has worked for some years to get the anomaly of cross-subsidization of first-class fares corrected, *and welcomes the new British Air*ways proposal—providing it really is a step in the direction of charging each passenger no more than he or she gets.

Yours faithfully,
BRIAN STANBRIDGE,
Director-General,
Air Transport Users' Committee,
129 Kingsway, WC2.

This blessed plot

From Mr R. J. Marshall

Sir, I was interested to read Mr Clayton's article on page four of *The Times* yesterday (March 3) about allotments. I think perhaps the result of the National Food Survey *is now well out of date*, as in the Bickley-Bromley area of Kent it is almost impossible to obtain an allotment now. There were several available up to last autumn, but now *cultivation hysteria* is with us again. As a tenant holder I am delighted, for fewer weeds will compete with my crops.

Yours faithfully,
R. J. MARSHALL,
10 The Glade,
Bickley,
Bromley,
Kent.

Cuts in BBC's music services

From the Master of the Queen's Music

Sir, It has rapidly become clear that the musical profession of Great Britain, while possibly not shocked, is appalled by the BBC's decision to axe five of its orchestras. Sir Anthony Lewis (March 3) has spoken on behalf of our many excellent Music Schools, rightly deploring the predicament which will face young orchestral musicians entering *the profession: British and foreign* conductors have rightly made their protest, and in an eloquent and courageous letter Mr Peter Maxwell Davies (March 5) has put the reaction of the British composer.

One foresees other deplorable results of this decision. Mr Robert Ponsonby (March 6) may well speak of this country's international prestige in music, but he fails to mention that much of this prestige results from the excellent British *solo performers*, conductors, composers, orchestral leaders and orchestral section leaders whose work has been presented to the listening public through the medium of the doomed orchestras.

Many of these conductors, executants and composers, evidently *considered unsuitable for* representation in the BBC Symphony Orchestra's programmes but welcome collaborators with the *five* orchestras under discussion, will now be seriously deprived in their professional careers. I cannot see that Mr Ponsonby's statement about the National Centre for Orchestral Studies and the Royal Northern College of Music will go any way to compensate for what is a *monstrous* insult to the British musical profession.

Reinforcing Dr David Lumsden's and Mr Maxwell Davies's powerful protests, the Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair writes (March 6): "Why Scotland?". With passion let me add: "Why Ulster?". As one of the many musicians who has been musically and humanly en*riched by association with the BBC* Northern Ireland Orchestra, I can find no words strong enough to deplore the axing of this gallant professional organization.

I somehow missed in your columns the anticipated comments of Mr Humphrey Burton, who surely has *views on the whole matter*.

Further, there is the important point of the British music publishing houses who have consistently risked and lost large amounts of money to publish and promote serious orchestral music by living British composers. No other nation can point with comparable pride to such an enterprising organization as the Music Publishers' Association of Great Britain and the axing of the five orchestras will inevitably force new economies in the publication of new music, which in turn will penalize and discourage living *British composers* and, *in consequence*, reduce even further the chances of gramophone records of their music.

The necessity of new financial restrictions may not be in dispute, but the method of implementing these restrictions by attacking the *most vulnerable*, is either cruel, weak, or simply purblind.

The BBC's Central Music Department should be renamed with the words "British" and "Music" deleted, having become a mockery.

Yours faithfully,
MALCOLM WILLIAMSON,
510 Ben Jonson House,
Barbican, EC2.
March 6.

From the Controller of Music, BBC

Sir, Your thoughtful leader on BBC priorities (March 7) contains one major factual error. The BBC is *not* proposing "to sweep away all the regional symphony orchestras". Far from it; we propose to retain the BBC Welsh Symphony Orchestra and the BBC Northern Symphony Orchestra. So, even after the economies, we would still have three *symphony orchestras and three* others, and would be employing 379 musicians.

This is hardly the stance of an organization which plans to rely for its music on gramophone records. (Furthermore, with respect to Mr Whitney (March 7), we are concerned with *permanently contracted* orchestras, not with the occasional *ad hoc* engagement of freelance musicians, as is the case with the Wren Orchestra.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT PONSONBY,
British Broadcasting Corporation,
156 Great Portland Street, W1.
March 7.

From Mr Hugh Waine

Sir, Now that we are beginning to see the stark reality of the current recession at home, I am prompted by one of the symptoms, namely the BBC's proposed economies, to wonder whether we are seeing a tragic repeat of history. To all appearances, following the First *World War* and the Depression, the cultural life-blood of Britain withdrew to the south-east of England, creating an imbalance in the country from which we have only recently begun to recover.

I have always regretted the failure to devolve political decision-making to the regions, as much for cultural as political and social reasons, since there seems to be an *obvious link between the* quality of life and industrial performance. With cultural activity so heavily concentrated in the London area, away from the great centres of production, is it any wonder that a situation, where responsibility for creating national wealth is left in the hands of people with little opportunity to be anything but cultural philistines, should lead to a decline *in industrial vigour*?

More tangible evidence of this can be seen in what happened to the central *areas of our industrial* cities. These great monuments to the Victorian industrial age have been allowed to disappear without so much as a murmur of protest, only to be replaced by artless utilitarian deserts.

We desperately need a rekindling *of regional enthusiasm and pride*, which makes all the more important the encouragement for the arts away from the south-east. That way perhaps the drift to the London region can be reversed and talented creative people prompted to stay or be attracted away from the Metropolis.

For the BBC not to be leading the way in this is scandalous. Would it be so *unthinkable* for them to look for economies in the south-east and even for them to throw a greater proportion of their resources into the regions?

A more devolved BBC would be a good start. In this context, to argue for the disbanding of say the BBC Symphony Orchestra itself would be easier than to justify the axing of its regional counterparts.

Yours faithfully,
HUGH WAINE,
182 Gloucester Place, NW1.

From Mrs Barbara Hopkinson

Sir, Further to the comments of Mr Raymond Fischer (March 5), with which I *heartily agree, since* the changes in the wavebands listeners in this area have been virtually denied access to Radios 3 and 4, reception being so poor, and after 6 pm unobtainable.

I would suggest that Radio 1 be handed over to Radio 3 to enable a *long suffering minority to hear* music again instead of the cacophony that pours forth from almost any spot on the dial today.

Yours sincerely,
BARBARA HOPKINSON,
1 Woodview Court,
Greenwood Road,
Nottingham.
March 5.

From Mrs Mabel Cluer

Sir, We do not posses a television set and so pay *nothing at all towards* the marvellous music we receive daily by radio.

Could not some form of radio licence be reintroduced, payable directly to the BBC?

Yours faithfully,
M. CLUER,
12 Elm Walk,
Raynes Park, SW20.
March 7.

Invasion of Afghanistan

From Mrs Elizabeth Young

Sir, Soviet propaganda often seems to give a more accurate indication of actual Soviet intentions and policy than do either official statements or "hints" and "feelers" out of Moscow. This is the case, I believe, at the moment, when there is a plethora of all three.

The statements *and* "hints" are well reported in the West. The current propaganda campaign, which may well clarify and underpin the statements and "hints", is less so.

This is a campaign to persuade all who will listen, particularly but not only the Third World, that the "events" in Afghanistan were in the first place instigated by the United States (which has been carrying on an "undeclared war" there for two years); that a "hullabaloo" has been blown up, again by the United States, because the Soviet Union prevented it establishing "bases" or "a bridgehead" there; and that the whole affair is *part of President Carter's sudden* determination in election year to "launch a counter-offensive against détente and peace" and to "confront" the ever-peace-loving Soviet Union. The United Nations vote was engineered by the United States and so was the vote at the Islamic Conference.

What would most help to confirm this propaganda line and to obfuscate *what virtually the whole world* saw as aggression and insult would be for the United States Government now to accept the role temptingly being offered to it in the various official Soviet "hints" and statements, and begin private, bilateral, secret, talks that leave the rest of the insulted and threatened outside the door.

If ever there was an international crisis that needed dealing with internationally and in the full light of day, this is it.

Yours, etc.,
ELIZABETH YOUNG,
100 Bayswater Road, W2.
March 5.

Disabled workers

From Air Vice-Marshal C. G. Maughan

Sir, As an ex-Service association deeply concerned with the disabled, the Royal British Legion was dismayed to learn that 90 per cent of the Government grants available since 1977 to private employers has *not been used (your Social Services* Correspondent, March 5).

We are one of the largest employers of the war disabled and our experience has shown that they *are hard working, reliable and trustworthy.* Many of them received their disability in defence of this country and as a society we have a debt to repay which is to see that the *disabled lead a normal life* as far as it is humanly possible. To this end they should be given every opportunity to work.

It is an indictment that private *employers* have not taken the opportunities made to improve the lot of the disabled—but then why should they when there are Government departments which under successive administrations have still not met the quota scheme?

We remain of the opinion that the quota scheme must be retained but it will obviously need to be strengthened if it is to fulfil its purpose.

Yours faithfully,
C. G. MAUGHAN,
General Secretary,
The Royal British Legion,
Pall Mall, SW1.
March 5.

Movable feast?

From Dr Philip Evans

Sir, Indeed, why can't the French just eat the starlings (March 5)? In Italy I found them tasty, but some people are put off by the black patches on the flesh. André Simon gave a letter in *The Times* as reference for their being on sale in a London store at 9d each in 1942.

Yours faithfully,
PHILIP EVANS,
24 Abbey Road, NW8.

A great tale of heroism

From Lord Hunt

Sir, I was interested to read Bernard Levin's sensitive article in *The Times* (March 6) about the intention of a Japanese expedition to search for the remains of Mallory and Irvine, based on information belatedly made available by members of a Chinese expedition which was on the northern side of Everest in 1960.

From reports which I have read, I share the opinion of some earlier *British climbers who took part in* pre-war expeditions on that side, that the Chinese mountaineers may have found the body of Maurice Wilson, who made a lone attempt *to climb the mountain in* 1934, and who was found in his tent in the vicinity of the traditional site of Camp III, at the foot of the North Col, by a British reconnaissance expedition the following year. Wilson's remains, his tent and its contents were buried where they were *found, quite low on the mountain*.

However this may be, I very much agree with Mr Levin that it would be better not to pursue this search. No one would be happier than myself if Mallory and Irvine did, in fact, reach the summit 29 years before our successful expedition in 1953: I believe this to be the view of Sir Edmund Hillary also.

But the fame of those two men *can never stand higher than it does*, whether or not they stood on the top of Everest. This is one great tale of heroism in which an element of mystery enhances its inspiration for posterity.

Yours truly,
JOHN HUNT,
President,
Royal Geographical Society,
Kensington Gore, SW7.

Inter-Church marriages

From the Reverend Prebendary Henry Cooper

Sir, Gratitude is due to Mr Clifford Longley for bringing again to notice (March 3) how urgent it is both for sacred and secular relationships, that the rules for inter-Church marriages should be revised.

Perhaps wisely the Roman Catholic *guidelines allow local episcopal* conferences to decide upon their pastoral application. But the consequence of this has been a harsh interpretation in Ireland, a country in which there is manifestly greater need for generous and wise judgment than in England.

It is little known that a joint international commission of Anglicans and Roman Catholics (ARCIC/M) met in various parts of the world from 1968 to 1975 and, in the latter year, reported to the Archbishop of Canterbury and to Cardinal Willebrands, then the *President of the Secretariat for Pro*moting Christian Unity. The report was published in 1975 over the names of the commission, the chairmen of which were the former Primate of Ireland, Archbishop George Simms, and the Bishop of South Carolina, Ernest L. Unterkoefler.

Since then it has lain on both RC and Anglican shelves and the *positive recommendations it made* have been ignored by both sides.

May I suggest that the Irish bishops take heed to it and that both parties look again at its findings. It was, to be unduly modest, remarkable that this worldwide and weighty commission should have *reached agreement on the theology* of marriage and its application to mixed marriages.

Failure to use its work is little short of tragic.

Yours faithfully,
HENRY COOPER,
Secretary of the Commission,
106 Woodstock Road,
Witney,
Oxfordshire.

Hey-day of blades

From Dr Nonny Tiffany

Sir, I have taken it for granted all my life that, when I wanted a penknife, all I had to do was turn to the *nearest male* and my *needs* would be met, sometimes with thinly-veiled concern for the future state of the implement, sometimes with alacrity and the most appropriate blade already in position. Sometimes they would even do the job for me!

Yesterday, in a brief *survey* of a very heterogeneous group, I could rustle up only two penknives, *neither of which* was *really adequate* for my needs. One was such as I have given my young son, and rather blunt; the other was a monster and very blunt.

Has the need to carry a penknife been superseded by our throw-away economy or influenced by a change in fashion to tight trousers, or what? Is its disappearance from the pockets of our male population uni*formly distributed*?

Yours truly,
NONNY TIFFANY,
84 Old High Street,
Headington,
Oxford.

Equally moving

From Mr John S. Wheeler

Sir, I wonder why the British Library is worried about moving books between repositories and reading rooms when the Records Office *thinks it is such a good idea for* medieval manuscripts.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN S. WHEELER,
8 Sandmartin Lane,
Norton,
Stockton-on-Tees,
Cleveland.

Crafty reply

From Mr John M. Gold

Sir, I have just been presented with an estimate totalling £78.46 for *minor repairs to a Japanese radio.* When I pointed out that the radio had only cost £35 when purchased new in the Far East, the manager said it had to be remembered that *Japanese* labour was unskilled whereas the repairs would be carried out by skilled British craftsmen.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN M. GOLD,
21 Brookside,
Cambridge.

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

March 8: The Prince of Wales was represented by Professor Glyn Daniel at the Memorial Service for Professor Charles McBurney which was held in King's College Chapel, Cambridge, today.

Prince Edward is 16 today.

Forthcoming marriage

Viscount Tamworth and Miss S. M. Sheepshanks

The engagement is announced between Robert, eldest son of the Earl and Countess Ferrers, of Hedenham Hall, Norfolk, and Susannah, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs C. E. W. Sheepshanks, of Arthington Hall, Yorkshire.

Marriage

Mr B. Bowers and Miss D. M. Dunning

The marriage took place yesterday, at St Peter's Church, Vere Street, London, W1, between Mr Brian Bowers and Miss Dannette Marie Dunning.

Christening

The infant son of Mr and Mrs William T. Mullins was christened Richard David at Brompton Oratory on Friday, March 7. The godparents are Mr Jose de Venecia, Jr, Mr Clive P. Farrell and Mme R. Sarkis. A reception was held afterwards in the House of Commons.

Birthdays today

Sir Robert Bellinger, 70; Air Chief Marshal Sir Brian Burnett, 67; Brigadier W. G. Carr, 79; Sir Samuel Goldman, 68; Sir Charles Groves, 65; Sir Charles Hardie, 70; Dr Margaret Hogarth, 95; Vice-Admiral Sir Geoffrey Robson, 78; Sir Lionel Thompson, 87; Dame Eva Turner, 88; Lord Wakefield of Kendal, 82.

Today's engagements

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh attend Commonwealth Day observance, Westminster Abbey, 2.55. Commonwealth Day reception, Marlborough House, 6.45.

Commonwealth Day celebrations, Commonwealth Institute, Kensington High Street.

Talks and Lectures: Post Impressionist Art: Eve King, National Gallery, 1; Black women's organization, Brixton Group, North London Polytechnic, Holloway, 6.30; Anthony Van Dyck's Italian sketchbook, Dr Christopher Brown, Warburg Institute, Woburn Square, 5; Constable and Turner, Sarah Redi, Tate Gallery, 1.

Sotheby's discovery event, Longleat House, Wiltshire.

Walk: Haunted ghost trail in the dark, meet Savoy Hotel, London, 7.30.

Service dinner

Southampton Royal Naval Officers' Association

The annual dinner of the Southampton Royal Naval Officers' Association was held on Friday night in HMS Wessex. Rear-Admiral P. W. Greening, Naval Secretary, was the guest of honour and Lieutenant-Commander P. C. Tambling, RNR, chairman, presided.

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net, before tax paid; tax not disclosed):

Ferguson, Mr William John, of Ambleside, Surgeon .. £106,430
Fisher, Jennie, of Skelbrooke, near Doncaster £258,893
Ingram, Mrs Florence Maud, of Benenden £160,437
Orpin, Mrs Mary Ellen, Woodchurch, Kent £186,807
Stables, Mr Gordon, of Windermere £267,015

Premium bond winners

Winning numbers in the weekly draw for £100,000, £50,000 and £25,000 Premium Savings Bond prizes announced on Saturday, are: £100,000, 11LZ 778063 (Location of winner, Dunbartonshire); £50,000, 1XK 987381 (Kent); £25,000, 5AF 371047 (Hillingdon).

Protecting souls in trouble from the fanatics

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

The continuing high level of activity of proselytizing cults and sects, and the high level of complaint and alarm at evidence of harm as a result, are apparently outside the scope of any public individual or body to monitor or correct.

In every other area, from advertising to fringe medicine, those who seek to gull the gullible come under some sort of scrutiny or control, backed by law or by binding self-regulation machinery. In religion only is the field competely open.

In traditional constitutional theory it is the role of the Church of Engand to take care of souls in trouble by providing a sort of spiritual welfare state free and available to all in need.

But the changed role of the established church has put it out of reach of such a function. Instead of presiding over and regulating within its comprehensive embrace the changing fads and fashions of the nation, it has become one more competitor in the market place, albeit an honourable one.

The Government has neither the means nor the skill, and nor has Parliament, to intervene in this delicate area. Psychiatrists are on the thinnest ice when faced with religious disturbance.

The British press and broadcasting, somewhat lacking in theological or spiritual expertise, provides the only kind of brake there is on antisocial religious activity. It is a form of control haphazardly applied and capable of uncorrectable injustice if it makes a mistake.

The evidence of harmful activity includes the breakdown of family life and the destruction of marriages, the start of mental sickness, and in some cases, suicide

No proprietary drug would be allowed to remain on the market if it caused such social havoc, yet any suggestion of enforced regulation of cults would cause a civil rights outcry as an attack on fundamental freedoms.

There seems to be no half way between the close licensing of religion as applied in the Soviet Union and a complete free-for-all, with its consequent risks.

Nevertheless, those whose business it is, or ought to be, to protect the flock from wolves have scarcely used the limited resources available to them.

The religious education curriculum in schools, for instance, is under the complete control of the main religious traditions in Britain; but that powerful lever has not been used to counteract cult activity.

Faced with extreme religious fanaticism, many churchmen are simultaneously both indignant and insecure, and may react in the wrong way.

The Commissioners for Inland Revenue and the Charity Commissioners can sometimes be involved, with statutory powers, when a cult seeks the tax privileges that the law grants to bona fide religious movements.

Those who license premises for the conduct of marriages according to religious rites do also from time to time act as discriminators between one sort of religious/spiritual belief system and another.

But in all those cases the criteria to be applied say nothing about healthiness versus unhealthiness. The law presupposes that religion, in any form whatever, must be a good thing and should therefore enjoy legal advantages.

In a society of such ill-informed and unsure agnosticism as Britain, the way is clear for cults to romp at will.

There is plainly no belief so wild that apparently sane and sensible people cannot be persuaded to swallow it, especially if they are exposed to it at one of those inevitable stages of life when that which was taken for granted begins to feel a little uncertain.

In addition to the mobilization of religious education facilities against cults, there are other possible steps that church and state could take between them.

The tax privileges of religious organizations could be used positively as both carrot and stick to patrol these fringes; though that would require a very different role by the Charity Commissioners, impossible without a change in the law.

It would probably require a code of practice and the means to enforce it, together with some means of appeal. Such a code could not, in a religiously plural society, seek to decide between different versions of the truth. Its ethical basis would have to be a convention of human rights, considerably elaborated at those points that touch on religious freedom.

For example, the concept of "duress" would have to be defined in detail; and the right to family life would need to be explained in the light of religious tension in the family.

But it would not be impossible. Those submitting to such a code would not only have the advantage of tax privileges, but would also regain a respectability in the community that would isolate in a public way those organizations that refused to subscribe.

Such a code of practice exists implicitly in a vague way in the mind of any journalist investigating a cult, but it is a crude and largely ineffective method of combating a potentially serious social evil.

Those cults that refused to cooperate would still be free to carry on their business, but against a background of public suspicion and alertness.

The very existence of positive machinery functioning to monitor religious movements and acting as publicly as possible would raise the general level of awareness on the whole subject of religion, a bonus the "legitimate" religious movements in society might hope to benefit from.

Report on milk profits is held back

Agriculture

Hugh Clayton

The Government has obscured an important recommendation in an independent examination of the system by which milk profits are calculated. The report was published just over a week ago by Binder Hamlyn, a London firm of chartered accountants.

Only 26 copies were distributed, and those were sent to what the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food described as "interested parties". Reporters were told that no copies would be issued to the press because the operation would be too expensive. The ministry said later that no more than the original 26 copies would be issued, even to anyone who offered to meet the cost of producing more.

The ministry did, however, issue a summary of the recommendations in the report, which was commissioned by ministers last year. One of the most important recommendations was omitted from the summary, which listed 11 proposals of which some were of lesser importance. The ministry invited reporters to make appointments to examine the single copy held in the press office of the ministry in London.

The summary did not mention that the report said "the target rate of profit should be based on defined and published criteria".

The target rate is at the heart of the argument about milk profits. It is a method of calculating profits which has operated since 1949 when the system began with an agreement of dairy men and the Government.

"There was not at that time any theoretical basis to support the figures chosen", Binder Hamlyn said. "It was simply a figure agreed by the two sides for inclusion in the margin." The rate is the amount of profit which the Government allows dairies to make on every pint of milk they sell.

Nobody knows how it is calculated by dairies and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Farmers have not been present at the negotiations. Farmers feel that they have been denied their fair share of increases in the price of milk. Yet they cannot challenge the shares allocated by ministers, since they do not know how the dairies' portion is calculated.

Binder Hamlyn said the Government did not have any comprehensive list of considerations which have been consistently taken into account when the rate had been reviewed. The firm considered that the way in which the target rate of profit was determined "is far from being satisfactory". That point was also omitted from the summary which the ministry made available for general distribution.

The Consumers' Association said recently that the method of calculating the target rate was a matter of public interest and should be made public. Binder Hamlyn explained that: "much time and effort is devoted by the Government and by the trade to achieving precision in the measurement of costs. Yet there is no comparable attempt to ensure that the target rate of profit is fixed on a level that is reasonable.

"The present indefinite state is bound to contribute to uncertainty in the dairy trade. It also makes the system vulnerable to criticism from those outside the trade, since it cannot be demonstrated that the present target rate of profit is not excessive."

The National Farmers' Union said in its annual report, published last month, that it had been worried for many years about the working of the milk pricing arrangements.

It is remarkable, in view of widespread concern about the means of calculating the profit on milk, that the ministry failed to draw attention to one of the most important Binder Hamlyn proposals, while publicizing many others.

The case provides an excellent opportunity for action by the Commons Select Committee on Agriculture, which has chosen milk as the subject of its first investigation.

Imperial dragon robe sets $7,500 auction record

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

A Chinese embroidered robe established a new auction price record when it was sold for $7,500 (estimate $4,000-$6,000), or £3,363, at a Sotheby Parke Bernet auction in New York on Saturday.

It is a rare yellow imperial dragon robe, and dates from the reign of Daoguang (1822-51); it is finely woven with the 12 symbols of the emperor and nine metallic gold dragons, five of them clutching "flaming pearls", on a ground pattern of clouds.

The sale was devoted to Chinese paintings, furniture and textiles, areas considered backwaters compared with ceramics and sculpture by serious collectors of oriental art. But the sale was very well attended and made more than the auctioneers' high estimate at £213,070, with 5 per cent unsold.

Robes and textiles made exceptionally high prices, according to Sotheby's, but the biggest surprise came in the paintings section.

A landscape catalogued as in the style of Wang Yuanqi, a hanging paper scroll with the painting in ink, dated to the nineteenth century and sold in one lot with another landscape, made $23,000 (£10,314), compared with an estimate of only $400-$500.

Both the purchaser, a New York dealer, and the underbidder had decided that the first landscape was a genuine work by the leading seventeenth-century artist, Wang Yuanqi, rather than a later imitation of his style.

OBITUARY

RT REV MICHAEL PARKER

Former Bishop of Bradford

The Right Rev Michael Parker, who was Bishop of Bradford, from 1961 to 1971 died on March 5 at the age of 79. Clement George St Michael Parker was born on September 29, 1900. Though born and brought up in Birmingham, where his father, the Rev W. H. Parker, was Vicar of St Peter, for many years, Parker inherited an Irish charm, and he himself was to spend nearly forty years of his ministry in the Birmingham Diocese, as Curate, Vicar, Archdeacon and as Suffragan Bishop of Aston.

He was ordained deacon in Birmingham in 1923. The following year he was ordained priest by the newly-appointed Bishop of Birmingham, Dr Ernest W. Barnes, a controversial figure of his day, who immediately took strong measures against the so-called "rebel" churches in his Diocese, churches where the Sacrament was reserved and where extra-liturgical services were held. These Bishop Barnes termed "illegal practices."

One of these "rebel" churches was St Jude's Birmingham, and after his ordination Parker served there as assistant curate to his brother-in-law, the Reverend E. D. Tyndall. For eleven years Bishop Barnes refused to license Michael Parker as assistant curate at St Jude's because of these "illegal practices" carried on in the church. In 1928 the Bishop offered him preferment, but Parker refused the offer as he felt he could not leave his Vicar to wrestle single-handed with the whole of the parish. Dr Barnes did however license him in 1937 for the last two years of his curacy at St Jude's.

When he left St Jude's in 1939 he became Vicar of All Saints, Kings Heath, where he stayed until 1957. In 1944 Bishop Barnes had appointed him an Honorary Canon of Birmingham Cathedral. From 1943-46 he served as Rural Dean of Kings Norton, and from 1946-54 as Archdeacon of Aston. He was consecrated Suffragan Bishop of Aston in Westminster Abbey on St Luke's Day 1954, and he served as Suffragan Bishop until he was translated to Bradford in 1961, where he remained as Bishop until his retirement in 1971.

Bishop Parker had many special interests in the work of the Church, but what really interested him in any committee on which he served was the ultimate effect on individuals. He was concerned that his clergy should have adequate and comfortable vicarages where the harmony of life was not disturbed by leaking roofs or inadequate or expensive heating. He made a great contribution to Church extension work, first in the Diocese of Birmingham and later in his own Diocese of Bradford. In many ways he was impatient with the fetters of organizations and committees, but his impatience was born of his loving concern for people. He saw beyond the confines of maps and boundaries, and his great concern was that in every district there should be a house of God, as worthy and beautiful as the Diocese could afford, but chiefly where the grace of God could be mediated to His children by word and Sacrament.

However varied his tasks, they could be seen in the light of two great motives—to promote the glory of God and to serve the interests of the individual, so that each person might find his rightful place as a member of the family of God. An awareness of his personal interest and care was the experience of thousands.

He appreciated the warm-heartedness of Midlanders and the Northerners and he understood and sympathized with the points of view and interests of ordinary men, women and children. He delighted in the superb beauty of the fells in his Diocese of Bradford and he found great spiritual refreshment through its countryside. In 1971 he retired to Shipston-on-Stour on the edge of the Cotswolds, but this retirement saw him continuing in pastoral work as Assistant Bishop of Coventry and Worcester.

He never married.

MR W. H. McNEILL

Mr William Hogg McNeill, CBE, who died at Salisbury on February 18 at the age of 69, joined Alfred Holt & Co. Liverpool, in 1928 and their Far Eastern staff in 1932. He was a prisoner of war in Japanese hands on the Siam Railway during the last war. He was founder chairman of the Singapore Shipowners' Association 1954-55 and Singapore Maritime Employers' Federation 1955-59.

In 1961 he became chairman of Mansfield and Co. and Straits Steamship Co., Singapore. In 1964 he became chairman of Glen Line, London, and a director of Ocean Steamship Co. Liverpool, in 1966. He was chairman of the Far Eastern Freight Conference in 1969. From 1953 until 1961 he was chairman of the Committee of the Missions to Seamen in Singapore. He became a member of the Council of the Missions to Seamen in London in 1962 until 1970. He was also a member of the General Council of the King George's Fund for Sailors, retiring in 1970.

He was appointed C.B.E. in 1963 for his services to shipping in the Far East.

After his retirement he took an active part in the work of several local charities in Wiltshire. In 1971 he became Honorary Treasurer to the Friends of Salisbury Cathedral,

ALFRED ANDERSCH

Leading German author

C.R. writes:

Alfred Andersch, the emin[ent] German writer, died on Feb[ru]ary 21, shortly after his si[x]sixth birthday. He was b[orn] and grew up in Munich. [His] left-wing political activities [led] to brief internment in Dach[au] as early as 1933, and ensu[ing] surveillance by the sec[ret] police. The war took him [to] Italy, where he deserted, an [act] which he remembered as [a] turning-point of his life. Af[ter] captivity as a prisoner-of-war [in] the United States, subsequen[tly] recalled with paradoxical [nos]talgia, he returned to Germ[any] to help found the Gruppe [47,] which also came to incl[ude] Heinrich Böll and Gün[ter] Grass, and which decisi[vely] advanced the rehabilitation [of] German literature in the yo[ung] Federal Republic. In 1958, [he] moved to Switzerland wh[ere,] with his wife, the distingui[shed] artist Gisela Andersch, [he] resided in the Alpine vill[age] of Berzona, eventually acqui[ring] Swiss nationality. He remai[ned] a critical observer of the [Ger]man scene, the past history [and] present condition of wh[ich] continued to be dominant [and] controversial themes in [his] writings.

Alfred Andersch's achi[eve]ment lay mainly in the fiel[d of] prose fiction—he wrote f[ive] novels and several collecti[ons] of stories—but he was also [a] essayist, editor, radio produ[cer] and the author of finely [ob]served travel books. Liter[ary] historians are understand[ably] accustomed to think of him [as] a major figure surviving f[rom] the halcyon era of the Gru[ppe] 47. Yet it is his last no[vel] Winterspelt, published in 1[974,] that represents his finest acc[om]plishment, crowning its vete[ran] author's life and work.

The horizons of Al[fred] Andersch were those of a [cos]mopolitan: his intellec[tual] adventurousness matched [his] physical courage. In his bo[oks] the English-speaking worl[d] scrutinized with particul[ar] affectionate attention. In ret[urn] those in this country privil[eged] to have known this cultu[red,] humorous and warm-hea[rted] man are left saddened by [his] death and enriched by his [work.]

Mr Rowland William [...] Scott-Batey, JP, Chairman [of] the Tyne and Wear Trans[port] Authority, died suddenly [on] March 1, aged 66. He [was] Chairman of the Newcastle [...] Labour Party for 18 years [from] 1958, and of the Nort[hern] Regional Council of the La[bour] Party from 1972 to 1976.

Mr John Jacob Niles, [the] American folk singer and s[ong]writer, died at his home [in] Kentucky, on March 1. He [was] 87.

Science report

Conservation: Vanishing rain forests

By the staff of *Nature*

If tropical rain forests continue to disappear at the present rate, they may all have gone within 85 years. Felling and burning, especially in parts of Africa, Asia and South America, are destroying an estimated 110,000 square kilometres each year, and they are not being replenished adequately. The consequences of such losses have been worrying environmentalists and economists for some time, and now tropical rain forests have been designated one of the main priorities for international action in the World Conservation Strategy, launched last week.

The strategy, prepared by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, was commissioned by the United Nations Environment Fund, which together with the World Wildlife Fund provided financial backing. The views of governments and many other groups and individuals have been melded into a document which defines the world's main conservation needs and calls for specific action.

The principal message for governments and international organizations is that conservation and development should go hand-in-hand. In the case of future projects, that means taking full account of long-term ramifications, but where resources are already over exploited, measures are recommended to halt the decline.

The over use of tropical rain forests is destroying much more than a source of wood and other products. In many parts of the world they constitute a rich reservoir of genetic diversity, containing many species that may not be valuable now but may one day be needed, for example, for breeding programmes. The forests also help to regenerate soils and protect them from erosion, and, by functioning rather like a sponge, they protect areas near by from flooding and siltation. Exploitation without sufficient replanting is upsetting all these functions and could have long-term effects on climate. As counter measures, the strategy calls first for the protection of areas of unusual genetic diversity, either by setting up reserves or by strengthening existing ones. Then rural development should be planned to enable a large proportion of forest cover to be retained, and felling and planting programmes should be sustainable.

Sustainable use of resources is one of the prinicipal aims of the strategy. It can best be described as spending the interest while keeping the capital in the form of the world's natural resources. Those include land, rivers, coastal regions, and many living species, which, the authors of the World Conservation Strategy say, must be conserved immediately. They want governments and international and national organizations to take up the challenge.

Source: *World Conservation Strategy* (World Wildlife Fund, 29 Greville Street, London EC1N 8AX, £3.60). It has also been published as a book, *How to Save the World*, by Kogan Page (£2.95, paperback; £5.95, hardback).

© Nature-Times News Service, 1980.

Memorial services

Professor C. B. M. McBurney

The Queen of Denmark was represented by Mr H. Agerbak, Minister at the Danish Embassy, and the Prince of Wales by Professor Glyn Daniel at a memorial service for Professor C. B. M. McBurney held in the Chapel of King's College, Cambridge, on Saturday. The Rev W. Horbury officiated and the lessons were read by the Master of Corpus Christi College and Mr S. M. McBurney (son). Among those present were:

Mrs McBurney (widow), Mr C. G. McBurney (son), Miss H. McBurney (daughter), Mr and Mrs R. Farmer (brother-in-law and sister), Mr and Mrs T. Ware, Mr and Mrs E. Bickersteth, Mrs K. Beveridge, Mr and Mrs F. Aglomby, Mr and Mrs J. Stanford, Miss J. Russell, Mr and Mrs M. Rundall.

The Provost of King's College, the Master of Peterhouse and Mrs Clark, the President of New Hall; Lord Kahn, Lady (Duncan) Wilson, Lady Gray, Professor Sir Desmond and Lady Lee, Sir Laurence Kirwan (repg British Institute in Eastern Africa), Mrs H. Agerbak, Mrs Glyn Daniel, Mlle S. de Saint-Mathurin, Mr and Mrs M. Wallis, Dr J. M. Coles (repg Peabody Museum, Harvard), and Mrs Coles, Mr P. W. Gathercole (repg Australian National University), Professor and Mrs J. K. S. St Joseph, the Registrary, Professor N. David, Professor C. K. Dixon, Chancellor Garth Moore, the Rev G. M. Styler, Professor R. West, Professor the Rev G. C. and Mrs Stead, Professor R. B. Braithwaite, Professor O. L. Zangwill, Professor H. C. Longuet-Higgins, Professor and Mrs D. Oates, the Rev R. I. C. and Mrs Gutteridge, Professor and Mrs W. Watson, Miss J. M. Reynolds (repg Society for Libyan Studies), Professor and Mrs M. Fortes, Dr and Mrs J. Rightheth, Dr J. Campbell, Mr D. Calcutt, QC, Dr L. Cole, Dr and Mrs D. Higginbotham, Dr and Mrs T. F. Faber, Dr and Mrs H. W. Cornford, Dr and Mrs B. A. Cross, Dr J. D. Pickles, Dr C. Turner, Dr and Mrs C. B. Goodhart.

Mr M. G. Rees

A memorial service for Mr Morgan Goronwy Rees was held in the Chapel of All Souls College, Oxford, on Saturday. The Rev F. L. M. Willis-Bund officiated. The lesson was read by the Warden of All Souls College, and Mr John Sparrow gave an address. Those present included:

Mr Daniel, Mr Thomas and Mr Matthew Rees (sons), Mr and Mrs Brian Clifford (son-in-law and daughter), Miss Lucy Rees (daughter), Benjamin and Samuel Clifford (grandsons), Judge and Mrs Geraint Rees (brother and sister-in-law), Dr and Mrs John Hardy (brother-in-law and sister-in-law).

Professor E. B. Ford (senior dean) and fellows (representing All Souls College), Mr Douglas Jay, MP, and Mrs Jay, Sir Edgar Williams, Sir William Hayter, Sir Max Beloff, Sir Alfred and Lady Ayer, Sir Patrick Reilly, Sir Isaiah and Lady Berlin, Sir Denis Rickett, Sir Christopher Cox (also representing New College), Lady Nicholson, the Principal of Brasenose College and Mrs Hart, the President of Trinity College, the Principal of Jesus College, the Principal of St Hilda's College, the President of Wolfson College, Professor R. C. Cobb (representing University College of Wales, Aberystwyth), Mr K. V. Thomas (St John's College), Mr David Footman (St Antony's College), Mr Charles Monteith (representing Faber and Faber), Mr Geoffrey Wheatcroft (representing "The Spectator"), Mr M. J. Laski (representing "Encounter"), Professor G. J. Kinch, Archimandrite Barnabus, Father Deinlol, the Rev Dr J. K. McConica, Dr Victor le Fanu, Dr S. P. Mews, Mr Martin Cooper, Mr Peter Washington, Mr and Mrs John Morgan, Mr and Mrs H. Justin Evans, Mr Alasdair Clayre, Mr P. S. C. Lewis, Mr and Mrs R. H. Grierson, Mr Nigel Clive, Mrs C. Freeman, Mr M. Freeman, Mr R. R. Wilson, Mr and Mrs Michael Gilmore.

Professor G. Manley

A memorial service for Professor Gordon Manley was held in the Chapel of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, on Saturday. The Rev J. V. M. Sturdy and the Rev H. D. Searle officiated. The lesson was read by Professor M. Chisholm, and Professor H. H. Lamb gave an address. Among those present were:

Mrs Manley (widow), Mrs G. Everson, Mr P. Lacey.

Professor T. O'Donnell (representing Lancaster University), Professor M. M. Cole (Bedford College, London University), Miss J. Kenworthy (Durham University), Mrs R. Mills (representing county commandant, St John Ambulance Brigade), Mr and Mrs A. Mountjoy, Professor and Mrs F. Oldfield, Professor J. C. Pugh, Professor and Mrs A. N. Hunter, Professor and Mrs W. Waters, Professor and Mrs H. G. Steers, Professor R. G. West, Professor W. Tutin.

Parliamentary diary

House of Commons

Mar 3: Statements on Lambeth, Southwark and Lewisham AHA and on Warnock Committee report. Companies Bill passed the remaining stages. Motion to annul Road Traffic Accidents (Payments for Treatment) (England and Wales) Order rejected by 110 votes to 66. Adjournment debate about mobility allowance. House adjourned, 11.4n pm.

Mar 4: Statement on Rhodesian elections. National Health Service (Invalid Direction) Bill read a first time. Motion to introduce Government of Scotland (Scottish Convention) Bill rejected by 260 votes to 17. Motions on Review Body on Top Salaries, Members office, secretarial and research allowances, car mileage allowance for members' spouses, grants for former members, all agreed to. Highlands and Islands Air Services (Scotland) Bill passed the remaining stages. Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act 1976 (Continuance) Order carried by 115 votes to 26. Adjournment debate about widows. House adjourned, 1.32 pm.

Mar 5: Human Organs (Anonymity of Donors) Bill read a first time. Opposition motion on employment and training opportunities rejected by 311 votes to 260 and Government amendment agreed to. Adjournment debate about the Tote. House adjourned, 10.54 pm.

Mar 6: New Hebrides Bill read a second [...]

Warnock report. Highways Bill (Consolidation) and Statute Law Revision (Northern Ireland) Bill (Consolidation) both read a second time. Bees Bill read the third time and passed. British Aerospace Bill read a second time. Competition Bill passed the report stage. House adjourned, 8.52 pm.

March 4: Statement on Rhodesian elections. Representation of the People (Variation of Limits of Candidates' Election Expenses) Order agreed to. Criminal Justice (Scotland) Bill completed the report stage. House adjourned, 7.34 pm.

March 5: Lord Lougan and Lord Sleff of Brimpton introduced. Highlands and Islands Air Services (Scotland) Bill read a first time. Debate on home and civil defence. House adjourned, 9.47 pm.

March 6: Debates on EEC rural areas and agricultural structures, European institutions; and world commodities centre. House adjourned, 9.38 pm.

Parliamentary notices

House of Commons

Today at 2.30: Debate on Opposition motion on growing burden of owning or renting a house. Debate on immigration and motion on changes to immigration rules. Protection of Trading Interests Bill and Bees Bill Lords amendments. [...]

Select committees

TODAY: Home affairs. Subject: Law relating to public order, processions and public meetings. Witnesses: The Local Authorities' Associations. Room 8, 4.30 pm.

Public accounts. Subject: Capital Structure and Exchequer Returns. Witnesses: British Airports Authority. Permanent Secretary, Department of Trade. Room 15, 4.45 pm.

TOMORROW: Foreign affairs: Overseas Development Subcommittee. Subject: Implications for aid and development of the increase in overseas students' fees. Witnesses: Dr Rhodes Boyson, Under-Secretary for Education. Foreign and Commonwealth Office: Overseas Development Administration. Room 16, 4 pm.

Wednesday: Education, science and arts. Subject: Funding and organization of courses in higher education. Witnesses: The National Union of Students (10.30 am), Society of Education Officers (11 am). Room 6.

Foreign affairs. Subject: The consequences of Soviet expansion for British foreign policy. Witnesses: Mr Kaser (10.45 am), Dr Yapp (11.30 am). Room 15.

Industry and Trade. Witnesses: Officials from the Department of Trade and the Department of Industry (10.30 am), British Overseas Trade Board (11.45 am). Room 16.

Energy. Subject: The Government's [...]

products. Witnesses: Union of Shop Distributive and Allied Workers (11 am); Transport and General Workers Union (noon); National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers. Room 16.

Home affairs subcommittee on race relations and immigration. Subject: Race relations and the "Sus" law. Witnesses: Commission for Racial Equality; Runnymede Trust. Room 13, 4.30 pm.

European legislation, etc. Subject: Common Agricultural Policy. Witnesses: Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture. Room 16, 4.30 pm.

House of Lords

Today at 2.30: Education (No 2) Bill, committee (First day). National Heritage Bill, report.

Tomorrow at 2.30: Education (No 2) Bill, committee (Second day). National Heritage Bill, report (if not completed on Monday).

Wednesday at 2.30: Debates on Brandt report and on residential homes for elderly.

Thursday at 3: Education (No 2) Bill, committee (Third day). Motions on Appropriation (Northern Ireland) Order and County Courts (Northern Ireland) Order.

Friday at 11: Companies Bill, Commons amendments. Education (No 2) Bill, committee (if not completed on Thursday).

Select committees

Wednesday: European Communities [...]

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy

CAPTAIN: D. M. Eckersley-Maslin, to be promoted rear-admiral, July 7 and to Flag Officer Sea Training, Sep.

COMMANDERS: J. H. D. Burns, HM Dkyd Chatham and as head of DTO, Oct 10; G. J. T. Creedy, MOD with DGNMT, Aug 12; M. K. Johnson, MOD(PE) as TA to DGA3, May 30; C. L. MacGregor, Danae in Cmd, April 22; R. G. Melly, Hermes, Aug 26; B. J. Smith, MOD with DGA(N), Aug 11; P. M. Stevenson, MOD with DGA (N), May 9; P. A. C. Wheen, Wilton in Cmd, March 14.

SURGEON COMMANDER: D. L. Swain, HMY Britannia and as PMO, Dec 19.

SURGEON COMMANDERS (D): R. E. King, RNEC Manadon as SDS and for duty in Cambridge and RAF Mountbatten, July 1; D. S. White, Bulwark as SDS, June 27.

Retirements

COMMANDERS: H. E. Tatton-Brown, May 25; D. Wilshire, May 6.

CHAPLIN: M. L. Wishart, April 27.

The Army

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL: Maj-Gen Sir Frank Kitson, UKLF as Deputy Commander in Chief and Inspector General Territorial Army, March 17.

MAJOR-GENERALS: Brig J. Brown, MOD as Director General Ordnance Services LE(A), March 18; Brig A. J. Trythall, MOD as Director Army Education, March 13; A. L. Watson, Allied Forces Northern Europe as Chief of Staff, March 17.

BRIGADIERS: J. H. Hild, HQ BAOR as DOMG, March 14; Col P. L. Newth, MOD as Brig GS(W), DLWP, March 17; J. F. Thomas, HQ PM(A) as PM(A), April 8; O. R. Tweedy, BAAT Nigeria as Comd, March 5.

COLONELS: P. F. G. Allardyce, 5 Fd Force as D Comd, Feb 27; J. H. Howarth, MOD as Col GS, Feb 15; J. S. Lee, Inst of Army Ed as CI and Col (Research), Feb 18; H. L. Roberts, 4 Armd Div and Sig Regt as ADMS, Feb 18.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS: J. B. R. Clee, 6GR, HQ UKLF as GSO1 Indiv Trg 2, March 18; A. B. Crossley, RAPC, HQ SW District as District Paymaster, March 15; Maj E. W. Messenger, KINGS OWN BORDER (V), 4 KINGS OWN BORDER as CO, March 17; J. A. Newcombe, RCT, HQ Rhine Area as SO1 ATMO, March 14; R. F. Powell, WG, SHAPE as GSO1(MA) in D SACEUR, March 17; M. Seymour, RTR, Staff College Camberley as GSO1 DS, March 3; W. A. Sewell, RADC, HQ and Training Centre RADC as OIC Clinical Wing, March 14; D. E. Thwaites, RAPC, HQ UKLF as SO1 (Trg), Feb 22.

Retirements

Brig K. J. Mears, Feb 17.

Royal Air Force

AIR VICE-MARSHALL: L. W. Phipps, MOD as DGPM(RAF), March 15.

GROUP CAPTAINS: K. G. Hunter, HQRAFSC as Gp Capt Org, March 14; M. J. Rayson, RAFC Cranwell as DIOT, March 14.

WING COMMANDERS: P. G. Bell, MOD as Air Eng 53, March 10; M. A. Howells, 11 MU as OC, March 10; N. J. Longbone, MOD Harrogate as SMS(RAF), March 10; P. D. Stokes, Washington as WSO, March 10; P. J. Cornaby, MOD as MTS(RAF), March 13; E. Rochester, HQRAFG as CATCO, March 14.

SQUADRON LEADERS (Acting wing commanders): J. H. W. Edwards, MOD Harrogate as SM29(RAF), March 10; G. P. Colwell, Army Staff College as DS, March 14; C. R. Adams, HQRAFG as Sec CICC, March 11.

25 years ago

From The Times of Thursday, March 10, 1955

Mr Nagy attacked

From Our Own Correspondent

Vienna, March 9.—The central committee of the Hungarian Workers' Party has condemned Mr Nagy, the Prime Minister, for rightist deviation in implementing the new course introduced by the party in June, 1953. Mr Nagy was last seen in public on January 25, and on February 20 it was officially reported that he was suffering from coronary thrombosis and would be unable to return to work until the end of April. It is now assumed that his resignation can hardly be long delayed. A resolution passed by the central committee on Friday said that though the party decisions of June, 1953, had proved themselves completely correct and continue to be valid, the [...]

The inflation accounting debate, page 17

THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

- **Stock markets**
  FT Ind 455.7
  FT Gilts 63.85
- **Sterling**
  $2.2285
  Index 71.9
- **Dollar**
  Index 87.2
- **Gold**
  $613.50
- **Money**
  3 mth sterling 18-18¼
  3 mth Euro $ 18⅝-18¾
  6 mth Euro $ 18⅛-18¼

Friday's close

IN BRIEF

Builders urge drastic action by Chancellor

Building industry leaders have urged the Chancellor of the Exchequer to boost the private homes sector by doubling the threshold for tax relief on mortgage loans in his Budget later this month.

They want Sir Geoffrey Howe to double the tax relief threshold to £50,000, raise the threshold of stamp duty on home purchases from £15,000 to £30,000, and cut the minimum lending rate "as soon as this is consistent with general economic strategy".

Mr Ronald King, president of the House-Builders' Federation, said these urgent measures had to be taken if private house-building output was to expand and begin to fill the gaps that will be caused by the recent cuts in public sector building.

According to industry estimates, cutbacks announced by Mr Michael Heseltine, the Secretary of State for the Environment, will remove £600m of work from the public homes programme.

Romanian deal

Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, has been urged by some Conservative MPs to treat sympathetically any request from President Ceausescu of Romania to buy North Sea oil. Lord Carrington leaves for Romania on Wednesday. Major topic for discussion will be Britain's plans for a neutral and non-aligned Afghanistan.

£10m Douglas orders

R. M. Douglas Construction of Birmingham has been awarded a £7.4m contract by Telford Development Corporation to build the north-east primary road serving the new town. The company also announced other contracts worth £2.9m.

80 pc stake in Target

An 80 per cent interest in Target Computer Services, London, has been acquired by Memory Ireland, a Dublin computer service bureau in which Avenue Investments and Waterford Glass have substantial shareholdings.

Japanese budget

Japan's House of Representatives has passed a 42,588 trillion yen (£8,283,272,000m) National Budget Bill for fiscal 1980, which begins on April 1. The Budget was up 10.3 per cent from the original budget in fiscal 1979, the smallest increase in 21 years, reflecting concern over the government's heavy dependence on bond issues.

Hauliers' anger

Because of delays at the Royal Seaforth container terminal at Liverpool docks, road haulage firms are threatening to abandon the port. The Mersey Docks and Harbour Co admits delays over the winter months, due to a shortage of straddle carriers. Now nine more have been bought for £2.25m and a £250,000 road resurfacing programme started.

Peking director

For the first time an official representative of the Peking government has joined the board of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. He is Mr Li Ka-Shing, a self-made multimillionaire Hongkong capitalist who, with two other Hongkong businessmen also with Peking links, was appointed a member of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation in Peking last year.

Claims working party

A joint working party is to be set up by the Department of Transport and the Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors to examine the way in which claims for extra payments on Government contracts are submitted. This follows suggestions by contractors that claims amounting to £200m, some of them dating back eight years, are outstanding.

R-R will report £100m loss due to fall in dollar exchange rates

Huge losses of about £100m resulting from unfavourable exchange rates on contracts with United States companies, will be revealed by Rolls-Royce within the next few weeks.

It will be the dominant feature of the state-owned company's report and accounts for last year, and is bound to create a parliamentary storm and reopen the controversy over the aero-engine company's relationship with the National Enterprise Board which was severed last autumn by Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry.

Such is the scale of the exchange rate losses last year that Sir Frank McFadzean, the new chairman, and his board *colleagues are* now engaged in a review of the way in which R-R covers its foreign exchange contracts.

Modification of previous practices may well form a key feature of the company's 10 year corporate plan which is now being compiled and which will be submitted to Sir Keith Joseph this summer.

It was the substantial loss on dollar denominated contracts secured by Sir Kenneth Keith (now Lord Keith) former chairman of R-R, amid a blaze of publicity last year and the year before which was at the heart of the row between Lord Keith and the previous NEB board and Sir Leslie Murphy, its former chairman.

Orders with Boeing and Lockheed for the RB 211 535 and 211-524 engines were taken when the exchange rate was $1.80, and assumed a drop to $1.65 in 1979. But with the surge in the value of the pound against the dollar substantial losses are now being made.

The previous NEB board *last year submitted a detailed* report on the R-R finances to *Sir Keith Joseph. Sir Leslie* Murphy, concerned at the scale of the problem and the drain which Rolls would make on the NEB, *wanted* the contracts renegotiated. He spoke publicly of the need for tighter financial discipline at Rolls. The board regarded margins on the contracts as insufficient, but was unable to obtain details of the precise terms.

Lord Keith canvassed successfully for responsibility for the montioring of R-R to be transferred from the NEB to the Department of Industry. This was agreed to by Sir Keith Joseph and his decision prompted the resignation of the full board of the NEB.

Stewardship of the company's affairs is now effectively in the hands of the Department of Industry, although the NEB continues to hold vestigial responsibilities until legislation is amended with enactment of the Government's Industry Bill.

Rolls-Royce said yesterday: "The board has not yet met to discuss and finalize all the factors which will be involved *in our balance sheet for 1979.* The exchange rate factor is only one of them." The board is, however, having talks with its auditors and a board meeting is scheduled at the end of this month.

Rolls *made a profit of more* than £16m in 1978 but suffered a loss in the first half of last year. It was later affected by the national engineering strike which led the company to close for three weeks.

Last night a spokesman for the NEB said: "I have no idea *what the R-R results will be,* but it is well known that the previous board expressed some reservations about the financial discipline at Rolls-Royce. Apart from certain residual responsibilities, overall responsibility has been transferred to the Industry Department. We have an *exciting job to tackle on many* other fronts."

Lloyd's faces $40m leasing claim in US

From Anthony Hilton,
New York, March 9

Next Thursday at the small Federal *district court in Baltimore, Maryland,* Lloyd's of London will find itself in the dock, being sued by Federal Leasing, a Washington-based computer leasing company. Judge Harvey will hear "oral pleadings on a preliminary injunction", and this will be the first courtroom step in the longest ever legal action against Lloyd's.

The stakes are high; not so much in this case, where the damages sought amount to $40m, but because if this action succeeds it will open the door to the rest of the company's claims against Lloyd's, totalling $600m.

The origins of the case go back to *1974, when Lloyd's wrote a policy which* insured a leasing company against the risk that customers hiring a machine would break the contract

The incentive for companies to *break such a contract comes with* technological progress. New machines *come on the market three or four years* into a seven year lease which will do the job far more efficiently and cheaply.

After a profitable three years the leasing industry collapsed in 1978-79, when IBM announced a new generation of machines which made previous computers look obsolete and costly.

Hundreds of customers terminated their leases. Federal Leasing went to Lloyd's and asked for its money under the policy. But so far Lloyd's has refused to meet the claims, hence the legal battle.

Federal Leasing's case will stand or fall largely *on the status given to a* secret agreement which it made with the Lloyd's syndicates two years ago when Lloyd's agreed to pay up, according to Mr William Evans, aged 37, *a co-founder of Federal Leasing.*

He claims that the March 13, 1978 agreement said that Lloyd's would pay on cancellation of a leasing contract, or if the financing bank would like it to pay. Alternatively it would guarantee to continue the insurance cover into the future, if the banks agreed to refinance the computers so they could be leased to new customers.

This agreement was endorsed by all *the underwriters* involved, Mr Evans said. In signing they were acting on the advice of Lloyd's north American counsel, the law firm of Le Boeuf, Lamb, Leiby and Macrae of New York, which said in an attached opinion that if the underwriters did not sign Feder*al Leasing would sue. And if it sued it* would probably win.

As a result of the March 13 agreement, Wells Fargo, one of the main banks involved, agreed to refinance *15 of the collapsed leasing deals,* and asked Lloyd's to endorse the insurance policies

According to Mr Evans it was six months before Lloyd's did so, by which time Wells Fargo and the other banks involved had become restive. Money *still outstanding to the banks is the* core of the court action.

Mr Evans *said that the delays* and uncertainty in the settlement of claims had destroyed his company "If Lloyd's had agreed to pay up promptly every bank would have refinanced and all our machines could have been remarketed. Lloyd's might then not have had to pay out", he said.

He sees Lloyd's refusal to settle *quickly as a ploy.* "If they drag it out long enough they think we will go under, and not be able to continue the case," he said.

President Carter weighs options for budget austerity measures

From Frank Vogl
Washington, March 9

President Carter held extensive meetings with his advisers this weekend to develop his *anti-inflation plan.* The centrepiece of the plan will be public *spending cuts* for the next fiscal year, starting on October 1.

But budget-cutting is said by senior administrations officials to be just one part of the overall plan. The President *is meeting* frequently with Mr Paul *Volcker, the chairman* of the Federal Reserve Board, and some credit controls are possible. New policies on the energy front are also being considered.

President Carter told reporters *at the White House* that he had not yet set a time for announcing new actions. He added that no definite budget decision had been taken. The President held almost continuous meetings with groups of advisers and members of Congress on Saturday. It is believed the *administration is still striving* to put together its programme by March 17 at the latest.

The White House's economic advisers are in the midst of revising their forecasts. They *no longer* believe that it will be possible to bring inflation *below double digits this year,* and they are less certain than was the case just a few weeks ago of a recession developing. The President has left no doubt that he is willing to risk higher unemployment in order to *dampen inflationary pressures.*

Leaders of the House of *Representatives and the Senate* are deeply involved in the economic discussions. It is clear that the President wants to win as much support as possible from the Congress for budget austerity measures before an*nouncing the details of his* programme. He hopes, as a result, that the need for swift action to reduce spending will be seen in Congress after he makes his announcements.

It seems clear that the White House is trying to cut *spending* for the next fiscal year by be*tween $12,000m and $15,000m.* At the same time, the administration hopes to raise between $4,000m and $5,000m in revenue.

One cost-reducing measure under consideration is slowing the cost of living increases involved in the social security system and in assorted welfare *programmes. A freeze on gov*ernment hiring is likely, as are cuts in administrative expenses. Reductions in the Federal government's payments to states and municipalities seem certain. However, it does not seem likely that there will be any reduction in defence outlay.

The President indicated at the weekend that be may set specific state-by-state energy conservation targets. He may also try to raise revenue and cut energy demands at the same time by imposing import fees on oil.

Administration officials say that the only credit controls that have been ruled out are ones that would directly affect *the housing and car industries.* Consideration is being given to ways in which the use of credit cards can be reduced. There is also a possibility of the Federal Reserve announcing tighter credit policies at the same time as the administration announces is programme.

Industry concern at delay over orders for nuclear plants

By Nicholas Hirst

Plant manufacturers for the nuclear industry are extremely concerned at a six-month delay *on ordering the hardware com*ponents for the advanced gas-cooled reactor power stations planned for Heysham and Torness.

As a result, the central policy review staff has been *asked by Mrs Thatcher, to* investigate the effects the lack of work might have.

Clarke Chapman, the boiler-making arm of Northern Engineering Industries, is particularly short of work, having *hoped for an order for an oil*-fired power station at Inswork Point to serve the south-west which was cancelled by Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn, *Secretary of State for Energy* in the previous Government.

Government plans to order around 10 nuclear power stations over the next 10 years are now severely at risk. A warm winter and low industrial use has led the Central Electricity Generating Board into a loss, and has brought threats of price rises above those already announced for later this year.

With the electricity industry's cash limits at their current level, the building programme looks too large. The case for going ahead on the grounds *that nuclear power provides* a saving on fuel cost against oil and *older coal-fired stations* is weakened by an 8 per cent drop in energy demand projections for 1985.

The nuclear stations being ordered now will not come on stream until the late 1980s and *early 1990s. But demand now* looks like starting from a lower base, having dropped by 8 per cent in the projections for 1985.

Delays on the British-designed AGR at Heysham run by the CEGB and the South of Scotland *Electricity Board's planned AGR* at Torness are caused by problems in the design work which have put back the time when a case for the safety of the reactors can be put before the nuclear installations inspectorate.

While the cash-short CEGB *is relieved at being able to put* back its intended hardware orders from March and April when they were originally *planned, the delay may be used* as ammunition against the American designed Pressurized Water Reactor system.

Arguments over reactor choice continue to rage. The Parliamentary Select Committee on energy has heard evidence from Sir Alan Cotterel, a former chief scientist, against the PWR and from Dr Walter Marshall, *the deputy director of the* United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, himself another former chief scientist, in favour of it.

Mr Glyn England, the CEGB chairman, is to be asked to appear again before the Select Committee to explain his board's revised estimates for electricity demand.

The Government was planning to place an order in 1982 to establish the option of building a string of PWRs but it looks increasingly likely that it will be impossible to place an order before *1983. The signing of a* licence agreement with the *American corporation,* Westinghouse, has still not been made, and the all-important post of chairman of the National Nuclear Corporation, the contractor for nuclear sites in the United Kingdom, has still to be made.

Mr Glyn England: being asked to explain estimates.

Decision soon on Inmos funding

By Kenneth Owen
Technology Editor

The Department of Industry yesterday denied a report that the Government had decided to approve a second tranche of £25m funding for the National Enterprise Board's Inmos semiconductor subsidiary.

A *DoI spokesman* said that no decision had yet been taken on the Inmos finance. But "we are getting close to a decision and hope to make an announcement soon".

An adjourned debate on *Inmos is scheduled to be held* in the House of Commons on Thursday night, to which Mr Michael Marshall, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, will reply on behalf of the Department of Industry. The Government's decision may already be known by then; it is understood that ministers are to discuss the matter further on Tuesday.

The second aspect of Inmos affairs that is occupying Sir *Keith Joseph, Secretary of State* for Industry is the location of the semiconductor company's first United Kingdom factory. An application for an Industrial Development Certificate which would allow the company to set *up a factory in Bristol, site of* its existing technology centre, was received on February 5, since when Inmos has been waiting for a reply.

Three former ministers at the Department of Industry under *the Labour Government wrote* to *The Times* on February 29 to say that Inmos had undertaken to locate its production units in assisted areas. Mr Ian Barron, executive director of Inmos, has denied this.

Last week Mr James Callaghan, leader of the Opposi*tion, wrote* to Sir Keith urging him to refuse an IDC for the Bristol plant. Mr Callaghan asked the Secretary of State to "take into account the real plight of the South Wales area in these problems of unemployment and new industry".

Mr Callaghan wrote: "I am sorry *you do not feel* able to meet a delegation from South Wales."

Last week Sir Keith saw two *delegations* of Members of Parliament, respectively in favour of and against the Bristol location for the Inmos factory. The latter delegation urged in particular the merits of Cardiff and Washington.

Car imports jump to 58 pc

By Peter Waymark

New car sales in the United Kingdom last month reached their highest February level since before the 1973 oil crisis. The total market, at 145,889, was 9.37 per cent higher than in February last year.

But the figures contain no cheer for British manufacturers, for the importers' share of 57.75 per cent was more than five *per cent up on February last* year and so far in 1980 foreign cars have taken more than 58 per cent of the market.

BL, during the second month of its "Buy British" campaign, recovered a little from the dismal January figure of 15 per cent to reach 16.75 per cent. The company *is hoping to* achieve 20 per cent penetration this month and early returns suggest that it is on target.

Ford retained market leadership, though its share fell from 37.3 per cent in January to 32.21 per cent. It also remained by far the biggest importer, more than half the cars it *sold com*ing from West Germany, Spain, Belgium and the Irish Republic.

Renault took 6.71 per cent of the market and the biggest Japanese importer, Datsun, fell back to 4.22 per cent.

The best selling model was again the Ford Cortina followed by two other Fords, the Escort and the Fiesta. The BL Mini came fourth and two newcomers to the "top ten" were the Renault 18 and the Talbot Horizon.

Government closer to publishing money plan

By Caroline Atkinson

The Government has recently moved closer to a decision to publish with the budget a medium-term financial plan which would set out targets for *the money supply for several* years ahead.

However, the final go ahead will have to be given by the Prime Minister, possibly after discussion with other senior ministers outside the Treasury, and there is still substantial disagreement within the Treasury *and the Bank of England about* whether such a plan should be published and if so how it should be drawn up.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor, and Mr Nigel Lawson, the Financial Secretary to the *Treasury,* arenow in favour of publishing. Mr John Biffen, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, and a Cabinet member, is believed to be much less enthusiastic. There appears to be more general support for the plan within the Treasury than in the Bank of England.

Mr Terry Burns, the *Government's* new Chief Economic Adviser, is strongly in favour of the plan, in contrast to his predecessor.

It now seems that many of those in favour of a plan want to publish a full one which will include not only money targets but medium term forecasts for output, prices and other economic variables.

There is also strong pressure for a plan which expresses the money supply growth target in the form of a single figure rather than a range. Mr Nigel Lawson is thought to be in favour of this.

Others believe that the Government should give itself more flexibility, and should avoid publishing numbers which may quickly appear to be impossible because of unforeseen events. *If the plan contains* very tight, single figure targets *then,* it is argued, it could easily be overshot for a month or two and this could upset financial markets, dry up gilt sales, and frustrate the aims of the plan to control money growth.

On the other hand the Government's commitment to a long term reduction in money supply growth could encourage the markets to overlook short term variations.

A particular problem at the *moment is that money supply* growth is now running above the present 7-11 per cent target, at 12¼ per cent annual rate. The true growth rate is even higher as the corset controls on bank lending have distorted the figures *by an estimated 2 to 3* per cent.

The Government is committed to lifting the corset, although nervousness about what this will do to the figures is holding up the decision to take it off.

If the corset is removed then the Government has to decide whether to raise its published money supply targets by 2 or 3 per cent to take account of this.

The purpose of a medium term financial plan is to commit the Government to a policy of steadily decelerating money growth, as it is thought that this will reduce the rate of inflation both directly and *indirectly through lowering in*flationary expectations.

It is, however, difficult to produce a plan which is both feasible and implies much success in bringing down inflation. Some opponents of the plan think that the Government will be over-optimistic

Forecast of worst recession since 1945

By Our Economic Staff

British industry is likely to be the big casualty of the coming recession, which will *probably be worse* than any since 1945, according to Cambridge Econometrics forecasting group.

Their forecasts, based on a very detailed model of British industry, show that the engineering industry, for example, could suffer a drop in *output of 20 per cent over the* next three years. Economic output is expected to fall by 3½ per cent this year, close to the Treasury's own initial and very gloomy forecasts. Government policy, combined with the bleak *world outlook,* means that industry will be particularly hard hit in the coming years.

Cambridge econometrics expects *industrial investment* in plant to fall by 32 per cent between *1979* and *1982,* and investment in all buildings to drop by 8 per cent.

They foresee a further decline *of 15 per cent in the competi*tiveness of British exports over the next two years from a level which is already startlingly low by historical standards. However, North Sea oil is forecast to ease the strain on government financies over the next few years leading to interest rates of 9 per cent in 1983 and income tax at 25 per cent standard rate.

The other forecast published today by the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry, says that British industry is now less competitive than at any time in the last decade.

Opec funds problem may dominate talks

From Peter Norman
Brussels, Mar 9

The state of the Eurocurrency markets and the problems involved in recycling the balance of payments surpluses of Opec members are likely to dominate the regular monthly *meeting of Western central* bank governors in Basle tomorrow and Tuesday.

The bankers will have a first chance to discuss together the reports on the Euromarkets drawn up by their experts in *response to last year's call by* Mr William Miller, the then chairman of the United States Federal Reserve Board, for *minimum reserve requirements* on *Eurobanks.*

History has not been kind to *Mr Miller's suggestion.* It was born at a time when the international financiers were concerned at the rapid expansion of lending in the markets and fearful of its inflationary implications. Today the over*riding consideration* is to do nothing that might call into *question the capacity of the* markets for recycling the esti*mated $120,000m (£52,740m)* of surplus oil money this year. The Basle meeting, therefore, can be expected to express a general confidence in the system as it exists.

But the expert groups set up *under the auspices of the Bank* for International Settlements have taken a long and hard look at the Euromarkets. Their reports are understood to stress the importance of prudential controls over the banks

It has also been *suggested* that countries like Japan could borrow from banks on the Eurocurrency markets, killing two birds with one stone by cover*ing part of their balance of pay*ments deficit and improving the mix of risks available to international banks. The monetary authorities in Switzerland and West Germany have indicated that they are prepared to move in the direction of a multi-currency reserve system, *provided the development can* be carried out in an orderly *manner.*

American money market assets increasing at a staggering rate

Mutual funds start investment revolution

American money market mutual funds are creating a *financial revolution. They had* total assets under management exactly two years ago of less than $5,000m (£2,174m), but *now the monthly increase alone* in the amount of cash flowing into these funds is in excess of $5,000m.

The Investment Company Institute announced last Friday night that total assets of the United States money market funds reached $60,600m (£26,350m) by March 3. *Mr Reg* Green, a spokesman for the institute, said that this was almost four times as great as the *volume of assets managed* by these funds just one year ago.

The funds provide a means *for investors to obtain money* market related rates of return and at the same time keep their cash in an exceptionally liquid form. Their appeal to individuals and to corporate treasurers in this time of soaring interest rates has been staggering.

The funds have become so important that the *Federal* Reserve Board has felt bound *to start taking a close interest* in them. The volume of cash managed by them is now, for the first time, being counted by the central bank as it compiles its money supply figures. The Investment Company Institute *is providing the Federal Reserve* with a weekly report on the assets managed by the 79 individual mutual funds which report to the institute.

The big brokerage houses are *moving rapidly into becoming* closer rivals of the banks. They are major operators in the money markets and by no means are their dealings confined these days to the more traditional commodity and equity exchanges.

The funds invest strictly in short-term paper, and average maturities of outstanding paper are between 30 and 40 days, Mr Green said. For the most part the funds only buy and sell bank certificates of deposit, commercial paper and Treasury bills, with some modest invest*ing in Eurodollar market paper* and some short-term notes issued by leading utilities.

The funds generally insist upon minimum initial investments that tend to range between $1,000 (£440) and $5,000 *(£2,200). Once such an invest*ment has been made an investor can buy new shares in the funds for amounts as low as $100 (£44) at a time. One vital aspect of the funds is that interest is paid on a day-by-day basis right up to the very day of cash withdrawals.

Another feature that has made the funds so attractive is their high liquidity. Some funds offer investors cheque books, while others guarantee to telex redemptions the same day as withdrawal requests are received. And there are no initial *commissions to pay. The fund* managers tend to pay out the *full rate of return received on* assets invested in the markets minus 0.5 per cent. Given the volume of cash being handled this 0.5 per cent amounts to a significant profit.

The prime reason why these funds have simply taken off into the financial stratosphere is soaring interest rates. Archaic laws bar banks from paying more than 5 to 6 per cent on short-term deposits. As interest rates *have* shot well above these levels, and as infla*tion has zoomed into the double*-digit zone, so people with sav*ings* have become more and more disgruntled with the low return offered by banks and building societies.

Slowly Congress is moving to change this and allow banks and building societies to pay more. Meawhile, the bigger this gap, the greater the cash flowing into the money market mutual funds.

But what happens when interest rates start falling?

Mr Green believes that for many investors the money *market funds* are an introduction to mutual funds in general and that declining *interest* rates will see people switching quite slowly from money market funds into equity related funds.

Meanwhile, public interest in the funds is staggering. Mr Green said the investment company institute received 60,000 written requests for information about the funds in just the last three months of 1979.

Frank Vogl
in Washington

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	2.08	2.01
Austria Sch	29.60	28.10
Belgium Fr	69.25	65.75
Canada $	2.62	2.55
Denmark Kr	12.89	12.34
Finland Mkk	8.80	8.40
France Fr	9.65	9.25
Germany DM	4.18	3.96
Greece Dr	99.00	85.00
Hongkong $	11.40	10.80
Ireland Pd	1.12	1.08
Italy Lira	1930.00	1840.00
Japan Yn	575.00	550.00
Netherlands Gld	4.58	4.35
Norway Kr	11.50	11.00
Portugal Esc	111.50	105.50
South Africa Rd	1.87	1.74
Spain Pta	153.50	146.50
Sweden Kr	9.83	9.43
Switzerland Fr	4.00	3.78
USA $	2.38	2.22
Yugoslavia Dnr	53.50	49.50

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

MANAGEMENT

Loss of trade and lack of language

Later this year, the modern languages working party of the Head Masters' Conference is producing a document in an attempt to get the university examination boards interested in entirely language-geared "A" levels.

The problem is that most "A" level syllabuses and university syllabuses in modern languages insist that quantities of classical literature should be learnt, and that essays should be written about it—in English. This puts off many potential linguists, who have no intention of studying literature in depth, or teaching languages themselves.

As a result, many students do not continue with a foreign language after "O" level, and it is these people who often finish up in engineering, marketing, sales and export jobs, unabel to compete linguistically with their German, French, Dutch, Swiss and Scandinavian competitors.

But do British companies really want their managers and representatives to speak foreign languages? Many foreign-language students, teachers and professional linguists think not—though many companies blame academia for having failed to produce linguists who are sufficiently practical or businesslike for their purpose. They complain that the majority of available linguists are the last people to let loose in the business world.

Besides, since the Americans do not speak foreign languages, while the much-admired Japanese speak western tongues rather badly but still succeed in business very well, many companies ask what the ability to speak foreign languages has to do with business success abroad?

One company man who thinks otherwise is Mr Keith Brauer, president of the Institute of Sales Management, who says: "Only 26 per cent of our exports are to the English-speaking world, while 50 per cent are in western Europe. Is it not time for our own companies to press their associations and MPs for positive action so that our schools and universities are provided with an increasing number of qualified language teachers and an increasing curricula involvement with foreign languages?"

Mr Brauer says that, with more than 3,000 company directors among the institute's 16,000 members, "a regular dialogue is maintained with many decision-makers involved in exports, in particular with trade with in the EEC, who report the disadvantage they face when wishing to sell in Europe, where their competitors have sales personnel who can, without diffculty, negotiate in at least three commercial languages."

Commenting on the problem of school children who give up foreign languages after their "O" levels, Mr D. M. Spawforth, housemaster at Wellington College, says that he undertook a research project into the subject, funded by British Petroleum in 1977.

As a result of this he proposed and set up, in conjunction with the Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board, a new course entitled German for Business Studies. A similar course, in French, was also drawn up, and a Spanish course is now mooted.

The syllabus is aimed at those pupils who, on starting their "A" level courses, give up their foreign languages—that is the engineers, managers, lawyers, and doctors of the future.

Next week (March 22) Aston University is holding a one-day conference for schools on the value of increased knowledge of foreign languages. A foreign language steering committee at Aston, whose members include representatives from the business community (Mr M. Ward of Courtaulds and Mr G. Toutongi of Eurolang) is attempting to set out the facts for both industry and academics.

Along with others who have investigated Britain's comparative lack of foreign language skills, Aston lays the blame on the education system "with its early specialization which later forces a company to choose between a linguist and a man with technical know-how".

Bob Crew

Cashing in on the craze for the wide open spaces

A gamble for the US market pays off

Everyone is going to America this year. Canyons, deserts and prairies crowd the travel brochures, and the competition to take people there is so intense that even those wide open spaces must be getting a little crowded with British tourists.

Many of them will be there by courtesy of Reg Pycroft, chairman of Jetsave Travel, Britain's third largest (after Laker and British Airways) transatlantic carrier and one of the early pioneers of low-cost holidays in the United States.

His is the classic rags-to-riches story. He had spent his life in and around airlines but lost his job as general manager of British Eagle Airlines (deceased) in 1970.

Earlier experience as a consultant to British airlines operating in America had given him the impression that transatlantic travel was ready for takeoff. Restrictions on charter flights were being avoided or evaded left right and centre, although cheap flights were supposed only to be available to clubs or affinity groups.

As the lobby to abolish charter restrictions built up, he gambled by setting up Jetsave, publishing his sales material in advance of the day the law changed. And he compounded the risk by chartering £500,000 worth of Boeing 707 seats ahead of the scramble he could see coming.

In October 1972 the restrictions were lifted. Advance Booking Charter was established and the gamble paid off. In his first year his £100 company sold 38,000 seats on the London to New York run, achieving sales of £2m. This year he will carry 250,000 people across the Atlantic and his turnover will be £30m.

It was very much Mr Pycroft's own decision, too, to take Jetsave into package tours four years ago, providing budget hotel tour or fly/drive trips to the States. Around half his passengers take a package now and he sees this as the main area for growth in the future.

At present he is the single largest American package operator. But there are plenty of others—Horizon and Thomson to name two big ones now coming in. He is philosophical about that. "If you have a good idea someone is going to copy it. We may be a small operation compared with some, but we are the biggest in that particular market.

"We concentrate solely on North America and Canada—a little in the Caribbean. But we are not interested in diversification. I think this is the key to our success."

Jetsave has come a long way in a remarkably short time. How has a one-man band coped with getting larger? "We now have a conventional management structure. I am no longer involved in day-to-day activities, except finance. But we are still an 'open door' company. I think it is important to remain flexible."

A couple of years ago he sold 20 per cent of Jetsave to an Arab consortium. "Having the cash was nice and it gives us access to capital if we should want it." Is he not attracted by the thought of going public in a blaze of entrepreneurial glory? "If we wanted to buy planes or that sort of thing the stock market couldn't provide the right sort of money. Our present investors, on the other hand, could. I want to keep Jetsave as a private company."

Unlike many rivals, Jetsave has no planes or hotels. Reg Pycroft believes that the arguments for vertical integration in the travel business are suspect. "Markets change so fast. We think we are better off with long-term lease arrangements. I am not interested in foreign real estate. Why lumber yourself with huge assets thousands of miles away when you have neither the time nor the inclination to worry about them?" He applies the same argument to planes: "I prefer to remain flexible."

Reg Pycroft: benefits of specialization.

He expects a huge rise in scheduled fares over the next six months. The last few years have seen the tariff structures in glorious disarray—much to the benefit, and the confusion, of the customer. "The airlines are now finding their own cut-price fares uneconomic on the basis of overhead costs. It has got to the stage where they are not filling seats which would have been empty but are losing more money the more passengers they carry. The situation will crack soon. It will make us look even more attractive, of course." Of course.

Margaret Drummond

Boardroom lessons from Ozalid

The report by Department of Trade inspectors Messrs Neil Butter, QC, and Brian Kemp, FCA, into the affairs of the reprographic group Ozalid was published last week. It contains some devastating criticisms of the management of the company, although they are made almost in passing, the main thrust of the criticism being directed against the curious way in which Ozalid's directors were paid and the manner in which those payments were facilitated.

In particular, it emerges from the report:

That the bulk of an experienced board never saw fit to query the establishment, for their benefit, of Swiss bank accounts or the receipt of substantial sums of money by this eccentric method;

That they were apparently quite ignorant of their obligation to disclose to the company, in writing, their aggregate emoluments, under sections 196 and 198 of the Companies Act 1948;

That very substantial sums could apparently be moved, by some directors, to quite fictitious companies, without anyone else (except, eventually, the auditors) raising so much as an eyebrow;

That, under the influence of a chairman with "a fair amount of Irish charm and a pleasant smile", who is described as a "master of filibuster", this experienced board could allow itself to be led into an expansionist policy which was "insufficiently thought out and unwisely financed", and eventually led to a collapse in profits and a bid from the Dutch group Océ van der Grinter.

It is significant that none of the non-executive directors who have served the company was appointed until the worms were starting to come out of the woodwork. It is also significant that the company secretary, although "more sinned against than sinning", tended to be dominated by his fellow directors: in fact the inspectors say that the need to have a vigilant and independent company secretary has been demonstrated by some of the events they investigated.

Finally, Messrs Butter and Kemp recommend that, under given circumstances, Department of Trade inspectors should have powers to require production of evidence on a director's private bank account, whether held in the United Kingdom or overseas.

Adrienne Gleeson

CHECKLIST

Port of London: Port of London Authority announced last week that India and Millwall Docks are to be closed, and cargo transferred to Royal Docks and Tilbury.

American interest rates: Prime rates from 16¾ to 17¾ per cent last week.

Low interest loans: under a £20m agreement with the European Investment Bank, seven-year loans will be offered to smaller manufacturing companies in the assisted areas on preferential terms.

Small business advice: the Department of Industry has started a new service offering advice to small companies. Ring Freefone 2444.

Brown (*Inspector of Taxes*) v Burnley Football and Athletic Co Ltd: expenditure incurred by Burnley Football and Athletic Co on a new spectators' stand to replace an old and unsafe one was not incurred on "repairs" to the club's premises within the meaning of section 130 (d) of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970, and accordingly was not deductible in computing the profits of the company.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Absent incentives in Britain's hopes for microchip advance

From Mr R. A. Hammond-Chambers

Sir, The "Problem of finding cash for microelectronics ventures" (*The Times*, March 3) is a most pertinent issue; its resolution is the key to breaking out of the productivity rut into which we have sunk during the last 35 years.

There is a very important ingredient missing in most analyses as of this problem—the lack of incentive for the entrepreneur. Close company law, personal taxation, government and private attitudes all mitigate against the entrepreneur becoming personally very wealthy if he, or she, succeeds. It is absolutely imperative that such incentive does exist because the microelectronics businesses, due to its very rapid rate of technological obsolescence, is as risky a business as exists.

Because companies, even well established ones, can be literally bankrupted by one technological leap, the "wage-slave" is unlikely to be able to create a company like National Semiconductor Inc out of which Robert Noyce has personally made many millions of dollars. California and Boston are littered with "microchip millionaires"; but there are many times as many failures.

Because the reward for success is so attractive in the United States, there are many ventures formed in any year and there is great competition among fund managers to participate in their financing. Investing in new technology enterprises for these venture capital funds has been very rewarding but is based on being able to spread their risks among many ventures. It is this success that encourages managers to make yet more dollars available for future projects and so perpetuate America's lead.

The situation need not be any different in Britain. My own firm has participated in several ventures in the United States, but only a few in the United Kingdom. We have formed a company with the special objective of backing British micro-electronics ventures but we have great difficulty in finding suitable opportunities for investment. I have no doubt that there are millions of pounds, possibly hundreds of millions, available for investment in micro-electronics ventures, if only the environment were attractive. The tremendous success achieved in raising many millions of pounds for the development of North Sea oil, a very high risk venture, bears witness of the availability of risk capital.

At present it is particularly unattractive. It calls for a quite different attitude to the problem on the part of the government, media, and even investors in order to solve the problem.

Yours faithfully,
R. A. HAMMOND-CHAMBERS,
1 Charlotte Square,
Edinburgh EH2 4DZ,
March 5.

Wrong label

From Mr G. F. Wooldridge

Sir, As a layman who enjo[ys] his wine, I was astonished [to] read Business Diary's repo[rt] (February 29) to the effe[ct] that a British buyer h[ad] acquired "a high quali[ty] Medoc vineyard" at a barga[in] price merely by purchasing 1[.] acres of land in the V[...] planted a few years ago wi[th] Cabernet Sauvignon vin[es] brought from the Bordea[ux] area.

The vines may well be au[th]entic, and one wishes [Mr] Brunet a good vintage, b[ut] quite apart from the fact th[at] regulations will, or shou[ld] make it quite impossible [to] market it as Medoc of a[ny] quality whatever, surely t[he] differences in soil and clima[te] will produce a wine of [an] entirely different character.

G. F. WOOLDRIDGE,
Hallons Quay,
Hallonsford,
Worfield,
Bridgnorth,
Salop WV15 5LW.

Failure of PER

From C. G. Crill

Sir, My experience with Prof[es]sional Executive Recruitmen[t] [is] similar to that of Mr W. Pringle. I registered with P[ER] in August 1973 when I beca[me] redundant and in over six ye[ars] had not so much as a suggest[ion] of a job. On the other han[d] [a] small but highly effici[ent] agency for the over fifties [has] found no less than four sh[ort-] term jobs and one long-te[rm] part-time job in that time [I] agree entirely that abandonm[ent] of the recruitment function [of] the PER would be helpful [in]deed.

C. G. CRILL,
Box Hedge,
Acton Bridge,
Northwich,
Cheshire CW8 9QU.

ED 24: the inflation accounting debate

From Mr A. J. Merrett and Mr Allen Sykes

Sir, Professor Kennedy and Mr Gibbs have been influential in the formulation of the two new proposals which ED 24 has added to the Sandilands recommendations. While it is natural that they should defend the proposals, their letter (February 21) shows that they are under serious misapprehensions of our views.

Consider first the real gains to lenders from borrowing under inflation. Equity profits are clearly a firm's surplus after meeting all loan servicing costs. Thus if a firm borrows £1m for one year at 10 per cent when inflation is also 10 per cent, and say all prices and costs also rise by 10 per cent, then clearly the firm pays and the borrower receives a zero real rate of interest. The firm will clearly have higher real profits than if no inflation had occurred. This year's borrowing gain is thus both real and fully reflected in this year's equity profits. Had the loan been for, say, 10 years we could discount the gain from the first years' 10 per cent inflation on lowering future borrowing costs for the other nine years. But as we pointed out this is a legitimate procedure only if all the firm's future costs and benefits from whatever sources are also discounted and brought into account.

This, however, is not what anyone is proposing because the method is obviously impracticable— it would amount to equating annual income to changes in share values. Hence it is legitimate to take into account only each year's borrowing gains as they arise, which historic cost accounts already do. No further corrections are necessary: no borrowing gain escapes being accounted for when it arises.

The ED 24 gearing adjustment has a quite different rationale: it is the borrowed proportion of realized holding gains and can arise without any general inflation at all. As we have shown, for productive assets, in contrast to investment assets, holding gains bring no benefits so they cannot justify such an adjustment, still less the Kennedy/Gibbs preferred adjustment of the borrowed proportion of unrealized gains.

In the 1978 column of our table, taking gearing on the ED 24 basis on current asset values at around 10 per cent and average fiscal asset lines at, say, 10 years, the Kennedy/Gibbs proposal would add perhaps £4,000 million to industrial profits. Can it seriously be argued that either this sum [or] even the more modest £670 [mil]lion of ED 24, is available [for] investment, taxes, wage nego[tia]tions, etc., when they are ba[sed] on a non-existent benefit? [And] it should always be remembe[red] that such gearing adjustm[ents] can only be realized either [by] further borrowing or redu[cing] the scale of a business. Thi[s is] why so many reject the ED [24] type gearing adjustment.

Turning briefly to mone[tary] corrections, which received [only] a passing reference in [their] article, our view is quite [dif]ferent from what Me[ssrs] Kennedy and Gibbs have [rep]resented. Where credit ha[s to] be extended and earns no e[quity] return, it is a cost again pr[ecisely] like any other and is not [miti]gated by borrowing. Wh[ere], however, increased credit [does] earn a normal return, a[s is] usually true of banks, etc., [no] cost arises and no correctio[n is] called for. Precisely what [are] the facts for particular c[om]panies or industries is a ma[tter] for investigation rather tha[n a] single rule.

Yours faithfully,
A. J. MERRETT and AL[LEN] SYKES,
Mallington,
The Mount,
Leatherhead,
Surrey.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

International banking under pressure

International banks are having an increasingly frustrating time. At issue is whether the long-awaited turnaround in Euromarket lending terms, so eagerly acclaimed by hard-pressed bankers before Christmas, is proving to be a mirage.

The indications emerging from a number of deals in the past two or three weeks are that the markets may still be on the side of the borrowers rather than the lenders. Countries as varying as Finland, Hungary and Ecuador have been arranging deals on terms every bit as competitive as those of late last year. If, as some bankers are beginning to fear, lending margins—effectively a bank's return over and above its own cost of funds—are not, after all, on a rising trend, the implications for international banks will be serious indeed.

The grounds for believing that spreads were beginning to recover from their wafer-thin levels were the oil price rises and the economic and financial uncertainty resulting from events in Iran and Afghanistan.

Higher oil prices, in particular, meant a sharp deterioration in the balance of payments outlook of the world's non-oil producers. They meant bigger deficits and, especially for developing countries, the potentially diminishing ability to service debt because of the expectation of a recession-inspired weakness in commodity prices.

Borrowing demand was thus set to rise and credit-worthiness to fall. Steeply climbing dollar interest rates only aggravated the debt-service problem. The clear conclusion drawn by most bankers was that the squeeze on lending margins, and hence profitability, which had intensified progressively since 1976, would come to an end. As risk rose, so would the return required by lending banks.

During the early weeks of this year, all the evidence appeared to vindicate this view, for example, typical lending maturities which had crept up to 12 years or more under the pressure of fierce competition to lend, shrank back to more like eight, and there were clear signs of spreads rising. However, loan volume also fell away sharply, and trends were difficult to pin down. Now volume is picking up fast, and with it so are the doubts about whether those earlier hopeful signs were a fair reflection of an underlying change.

It is still too early to tell. Logic favours the bankers rather than the lenders, but the competitive desire to win new loan business remains strong. If spreads are going to rise, it seems likely to be a much more gentle process than happened, say, after the Herstatt Bank collapse in 1974.

If, on the other hand, the new year improvement turns out to have been only a temporary aberration, the banks will have very little to look forward to in the future. A market that can shrug off the recent political and economic events must wonder what has to happen before the tide turns in favour of the lender.

Bankers are only too aware that recession is coming, and with it, presumably, a decline in bedrock commercial and industrial lending. At that point, the competition to find alternative new loan outlets in the Euromarkets could be expected to intensify.

And that, of course, would renew the squeeze on lending margins. Whatever happens, the pressure on profits from Euromarket lending will continue for the next year or so as the high yielding loans of the mid-1970s gradually work through banks' portfolios.

Television rentals

The lure of video

The financial implications of video cassettes and allied products such as videodiscs, home computers and film record libraries have hardly been given an airing in the City. Yet the outlook for television rental companies could be dramatically transformed. For Thorn, the much criticized acquisition of EMI could yet prove a far shrewder move than anyone expected and could restore the company to its former growth path.

The battle for an accepted international standard for the various products is already fiercely on in the United States. The two major products, both very suitable for the traditional rental business, are the videocassette which allows the consumer to record programmes and purchase pre-recorded films, and the videodisc which is used much as the present gramophone record.

As the battle hots up, control of existing film libraries is crucial and this must be a clue to one of the reasons behind the Thorn bid for EMI.

Unlike other rental companies, Thorn is saddled with an enormous television manufacturing capacity. If it wishes to remain technologically independent it had little option but to move into the video business. And on this score EMI could prove extremely useful. It not only already has the capacity to make records and equipment compatible with the JVC system which looks to have the market edge for the moment, it also has a huge film library consisting of its own films and sole distribution rights for major foreign films.

For Thorn this sort of vertical integration is not a bad start. Not surprisingly Thorn, which has been placing some 25 per cent of its new rental business in video cassettes systems, has used exclusively JVC materials. Stockbrokers Buckmaster and Moore for example estimate that Thorn's growth of income from rentals could be around 20 per cent a year by the middle of the decade, double what it would have been without video systems. And this takes no account for benefits from selling films and making the sets.

Thorn's shares are on a prospective p/e ratio of around 9 compared to Granada's 12 and the less representative 20 for Electronic Rentals which is a pure rental business. Should it be able to divest itself of EMI's medical interests and push forward in the video field, Thorn shares on a medium view could turn out cheap because of the long lean times other companies face.

Investment trusts

Twenty years on . . . .

The debate over the future of the investment trust continues, though increasingly it looks as though the long-standing argument of conservatives within the sector—that net asset value performance has on the whole been good and that shareholders should not bother their heads over anything as vulgar as the share price—are being overtaken by the radicals from within and without.

From within there are, on the one hand, the radical conservatives, like Ivory & Sime or the Foreign & Colonial group, who have relied on greater specialization and greater disclosure to persuade investors that it was worthwhile buying their shares rather than doing the job themselves; and on the other, the iconoclasts like Rothschild Investment Trust, whose managers have, in the past, moved in mysterious ways their wonders to perform—and who if rumours be true, plan still more radical departures in the trust structure in the immediate future.

From the outside, the radicals now take in stockbrokers Wood Mackenzie, who have finally succumbed to the conviction that the discount on investment trust shares will not go away on any permutation of existing circumstances, and that something else would have to be done.

Their solution, as set forward in their latest annual review of the industry, is changes in legislation permitting companies to buy their own shares. They argue that the mere fact that the trusts could buy their own shares, thereby reducing the overcapacity which has plagued the industry since the last great expansion in the early 1970s, would tend to bring the discount down, and that an orderly programme of redemptions at a small discount to net asset value would bring it down still further.

These are, however, counsels of despair: They recognize that nothing will so much become a trust in the market as the manner of its leaving it. Besides, they are open to abuse: The fly boys are likely to indulge in some "round tripping"—take their money on one set of shares and re-invest it in another for future redemption at a smaller discount.

As the brokers themselves point out, those trusts with a good performance to their credit command a relatively high rating already; and such trusts are very often specialists—in United Kingdom small companies, in Japanese stocks and in the oil sector. The answer for investment trust managers surely lies in developments like these—in tailoring their investment expertise to the market as it is, rather than trying to pretend that the market is as it was 20 years ago, or giving up the game altogether.

Inflation accounting: why the debate has gone off course

Recent criticisms of Exposure Draft (ED) 24 are examined by Geoffrey Whittington

The recent debate on inflation accounting has been characterized by a failure to define clearly and discuss the assumptions which are being made. This is not a mere pedantic objection. The concept of profit is much more complex than is popularly supposed, and, if it is accepted that the world is characterized by uncertainties and market imperfections which make valuation a process of estimation, it is impossible to define a single measure of "true" profit.

Thus, there is a variety of measures of profit, each of which might be relevant in certain circumstances. This is one reason for the length and apparent lack of resolution of the debate on inflation accounting.

The recent article by Mr A. J. Merrett and Mr Allen Sykes (*The Times*, February 11) epitomizes this problem. Two of their assertions are particularly controversial. First, that "firms cannot benefit from a rise in the replacement cost of the tools of their trade any more than as individuals we can benefit from a rise in the replacement cost of our clothes or other consumer durables". Secondly, that "the gain from the falling real burden of indebtedness is already reflected as it arises year by year in conventional accounts".

Consider a common example of a consumer durable financed by a loan—a house financed by a mortgage. (This example of an asset which does not depreciate is chosen for simplicity, but the subsequent argument could easily be extended to cover depreciating assets, like clothing.) Assume that the house costs £20,000, of which £10,000 is borrowed and £10,000 paid by the owner. After one year, assume that the value of the house has risen by 20 per cent, but that general inflation has been only 10 per cent. For simplicity, assume that no loan repayments are made and that the value which the owner-occupier sets on his use of the house exactly equals the mortgage interest plus maintenance costs, ie, the operating profit is nil.

If the householder draws up conventional (historic costs) accounts for his house, as if it were a business, the balance sheets at both the beginning and the end of the year will show the house at cost (£20,000) and the loan and his equity at the amounts originally subscribed (£10,000 each). The profit reported on this basis would be nil, which is the same as the operating profit.

The CCA (current cost accounting) alternative preferred by Merrett and Sykes would give a different picture. The closing balance sheet would show the house at its current value (£24,000) and the loan would still be only £10,000, so that the owner's equity has risen to £14,000. The Profit and Loss Account would report an operating profit of nil (as before), but a separate Statement of Gains would show the "holding gain" on the house of £4,000. This would be transferred to a capital maintenance reserve, which is part of the equity interest in the balance sheet, and would not appear as profit.

This treatment of the gain in the value of the house as a capital reserve rather than a profit is a manifestation of Merrett and Sykes' contention that firms cannot benefit from rises in the cost of the tools of their trade, and individuals cannot benefit from rises in the cost of consumer durables. This is the "entity" concept of capital maintenance and is the most important of Merrett and Sykes' implicit assumptions. It surely requires justification, as it implies that all appreciation of assets held by the business ("holding gains") is regarded as not giving rise to a profit, yet any depreciation of the same assets would be deducted from profit at full replacement cost.

A possible justification might seem to be the need to provide compensation for inflation, but this would be better provided by a general purchasing power adjustment, since inflation is to do with changes in general purchasing power. In terms of our example the householder requires only £1,000 (1/10 of £10,000) to protect his equity against inflation, and there is additional £3,000 gain in the value of his house.

Merrett and Sykes would, no doubt, object that the specific assets of the business are the "real" capital which must be maintained. However, if those assets are rising in value at a rate faster than that of inflation, there must surely be some gain in real value which benefits the equity, unless we assume that the yield on assets is declining. But a declining yield would bring into question the wisdom of replacement, and with it the necessity for charging replacement cost depreciation.

We can also question the curious distinction which Merrett and Sykes make between investment assets, gains on which can be treated as profit, and productive assets, whose "rise in value per se produces no benefits in cash or kind". If this were the case, we should be despondent about the prospects of industry: we should be well advised to hold "investment assets" and eschew "productive assets". But surely the prospects are not as gloomy as this: if prices are rising, we save money by buying now rather than later and "holding gains" on "productive assets" reflect this very real benefit. Productive assets represent a store of real services held for future use.

So much for the benefits derivable from "rises in the replacement cost of tools of the trade". What of the gain from borrowing? CCA, like the alternative methods, shows the loan at its face value in the closing balance sheet. The gain from borrowing a fixed monetary amount in a period of inflation is not shown separately but serves to swell the reported holding gain on the asset and is transferred, as part of this gain, to the capital maintenance reserve. Thus, CCA is inconsistent because interest is charged against the profit but the gain on borrowing is not added to profit, although this gain is one of the benefits for which interest is paid. It is well known that, in times of inflation, interest payments are partly a repayment of the real burden of the loan.

A method of accounting which deals with these problems is "real terms" accounting, which formed the basis of the initial professional response to the Sandilands report. This adopts the CCA method of asset valuation but combines it with the general purchasing power concept of capital maintenance, illustrated earlier. Applying this to the housing example would give a total profit figure of £3,000, comprising operating profit nil, (as before), real holding gain on the house £2,000 and a gain on borrowing of £1,000. The real holding gain on the house is the difference between its rise in value in the year (£4,000) and the amount necessary to maintain its value relative to inflation (£2,000).

The gain on borrowing represents the difference between the amount necessary to maintain the original real value of the loan (£11,000) and its current monetary amount (£10,000): in other words, it is the rate of inflation times the money value of the loan. The total profit, £3,000 is the gain in value of the house, less the amount necessary to compensate the proprietor for inflation, as calculated earlier. Thus "real terms" accounts allow for real capital maintenance and separate any gains into those obtained by successful investment (the holding gain) and those obtained by successful financing (the gain on borrowing).

It is to be hoped that inflation accounting practice will evolve towards a "real terms" solution. Either CCA or CPP (current purchasing power) would have done this, each offering part of the total system. ED 24 (the most recent modifications of the Sandilands inflation accountancy recommendations) attempts more. It offers a CCA system, of which Merrett and Sykes approve, and a crude form of general price level adjustment, of which they do not approve. If their disapproval had been based on the ultra-conservative form of gearing adjustment proposed by ED 24, they would have had the support of the original proponents of the gearing adjustment. If they had argued that any gearing adjustment is inferior to general price level adjustment in reporting the effects of inflation, they would have the support of the present writer, who does indeed support their critique of the monetary working capital adjustment.

However, their central thesis appears to be that there is no problem of inflation which is not adequately dealt with in CCA, so that no form of general price level adjustment is necessary. This is an ill-founded view, which is unlikely to advance the progress of inflation accounting practice: indeed, its total rejection of any form of general price level adjustment suggests that inflation in the generally accepted sense either does not exist or is irrelevant to accounting.

The author is Professor of Accounting and Finance, Bristol University. He is at present Social Science Research Council research fellow in inflation accounting, visiting the Department of Applied Economics and Fitzwilliam College, Cambridge.

Music industry's changing rhythm

The Beatles in their heyday: no eighties equivalent in sight.

The swallowing of EMI by Thorn Electrical and of Decca's music interests by Polygram (jointly owned by Philips and Siemens) is not the only shake-up reverberating in Britain's £375m-a-year retail market for records and tapes.

Sales, particularly of albums, have recently declined. The number of record albums sold last year was 74.5 million, a 13.5 per cent drop on the previous year, and the steady growth in singles records appears to have been checked in the second half of 1979.

A total of 89 million singles was sold during the year, a marginal 0.3 per cent increase on 1978. But the third quarter saw a 17 per cent drop in sales compared with the same quarter of 1978, and the final quarter a 13 per cent cutback, according to British Phonographic Industry figures.

There had been an enormous sales drive in 1978. A combination of massive television promotions and the emergence of star tracks like Polygram's record-breaking double albums for Saturday Night Fever and Grease, each of which notched up 20 million sales worldwide, helped to push sales up. There is a growing feeling in the industry that what is happening now is a settling down of the market to a more realistic level.

What is notably absent from the scene is any sign of a successor remotely in the 1,000 million discs class of the universally-appealing Beatles. Their eighties equivalent is a phenomenon the recording industry can only hope for.

Not surprisingly in a confused situation there are widely differing views about prospects for the recorded music market.

There are those, for instance, who see a growing number of on-the-dole youngsters—part of the single biggest group of record and tape buyers—being responsible for further sales declines this year as recession bites deeper.

But not all the companies are beginning the eighties on a low note.

Polygram among the recording companies and the Harlequin chain among the record shops both report that so far this year sales figures at least show no decline on last year. Harlequin has been seeing some weeks this year up to 20 per cent or more.

Mr Lloyd Kreiger, Harlequin's managing director, believes that even the problem of illegal home copying of records and tape performances, a potent factor for some time in stunting sales growth, may well have bottomed out.

This is a far from universal view, as the industry loses an estimated £150m a year in lost sales because of home copying. The industry has been campaigning since 1977 for a form of royalty payment to recoup the losses and the Department of Trade is still considering an investigating committee's recommendation that a levy should go on to sales of tape recording equipment.

The industry wants a faster-acting remedy and is lobbying for royalties to be paid on sales of blank tapes. There are an estimated 50 million blank cassettes being sold annually compared with just over 23 million prerecorded cassettes and one suggestion is that 12 million people are regularly taping copyright material at home.

If the sales squeeze turned out to be severe this year, the question is whether there will be a further shakeout on a Decca or EMI scale. This seems unlikely because the sort of management problems to which Decca and EMI had been heir are essentially not duplicated elsewhere: pulling out of the market by what are mostly record company subsidiaries would more likely depend on one of the various strong parent organizations involved deciding that tapes and records were heading for a real historical decline.

The old EMI's music side was also strong compared with some of its other activities and under Thorn, as EMI Music, still has the largest slice of the United Kingdom market at around 20 per cent. Its main competitors—CBS and WEA, both United States-based, are close behind in market share with Polygram's Phonogram and Polydor operations on their heels—are speculating whether, under Thorn EMI Music's activities may be tightened up, leaving a little more market share for others.

The key for EMI Music is likely to be how far it can exploit its United States interests to bring in from there more new star talents.

Sir Richard Cave, Thorn's chairman, has already denied rumours that he was looking for a buyer for EMI's music and entertainment divisions. Sir Richard said Thorn was not only bringing to bear greater financial resources to support EMI Music through what he described as the rather difficult period facing the record industry, but he believed it could itself make a successful future.

As for Decca, which Polygram is still studying in detail, the losses there of around £4m are not worrying its new Dutch-German parent which now claims to be the world's largest music business. Polygram's spread across 31 countries will mean far greater marketing possibilities for the Decca catalogues, according to Mr David Fine, chief executive of Polygram UK.

He said: "The classical catalogue is superb. Its middle-of-the-road catalogue—like Mantovani—is somewhat historic but can still be well used." Polygram, by just taking on the catalogues and only some portable recording equipment with same staff, has cut out the old Decca's fixed factory and various costs.

The Decca label will stay on the classical catalogue and there will be "no attempt other than to develop Decca further", said Mr Fine. The plan is to beef up the popular music appeal of the label, although Polygram's inclination is to go for middle-of-the-road AOR, or adult orientated rock.

He added: "Bidding for acts on the pop side has often been crushing. A lot of the problems of the industry lies in abuse of that kind, even though in this business you do have to take risks."

As with others in the industry, the prospect of the video disc software market brings a gleam to Mr Fine's eyes, especially as Philips is pioneering in the hardware side. He rates video disc as a "terribly important market" by the mid-eighties.

There are other factors which might set the adrenalin running again in this volatile industry. Digital recording, in which audio signals are stored as numbers in a computer memory, is one of several new technologies which are in the experimental phase.

Derek Harris

Business Diary profile: The chemistry of 'Tiny' Rowland

Controversy, Lonrho and Roland "Tiny" Rowland have a tendency to go hand in hand, a proposition which is likely to receive further proof at the company's annual meeting next Friday.

The man himself, however, has maintained his characteristic individual stance in the face of the approaching storm clouds, racing back from Africa, round Europe and on to Britain while dictating the course of the international trading conglomerate from a telephone in the company's Gulfstream jet.

"I have an instinct, a deep animal instinct for the chemistry of people", he once said.

Part of that animal instinct is an iron will to succeed which is largely responsible for Lonrho's remarkable achievements. Another ingredient is Rowland's insistence as chief executive on a dominant role in running the company, a dominance bordering on autocracy which goes a long way to explaining why many institutional investors have shunned its stock for some years.

Those who have done business with him view the charismatic elegantly-dressed figure as a shrewd negotiator, capable of holding highly complex details in his head. That is just as well; most of the deals he puts together are highly complex. Those who have lost against him say that behind the charm is a determined single-mindedness which never wavers.

Both sides agree he is a survivor who gets what he wants; a super-salesman with a tongue more persuasive than that of any doorstep brush seller.

"An animal instinct for the chemistry of people" at work on Edward Heath, Sir Basil Smallpeice (left) and Daniel K. Ludwig.

Whether he thinks about anything else but Lonrho is a point of constant speculation.

Any questions on his personal life—inquiries from the press are more often dealt with by a close aide—are met with a bland, "That is my personal affair. I don't ask other people about their personal life and I don't expect to be asked about mine".

In fact Rowland has made no secret that he would like to make his own personal "affair" with Lonrho, in which he has a £27m personal stake, a private concern, out of the public eye and free himself of the responsibilities which govern a public company.

In the City, his personal friendship and recent hotel deal with Daniel K. Ludwig, reputedly the world's richest man, are seen as the prelude to financing the operation.

The £86,000-a-year Lonrho chief executive built his stake and the company from the former London and Rhodesian Mining and Finance company which he was invited to join in 1961. Since then he has emerged from two clashes with the Government, a major boardroom row which attempted to dismiss him, and a Department of Trade inquiry during which time Edward Heath, then Prime Minister, was stirred to call certain aspects of Lonrho the "unacceptable face of capitalism".

Stories that "Tiny" started as a porter on Paddington Station and in his youth craftily positioned himself near the more lucrative first class compartments are untrue.

He was born in India of a German father and English mother. One story he is happy to relate is that he was educated in England and on the Continent before joining his uncle's shipping business in London. He later branched out on his own, manufacturing refrigerators and electrical goods, before selling out and emigrating to Rhodesia in 1948.

Lonrho suffered a liquidity crisis in the early 1970s and major investors brought Sir Basil Smallpeice and other outsiders on to the board. One of the biggest boardroom rows in the City then erupted with allegations that the Lonrho directors were living virtually rent-free in homes bought by the company.

The report of the Department of Trade inquiry said that in 1967, 1968 and 1969 Lonrho did not discharge with care its duties in relation to British sanctions in Rhodesia. But by the time the report appeared, Rowland had already confirmed his position at the top of Lonrho by putting it to the vote at an extraordinary shareholders meeting. His small shareholders supported him against the Smallpeice faction.

Since then, among a myriad of deals, he has bought nearly 30 per cent of the House of Fraser, the Harrods Stores group headed by Sir Hugh Fraser.

Since then there has been almost no end to the controversy. Last year one of the major shareholders, Gulf Fisheries, controlled by Shaikh Nasser, was defeated in its attempts to put its men on the Lonrho board. The Kuwaitis took the defeat badly and it is an open secret they are now loose holders of around a fifth of Lonrho's shares.

On Friday they attack again, wanting to know why the group wants to raise the issued share capital by 40 million shares when there are still 28 million authorized but unissued shares still around.

And, behind the scenes, businessman Mr Graham Ferguson Lacey has let it be known that he is trying to buy Gulf Fisheries' stake and is thought to be negotiating for something much bigger—some believe a full bid for Lonrho.

That could be a battle Royale. The City keeps both men at arm's length and would view such a titanic clash of personalities with bemused detachment.

Philip Robinson

FINANCIAL NEWS

Carrington Viyella faces spending cut

By Richard Allen

Carrington Viyella, which reported a 42 per cent profits fall to £8.5m pre-tax for last year, would have sustained a loss of £7.6m before taxation if accounts had been compiled on a current cost basis.

A current cost profit and loss account compiled in accordance with the proposed Statement of Standard Accounting Practice (ED24) contained in the annual report shows that historical trading profits of £16.6m would have been more than wiped out by current cost adjusments of £21m.

These adjustments, mainly cost of sales of £10.2m and additional depreciation of £8.3m, would leave a current cost trading loss of £4.7m which would rise to an attributable loss of £11.6m.

As a result the dividend which Carrington slashed by 55 per cent and which is more than twice covered on historical earnings would have taken the overall current cost loss to over £14m.

In his annual report, Mr Leonard Regan the chairman refers to his bitter disappointment over the level of quota restraints on textile imports announced by the EEC Commission last month. The industry has already declared that these will provide only minimal protection for the home industry from United States exports of man-made fibres.

Mr Regan says: "It is salutary to compare the fortunes of the textile industry in the United Kingdom with the success of our operations in Canada, South Africa and Australia, where governments are more responsive to the needs of domestic industry."

The chairman adds that the major rationalization and reorganization moves of last year are expected to at least neutralize trading losses of £5m incurred in 1979.

He warns that the group will have to curtail capital expenditure this year to a figure "somewhat below" the £11.6m of 1979.

Mr Regan says that in the face of growing competition Carrington will continue to develop the successful areas of the business which show prospects for growth, in particular Dorma high technology knitted fabrics and garments under the Van Heusen, Peter England and Louis Philippe brand names.

C. & J. Clark sales up but profits drop

C. & J. Clark, the privately owned shoe group, saw profits drop 8.5 per cent to £17.7m last year. This was despite a 16 per cent sales increase to £288.8m.

As well as manufacturing, the Somerset-based group's interests include the Ravel Shoe chain and Hanover Shoe Incorporated, of the United States.

GRANADA GROUP

"The high rate of inflation and the rising level of unemployment must have an impact on our business", warns Mr Alex Bernstein, chairman, in his annual report. However, Granada is firmly based in the businesses of entertainment, leisure, services and communications, all of which are well placed even in times of adversity and have excellent prospects when the economy improves.

Rising gold price works magic for Amgold

Soaring gold prices have worked their magic on Anglo American Gold Investment, the holding company 48.7 per cent controlled by Mr Harry Oppenheimer's Anglo American Corporation. Pre-tax profits for the year to the end of February were R131m (£72.8m) compared with R71.9m in the previous 14-month period.

Earnings per share were 583 cents against 318, and the company has declared a final dividend of 350 cents, making 525 cents for the whole year. Tax was nil.

Amgold declared net assets of R221m, up R12m. The company, one of several investment vehicles in the Anglo empire, has stakes in 53 mines, mining companies, and other bodies.

The market value of these investments is R2,231m. The three most valuable holdings are East Driefontein (11.1 per cent), Vaal Reefs (16.3 per cent), and West Driefontein (14.2 per cent).

Cadbury Schweppes

A 7.8 per cent rise in profits after tax is reported by Cadbury Schweppes Australia for the year ended December 29, 1979. They reached $A6.28m compared with $A5.8m in the previous year.

Sales were up from $A186m to $A196m, a rise of 4.9 per cent.

Sir Rupert Clarke, the Chairman, points out that the profit figure does not include the benefit of the trading stock valuation adjustment previously available to Australian companies, but eliminated during the past year. To reflect this change, and in accordance with stock exchange requirements, it has been necessary notionally to increase the previous year's income tax by $A557,800.

Chrysler losses

Chrysler corporation chairman, Mr Lee Iacocca, says that 1980 first quarter losses could exceed the $375.8m in losses which it had in last year's fourth quarter.

But Mr Iacocca also said that Chrysler hopes to keep its total

International

1980 losses to about $500m despite predictions by its outside consulting firm that the losses could hit $650m.

The Chrysler official stated that the car industry is currently going through a "difficult, difficult period." He said the car market is so bad at present that he expects Chrysler to draw down this year some of its $1.5bn in federally guaranteed loans.

Macmillan Bloedel

Vancouver-based Macmillan Bloedel's president Mr Calvert Knudsen said capital expenditures are expected to average over $300m (about £135m) in 1980 and in each of the three following years, up from $280m last year.

In a letter to shareholders he said the company plans to spend $90m on a designed forest system in British Columbia in the next five years which will use new techniques of intensive forest management. The letter said the company requires at least 14 per cent return on investment, and many of its undertakings already exceed that.

Results season comes into full swing

Attention will be firmly focussed on BP this week in the hope that last year was as profitable for it as it was for Shell, which last week reported net income of over £3,000m.

The results season will be in full swing elsewhere with Midland Bank continuing the clearing banks season unveiling full year profits. Others to be published include De Beers Consolidated Mines and Cadbury Schweppes.

The latest increases in world interest rates will prompt special attention to the economic indicators published this week. On Monday the Department of Industry releases the wholesale price index for February and the Department of Trade issues retail sales figures for January.

Tuesday will be of particular significance to the money markets with the Treasury reporting on the central government borrowing requirements followed by the London clearing banks' monthly statement from the CLCB and the UK banks' eligible liabilities and special deposists for February from the Bank of England.

Finally on Friday the Central Statistical Office releases the index of industrial production for January and the Department of Employment publishes the retail price index.

De Beers's full-year figures on Monday are expected to show little improvement over last year, which saw pre-tax profits of R1,150m. Earnings a share should work out at 220 cents and a 10 per cent increase is expected in the total dividend, making 75 cents.

Higher prices are thought to have offset some of the problems encountered by the drop in diamond sales last year, but the extent cannot be fully estimated. Capital expenditure has also peaked but the benefit of this will not be seen until later on this year.

Although volume dropped last year it is expected to pick up again during the current year. However, the high cost of gold may well result in a further downturn later in the year.

Cadbury Schweppes's figures on Thursday are expected to show the benefits of recent rationalization with estimates of between £54m and £56m compared with £48m last time.

An increase in the total dividend from 5.1 to 5.6p is also envisaged.

Rationalization should have seen the group claw back the ground it lost earlier in the highly competitive confectionary market with the added benefit of its latest acquisition in the lucrative United States market. The drinks side continues to fare well with further increases in volume, although the outlook for the current year remains clouded.

Observers believe that with the latest cut in consumer spending the group will be doing well in the current year to maintain profits at last year's level.

The highlight of the week

This week

will undoubtedly be the full year figures from BP. Analysts with the unenviable job of judging profits are plumping for net income of around £1,600m, compared with last year's dismal £440m. The final quarter remains slightly clouded by the amount of crude oil the group was forced to import by the cut in production by most of its leading suppliers.

Another question mark hangs over the accounting procedures used in order to replace stock in addition to the already complicated situation of stock profits.

But there can be little doubt of the benefit gained from the ever-increasing price of oil coupled with the increased production from its Forties field interests. At present this now accounts for 500,000 barrels a day. Other benefits come from its massive Alaskan investment where the price of oil has risen from $8 to $13 a barrel.

The latest cut in production by most big producers, which has forced BP into the spot markets, has meant problems in forecasting for the current year. As a result forecasts for the current year will remain thin on the ground until the effects of the reductions can be more fully assessed.

Friday sees the results of the Midland Bank and there is much controversy in the City on how these turn out. Analysts' estimates range widely from £290m at the lower end to as much as £340m.

Taking the most widely accepted estimate of around £310m, profits would be up by 34.2 per cent, something rather modest by comparison with the 49 per cent achieved by Lloyds and the 44 per cent increase made by Natwest. One reason for the confusion is Midland's sale of insurance brokers Bland Payne at the end of 1978. Midland could also announce something about the sale of its Thomas Cook travellers' cheque interests.

Other companies of interest this week to report include the livestock and vegetable oils group J Bibby. Market men expect profits on Tuesday to advance from £8.4m to £9.25m, aided by a strong performance by its agricultural side. The big attraction will be the dividend, which is expected to rise from 5.4p gross to 10p on the increased shares capital.

On Wednesday full year figures from Turner & Newall will show the effect of a stronger pound which should see profits slide from £39m to around £34m. As a result a maintained dividend of arou 16.7p gross is expected.

The problems at BSR probably have accelerated year with most people expe ing profits to collapse fr £14.7m to around £3m to £ The sound reproduction syst has been badly damaged by strength of sterling while consumer products side have been hit by the engine ing strike during its p periods of September October.

Finally analysts in the sto sector will be anxious to the trading statement fr F W Woolworth, which give some idea of how m lower consumer spending over the Christmas period. slight increase in profits is ing projected with most go for around £55m to £5 against £52.5m.

TODAY.—Interims:— J. Ja and Son, Manganese Bro Murray Glendevon Invest. Parker Knoll and Jos Stocks and Sons. Finals:— nell Dresses, Merchants Neil and Spencer and R Royce Motors.

TOMORROW.— Interims Ductile Steels. Finals:— Bibby and Sons, De Beers C solidated Mines, De Beers dustrial, S. W. Farmer, Jo son Group Cleaners, Pen Rea Bros., Rosedimond Inv Tst. and Sedgwick Forbes Bl Payne.

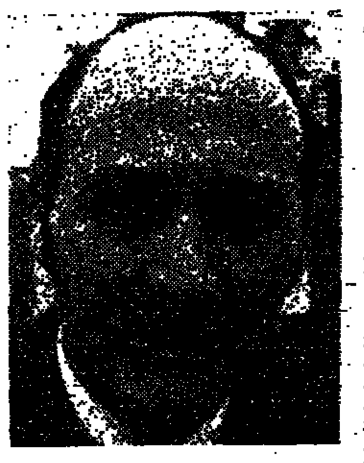
WEDNESDAY.— Interims Maynards and Utd. City M chants. Finals:— Britar Assurance, BSR, Lam Howarth, Montfort (Knit Mills), Thomas Robinson Son, Sandvik (A.B.), Ti Oats and National Milling, ner and Newall, F. Woodw and Son and F. W. Woolwor

THURSDAY.— Interims:— onation Syndicate, Harm Gold Mining, HTV Group Tweenfontein Utd. Collier Finals:— Anglo American dustrial, Anglo American vestment, British Petrole Cadbury Schweppes, T. Cla and Co., Harris and Shelc Nu-Swift Inds., Refuge As ance, Sale Tilney, Trans Development Grp., Ultramar Utd. Biscuits.

FRIDAY.— Interims:— B ken Mines, Great North Telegraph, Kinross Mines, lie Gold Mines, St. Helena C Mines and Winkelhaak Mi Finals:— BL, Condor I Midland Bank and Noble Lund.

Michael Cla

Mr H. F. Oppenheimer, chairman of De Beers.



Mr Leslie Young, chairman of J. Bibby & Sons.

FINANCIAL NEWS

The obstacles facing British mine development

Last week's ruminations in this column about the supply of strategic minerals in the United Kingdom raised by implication the question of how much mining there is in this country. The matter is also interesting because it goes to the heart of a number of major debates about investment, the environment, and relations between government and industry.

If coal is excluded, a first impression is that British mining is not important overall, though it is more diverse than one might think. For a start, projects tend to be small by the standards of an industry geared to mammoth international investment. Amax's Hemerdon tungsten and tin deposit near Plymouth might cost about $50m or $60m to develop.

Second, the possibilities are restricted by geology. Some valuable minerals such as manganese or chrome are probably geologically impossible. It is significant that the leading type of mining measured by weight is sand and gravel, followed by limestone and dolomite. In 1978, the last year for which figures are available, production of these was 107,000 tonnes and 84,000 tonnes respectively.

This is not to say that other minerals do not exist. As the Wheal Jane episode demonstrated, Cornish tin is plentiful and profitable given good management. North Wales has extensive low-grade copper deposits, the Pennines and Lake District have reserves of fluorspar, uranium, and various metals, while exploration in Scotland for uranium looks promising even if lead and zinc have proved disappointing. Charter is struggling with Cleveland Potash.

But here the difficulties arise. Most of these areas are the few bits of the country not concreted over. As Rio Tinto-Zinc discovered in Wales, and the British Steel Corporation in the east Midlands, the environmental lobby is powerful. Its power is not just political, but is also built into the whole planning apparatus and includes the considerable cost of applying for and obtaining permission.

Even before a company weaves its way through these obstacles, however, it needs to discover who owns the land and the mineral rights. With gold and coal the beneficiary is clear: one is the Crown and the other the National Coal Board. But centuries of obscure rights and privileges have left a legal maze. Different mineral rights on the same land may belong to different people, and in some cases no beneficiary may be found at all.

Assuming that a compliant owner and cooperative local authority are found, the aspiring developer then needs money. On this count he faces two disincentives. By comparison with many other countries, the nearest being Ireland, the tax position can be unfavourable. Three years ago the Inland Revenue relaxed the rules so that some exploration and planning expenses could be offset against tax.

But the Treasury has refused to introduce depletion allowances on the grounds that levying corporation tax in different ways could set undesirable precedents. Since mines in Britain are likely to be small and fairly short-lived, the absence of depletion allowances can lower the return on investment.

The likely low return is a frequent complaint. But tax is not the only reason. After so many years of exploitation and

Mining

intensive exploration most of the best deposits have probably been exhausted. On the whole, prices are not yet sufficiently high to tip the balance, especially if set against the social costs of damage to the environment. At the moment voters appear to put a higher price on the countryside than on reducing imports or creating jobs.

All these factors mean that institutional investment for mining projects can be hard to find. Mr Robert Sprinkel's attempt to take personal control of Wheal Jane was largely frustrated by the lack of City money. His optimistic view of the mine's prospects now seems to be vindicated.

By contrast, private investors showed more enthusiasm. Unfortunately, a mine probably needs more than individuals can find. Here the mining finance houses come in—or rather, the critics say, they do not come in. Other than Cleveland Potash, Wheal Jane, and Amey Roadstone, the British mining activities of the London finance houses are miniscule.

Michael Prest

Business appointments

Two new names at Trafalgar House

Mr A. W. Clementsand and Mr G. E. Knight have become non-executive directors of Trafalgar House.

Sir Jasper Hollom has been appointed a director of Commonwealth Development Finance Co. He will become chairman at a later date.

Mr N. W. Berry has been appointed a director of The Guardian Investment Trust Company.

Mr C. Payne, managing director of Bradstock, Blunt & Thompson has become the firm's joint chairman with Mr D. F. Bradstock. Mr E. B. McGrath has been appointed managing director.

Mr A. D. Shanagher, finance director of Wilkinson Match has assumed operational responsibility for the group's Wilkinson Sword, Eddy Match and Scripto businesses in North America.

Mr Eric Morley, who is relinquishing his position as honorary managing director of the Outward Bound Trust, has been elected by the council to a three-year term as president. Sir Philip Rogers is retiring as chairman, and the council has elected Mr H. E. Roff to succeed him. Sir Philip will retain his seat on the council.

Mr F. Marley, formerly commercial director of the Bristol Engine Group of Rolls-Royce, has been appointed as an executive director of The Talbex Group. Mr P. M. I. Catto and Mr R. A. F. Lascelles have resigned as directors.

Mr P. E. Heath and Mr J. A. Plowright have been appointed additional directors of British Cocoa Mills (Hull).

Mr A. E. Keeler has joined the board of Lombard North Central. He will succeed Mr J. S. Thomas as director of financial control on October 1, 1980. Mr Thomas will be retiring.

Mr R. W. Apted has been appointed managing director of Akerman & Jeavons (Birmingham) and also to the board of its holding company Pentos Engineering Group.

Mr A. G. Imlah was made group deputy managing director of Tricoville.

Gloomy reading in the textiles sector

The troubled textiles sector comes in for review from Mr Christopher Burbridge at Phillips & Drew and Mr Peter Coombs at W. Greenwell. Phillips & Drew warn that the recession in textiles still has some way to run.

There are signs that the deterioration in trading conditions in many parts of the industry speeded up in the second half of 1979. Textile import volume in the first nine months rose by about 11 per cent and clothing imports by over 20 per cent. This compared with an increase in total export volume of a mere 2 per cent.

The uncertainty over consumer spending is causing a big de-stocking recession and although many companies such as Carrington Viyella, Tootal and Illingworth Morris have taken the knife to their operations the cost of these will fall in 1979 or early 1980 and the benefits are unlikely to show through much before the end of 1980.

Against this kind of background Phillips & Drew expect the preliminary profit figures due over the next couple of months to make gloomy reading.

Not surprisingly, a cautious approach to the sector is recommended, concentrating on those groups with strong finances and limited exposure to the heavier or low value-added end of the industry.

These include Dawson International in the woollens sector, which has a strong net cash position and whose shares have underperformed the market much less than the sector as a whole. But even Dawson will not escape a drop in profits; Phillips & Drew forecast £15m pretax for the year to March 1980 compared with £16.3m in 1979.

Nottingham Manufacturing—also with healthy cash resources—and Vantona also find relative favour with Phillips &

Brokers' views

Drew. At Coats Patons', which stands on a well below average prospective multiple, Phillips & Drew reckon the pessimism has been overdone. The group's small exposure to the worst hit parts of the industry should help soften the fall in 1979 profits to about one fifth and 1980 could show some improvement.

Peter Coombs at W. Greenwell takes a similarly gloomy view of short-term prospects. But with the pressures on the sector likely to ease in the second half of 1980, he feels that the relative decline in the sector may be near an end. Coats Paton and Nottingham Manufacturing are rated buys. Carrington Viyella also has speculative attractions, although buyers should be prepared for a rough ride, especially in the first half of 1980. Courtaulds and Tootal both rate as holds.

In the financial sector the clearing banks come in for some bearish comments from Mr Keith Brown, also at W. Greenwell. He argues that once all the banks have gone ex-dividend, further relative weakness is likely.

So far this year the FTA Bank Index has underperformed the market by more than a tenth, reflecting the expected fall in interest rates, salary increases to staff which could be 15-20 per cent and fears of an excess profits tax.

The two clearers still to report, Barclays and Midlands, are expected to turn in increases of 93 per cent to £506m before tax and 80 per cent to £313m pretax respectively. But this is unlikely to alter market sentiment.

Greenwell favour Standard Chartered, forecasting a 28 per cent rise in 1979 profits and a further increase of a quarter in 1980.

Capel-Cure Myers have taken a hard look at three companies in the insurance sector and found two wanting. Analyst Mr Peter Martin recommends selling both Royal Insurance and Commercial Union.

However, General Accident is rated a buy. Capel-Cure Myers forecast a 22 per cent increase in 1980 profits to £105m pretax after the small drop in profits in 1979.

Shares recommended for recovery include Acrow, where Fielding, Newson-Smith believe that fine management, high-quality products and modernized production facilities will ensure good recovery prospects for the shares on a two to three-year view.

Peter Wilson-Smith

FINANCIAL NEWS

Dry cargo market hit by slower activity

A slowing of activity in the dry cargo sector and a little more life displayed in tanker charters about sums up the performance of the freight markets over the last seven days. The difference in fortunes between the two markets remains wide with the former retaining its strength and the latter struggling yet again to climb from the depths of depression.

However, while evidence of the firm tone in dry cargo trading was still visible, the pace of business slowed. As ever, demand for North American grain was the driving force. Through the week several vessels were booked for both eastern and western destinations and rates remained steady.

For vessels over 40,000 tons the common rate worldscale was $24 while $26.75 was reported paid for a 30,000 tonner. On the transatlantic front, a vessel of 72,000 tons taken for a trip from the US Gulf to Holland secured $15 for prompt loading while for later in March charterers were quoting $14.50 for similar sized tonnage on the same routes.

An unconfirmed report suggested that a 55,000 tonner which had been booked for a trip to the UK obtained $17 which is about one dollar above the highest level paid in recent weeks.

For once, there were few reports of any Soviet activity during the week. In connexion

Freight

with grain and Russia, however, was the announcement from the United States department of agriculture that it would continue to make purchases of grain, up to the equivalent volume cancelled under the sales ban. This grain would be used in overseas aid programmes and also to form a major part of a possible food reserve being proposed by the USDA.

Since early January some 3.3 million tonnes of grain has been bought for the reserve. China's fixing activity was on a lower pitch but included in the tonnage they raised was a 30,000 tonner for grain from the United States northern range at $38, and vessels of 15,000 and 30,000 tonnes at $6,700 and $9,600 a day respectively. In the period markets the mineral import-export organization of Rumania dominated the early part of the week by taking six vessels between 18,000 and 57,000 tons at rates from $7,100 to $19,500 a day.

After several weeks of rumours that some tankers would be returned to lay-up, the current depression now seems to have bitten deep enough to make it a fact. London's brokers were indicating that around four vlccs had been laid up in the Gulf pending improvements in rates.

The prospects for such are, to say the least, dull. With some 13 vlccs waiting for cargoes in the Gulf, it is going to take a substantial rise in demand to absorb this capacity and give rates some chance of rising. Judging by fixtures in the last few days, the average rate for a vlcc now stands at worldscale 31 on full steaming and worldscale 29 on slow steaming.

David Robinson

More share prices

The following will be added to the London and Regional Share Price List tomorrow and will be published daily in Business News.

Commercial & Industrial: Costain (Deferred Shares).

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	17%
Barclays Bank	17%
BCCI Bank	17%
Consolidated Crdts	17%
C. Hoare & Co	*17%
Lloyds Bank	17%
London Mercantile	17%
Midland Bank	17%
Nat Westminster	17%
Rossminster	17%
TSB	17%
Williams and Glyn's	17%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 15%, up to £25,000 15¼%, over £25,000 15½%.

Wall Street

New York, March 7.—The stock market was unable to sustain several attempts to improve today after a lower opening and finished around its worst level of the day.

Declining issues led advances by 1,223 to 360, with 338 issues holding unchanged. The average price per share lost 50 cents.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which made one recovery try during the morning and a second at mid-afternoon, closed at 820.56, down 7.51. Volume rose to 50,950,000 shares from the 49,610,000 traded yesterday.

Gold lower

New York, March 7.—GOLD at NY Comex stayed steady between $600-$601 range, about $6 down on yesterday's close of $606.50. March, $600.00-$601.00; April, $603.00-$604.00; May, $615.00; June, $625.00-$628.00; Aug, $648.50; Oct, $672.00; Dec, $695.50; Feb, $719.00; April, $742.50; June, $766.00; Aug, $791.00; Oct, $816.00; Dec, $841.00. CHICAGO IMM GOLD:—March, $611.00-$612.00; June, $629.00-$626.00; Sept, $661.50; Dec, $687.00; March, $732.50; June, $768.00; Sept, $805.00; Dec, $850.00.

SILVER.—March, 328.00c-331.00c; April, 346.20c; May, 350.50c; July, 357.50c; Sept, 364.70c; Dec, 372.70c; Jan, 375.30c; March, 380.80c; May, 386.20c; July, 391.60c; Sept, 397.00c; Dec, 404.00c; Jan, 406.40c.

COPPER.—March, 105.00c-105.40c; April, 107.00c; May, 108.80c; July, 111.80c; Sept, 114.40c; Dec, 117.80c; Jan, 119.00c; Mar, 121.50c; May, 122.80c; July, 124.50c; Sept, 125.80c; Dec, 127.80c; Jan, 128.50c.

COTTON.—Mar, 80.60c-80.75c; May, 82.50c-82.45c; July, 82.20c-82.40c; Oct, 80.50c; Dec, 78.02c-78.30c; Mar, 78.40c; May, 78.75c-79.25c; July, 79.00c-79.50c.

SUGAR futures closed limit down one cent on nervous long liquidation and profit taking. May, 22.70c-22.85c; July, 25.57c; Sept, 26.60c; Oct, 27.09c; Jan, 27.55c; March, 28.08c; May, 28.00c; July, 28.15c.

COCOA futures closed moderately active with pared losses, down 1.10 to 1.65 cents in most positions. March, 135.00c; May, 136.40c; July, 137.00c; Sept, 138.45c; Dec, 130.85c; March, 131.35c.

COFFEE. March, 185.00c-185.60c; May, 191.00c-191.75c; July, 196.00-196.70c; Sept, 201.50c-201.89c; Dec, 194.83c; March, 187.43c; May, 185.05c; July, 185.40.

CHICAGO SOYABEANS closed down 5¼ to 6¼ cents per bushel. March, 626½c; May, 649-49c; July, 672½-71c; Aug, 682½c; Sept, 692-93c; Nov, 707-08c; Jan, 725c; March, 744½c.

SOYABEAN OIL futures closed down 0.18 to 0.35 cents per pound. March, 22.34-35c; May, 22.87-95c; July, 23.50c; Aug, 23.80-85c; Sept, 24.20c; Oct, 24.45c; Dec, 24.75-80c; Jan, 24.89-95c; March, 25.30c; May, 25.60-65c.

SOYABEAN MEAL futures closed on the lows, down $1 to $2 per ton. March, $171.00-12; May, $188.30-81; July, $184.70-49; Aug, $188.00; Sept, $191.50; Oct, $194.60-48; Dec, $198.5-80; Jan, $200.50; March, $206.00.

CHICAGO GRAINS.—WHEAT was just steady. March, 437-36½c; May, 449½-49c; July, 455-66c; Sept, 466-67c; Dec, 484-84½c; March, 495c. MAIZE futures were mixed. March, 264¼-64c; May, 274½-¾c; July, 286¼-½c; Sept, 295-95¼c; Dec, 305¼-½c; March, 317½c. OATS closed barely steady. March, 157½c; May, 147½c; July, 157¼-½c; Sept, 164¼c; Dec, 174½c.

	Mar 7	Mar 6
Allied Chem	51¼	53¼
Allied Stores	20¾	20
Allis Chalmers	27	26¾
Alcoa	66	67
Amax Inc	50	53⅞
Amerada Hess	51½	54¼
Am Airlines	9⅝	9½
Am Brands	61¼	61¾
Am Broadcast	30	29⅝
Am Can	30⅝	30⅝
Am Cyanamid	33⅞	34
Am Elec Power	16	16
Am Home	23⅞	23¾
Am Motors	7⅝	7⅝
Am Nat Res	47⅝	50⅜
Am Standard	32¾	32¼
Am Telephone	45⅝	48⅛
AMF Inc	13⅞	13¾
Armco Steel	28¾	29¼
Asarco	49¾	51¾
Ashland Oil	34⅛	34¼
Atlantic Richfield	92⅞	95¾
Avco	20⅝	20¾
Avon Products	32⅞	32⅞
Bankers Tst NY	36½	36⅝
Bank of America	20⅞	20⅞
Bank of NY	31¼	31¼
Beatrice Foods	17¾	17⅞
Bell & Howell	22¾	24½
Bendix	46	46⅝
Bethlehem Steel	21⅝	21½
Boeing	57½	59
Boise Cascade	30⅜	33¼
Borden	21½	21½
Borg Warner	36¼	37½
Bristol Myers	31⅝	31⅝
BP	33⅞	35⅞
Burlington Ind	16½	16⅞
Burlington Nthn	71⅞	73
Burroughs	68⅝	69⅞
Campbell Soup	27⅞	27¾
Canadian Pacific	40	40⅝
Caterpillar	49⅞	50⅝
Celanese	43⅞	44⅜
Central Soya	14⅞	14⅝
Chase Manhat	34⅞	34¼
Chem Bank NY	35⅝	35⅝
Chesapeake Ohio	27¾	28
Chrysler	8¼	8⅛
Citicorp	18⅞	18⅞
Cities Service	98	102½
Clark Equip	31½	31⅞
Coca Cola	30	29⅝
Colgate	12⅝	12⅝
CBS	45⅞	46¾
Columbia Gas	40⅞	41
Combustion Eng	58⅝	58⅝
Comw'th Edison	18	18⅞
Conoco	49½	50½
Cons Edison	20	20
Cons Foods	20¼	20
Cons Power	15⅞	15¼
Continental Grp	27⅞	27⅝
Control Data	50⅝	51½
Corning Glass	57½	58¼
CPC Intnl	58	60⅝
Crane	42	42⅞
Crocker Int	25	25
Crown Zeller	42⅞	43¼
Dart Ind	36½	37
Deere	32⅞	32⅞
Delta Air	33⅞	34⅞
Detroit Edison	11⅞	11⅞
Disney	43	43
Dow Chemical	32½	33⅞
Dresser Ind	52⅞	52⅝
Duke Power	14¼	14⅝
Du Pont	35⅞	36⅞
Eastern Air	7⅝	7⅞
Eastman Kodak	43⅞	43⅞
Eaton Corp	23⅞	23⅞
El Paso Nat Gas	23⅞	23⅞
Equitable Life	13⅞	13⅞
Esmark	28⅞	29⅞
Evans P. D.	19⅞	20⅞
Exxon Corp	61	63⅞
Fed Dept Stores	22¼	22⅞
Firestone	7⅞	7⅞
Fst Chicago	14	13⅞
Fst Nat Boston	26½	27
Fst Penn Corp	6⅞	6⅞

	Mar 7	Mar 6
Ford	30	30
GAF Corp	9⅞	9⅞
Gamble Skogmo	34⅞	34⅞
Gen Dynamics	72⅞	72⅞
Gen Electric	48⅞	48⅞
Gen Foods	29½	29½
Gen Mills	19½	20
Gen Motors	48⅞	48⅞
Gen Pub Util NY	6⅞	6⅞
Gen Tel Elec	24¼	24½
Gen Tire	18⅞	18⅞
Genesco	3⅞	3⅞
Georgia Pacific	26	26⅞
Getty Oil	83	86⅞
Gillette	20⅞	20⅞
Goodrich	19	19⅞
Goodyear	11	11⅞
Gould Inc	22	22⅞
Grace	39⅞	40⅞
Gt Atlic & Pacific	6⅞	7
Greyhound	16⅞	16
Grumman Corp	25⅞	25⅞
Gulf Oil	49⅞	50⅞
Gulf & West	15⅞	16½
Heinz H. J.	36⅞	36
Hercules	16½	19
Honeywell	89	89⅞
IC Inds	23	24
Ingersoll	54½	56⅞
Inland Steel	30⅞	30⅞
IBM	61¼	61⅞
Int Harvester	30⅞	31
INCO	20¼	20⅞
Int Paper	36⅞	37⅞
Int Tel Tel	24⅞	25⅞
Irving Bank	30⅞	30⅞
Jewel Co	20⅞	20½
Jim Walter	25⅞	26
Johns-Manville	20⅞	20¼
Johnson & John	69⅞	67⅞
Kaiser Alumin	22	22⅞
Kennecott	33¼	36⅞
Kerr McGee	67⅞	68
Kimberly Clark	42½	43
Kraftco Corp	40⅞	40⅞
K Mart	18⅞	18⅞
Kroger	18⅞	18
Ligget Group	32⅞	33⅞
L.T.V. Corp	10⅞	10⅞
Litton	52⅞	54⅞
Lockheed	32⅞	32
Lucky Stores	14	14
Manuf Hanover	26⅞	26⅞
Mapco	39⅞	40½
Marathon Oil	80	83⅞
Marine Midland	15⅞	16⅞
Martin Marietta	48	49⅞
McDonnell	40	40⅞
Mead	23½	24
Memorex	13⅞	14
Merck	60⅞	59
Minnesota Mng	47½	47
Mobil Oil	77⅞	82⅞
Monsanto	49⅞	49⅞
Morgan J. P.	42⅞	42½
Motorola	54½	53⅞
NCR Corp	74⅞	74⅞
NL Industries	37⅞	38⅞
Nabisco	18⅞	19⅞
Nat Distillers	27⅞	27⅞
Nat Steel	28½	28⅞
Norfolk West	27⅞	27⅞
NW Bancorp	19⅞	19⅞
Norton Simon	12⅞	12⅞
Occidental Pet	27	27½
Ogden	32⅞	33⅞
Olin Corp	18⅞	18⅞
Owens-Illinois	24	24
Pacific Gas Elec	20½	20⅞
Pan Am	4⅞	4⅞
Penney J. C.	21	21
Pennzoil	43⅞	45⅞
Pepsico	24½	20⅞
Pfizer	34	34
Phelps Dodge	39⅞	41
Philip Morris	30⅞	31⅞
Phillips Petrol	53⅞	54
Polaroid	19⅞	20⅞
PPG Ind	28⅞	28⅞
Procter Gamble	66	67
Pub Ser El & Gas	15⅞	15½

	Mar 7	Mar 6
Pullman	26⅝	27⅞
Rapid American	15⅞	15⅞
Raytheon	74¼	75
RCA Corp	22⅞	23⅞
Republic Steel	22½	22½
Reynolds Ind	30⅞	31½
Reynolds Metal	33⅞	36⅞
Rockwell Int	53	53
Royal Dutch	82½	84⅞
Safeways	29⅞	29⅞
St Regis Paper	29	29⅞
Santa Fe Ind	68¼	69½
SCM	22⅞	22⅞
Schlumberger	105⅞	109½
Scott Paper	17⅞	17⅞
Seaboard Coast	33⅞	33⅞
Seagram	43½	44⅞
Sears Roebuck	15½	15⅞
Shell Oil	65¼	68½
Shell Trans	34½	36
Signal Co	37⅞	39½
Singer	8¼	8⅞
Sony	8⅞	8½
Sth Cal Edison	20⅞	20⅞
Southern Pacific	35⅞	33⅞
Southern Rly	56⅞	57⅞
Sperry Rand	51⅞	50⅞
Std Brands	25⅞	26½
Std Oil Califnia	76⅞	78⅞
Std Oil Indiana	97⅞	104⅞
Std Oil Ohio	94⅞	98
Sterling Drug	18⅞	19⅞
Stevens J. P.	14	14⅞
Sunbeam Corp	15⅞	16⅞
Sun Comp	78½	83⅞
Teledyne	142½	143½
Tenneco	38⅞	38⅞
Texaco	36⅞	37⅞
Texas East Corp	68⅞	69⅞
Texas Inst	92⅞	94⅞
Texas Utilities	15⅞	15½
Textron	27⅞	28
TWA	12⅞	12⅞
Travelers Corp	35⅞	36⅞
TRW Inc	43⅞	43½
UAL Inc	17¼	17½
Union Carbide	40	39⅞
Union Oil Calif	82⅞	86⅞
Un Pacific Corp	89⅞	91
Uniroyal	3½	4
United Brands	11⅞	12⅞
US Industries	7⅞	8⅞
US Steel	18⅞	18½
Utd Technol	46	46⅞
Wachovia	18⅞	16⅞
Warner Lambert	18⅞	18⅞
Wells Fargo	23	23⅞
West'n Bancorp	26⅞	26⅞
Westinghse Elec	21⅞	21⅞
Weyerhauser	32⅞	32⅞
Whirlpool	17½	19½
White Motor	6⅞	6⅞
Woolworth	22	22⅞
Xerox Corp	57⅞	57
Zenith	9⅞	9

Canadian Prices

	Mar 7	Mar 6
Abitibi	21½	23⅞
Alcan Alumin	69¼	71½
Algoma Steel	37	39
Bell Telephone	18½	18⅞
Cominco	71	74½
Cons Bathurst	17	18⅞
Falconbridge	133	144
Gulf Oil	173	181
Hawker/Sid Can	18½	19
Hudson Bay Min	30⅞	32½
Hudson Bay Oil	121	129
Imasco	46	48⅞
Imperial Oil	49⅞	52½
Int Pipe	18½	17
Mass.-Fergsn	10⅞	10⅞
Royal Trust	13	12⅞
Seagram	50¼	51⅞
Steel Co	20⅞	29½
Talcorp	13	13
Thomson N 'A'	14⅞	14⅞
Walker Hiram	36½	37⅞
WCT	14	14⅞

• Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Foreign exchange.—Sterling spot, 2.2017 (2.2332); three months, 2.2307 (2.2295); Canadian dollar, 1.1597 (1.1341).

The Dow Jones spot commodity index was 427.39 (434.03). The futures index was 451.12 (463.87).

The Dow Jones averages.—Industrials, 820.56 (828.07); transportation, 272.84 (277.13); utilities, 103.42 (104.80); 65 stocks, 300.17 (303.78). New York Stock Exchange index, 60.99 (61.94); industrials, 70.80 (72.01); transportation, 54.12 (54.85); utilities, 35.08 (35.56); financial, 55.22 (55.67).

Credit squeeze knocks issues

A severe tightening of United States credit conditions last week clobbered most European bond markets but left many international dollar issues with gains, *writes A. P. Dow-Jones.*

By and large, European market participants seemed to be impressed by the willingness of the United States authorities to risk a credit crunch as a price of bringing inflation under control. And the probability of tight money being followed up by further United States anti-inflation measures was also reassuring to dollar bond investors.

Some long-dated dollar bond prices advanced by three to five points over the week in spite of some late profit-taking as United States banks posted another round of prime-rate increases on Friday. However, short-dated issues generally finished the week with small losses because of the surge in short-term interest rates.

However, some market specialists are recommending that investors take profits or cut their losses on any further advance in bond prices, particularly among issues with long maturities. In its bond market comment last week, Chase Manhattan, said that active traders should use any rally to switch from long-dated, fixed-rate bonds into floating rate notes and floating-rate certificates of deposit.

"We are definitely not giving up hope for the future of the straight bond market. However, in view of the damage done recently to bond prices we have to consider alternatives to cut down the risk of capital loss. This leads to the conclusion that bond investors will have to balance their portfolios with a greater weight of floating-rate

Euromarkets

instruments," the London investment banking subsidiary of Chase Manhattan Bank said.

Throughout the long slide in fixed rate bond prices over the past two years, prices of floating-rate notes have generally remained fairly close to par because their coupon rate rather than the market price makes the adjustment to higher interest levels.

During the week, the rate for three-month interbank dollar deposits in London rose by two points to a record 19.06 per cent offered Friday. This abrupt rise in interest rates imparted a strong lift to the dollar despite estimated sales of dollars by central banks of up to $5bn over the week.

Inevitably, European interest rates were forced higher and panic spread in the Swiss and German bond markets.

In Switzerland, a 100m Swiss franc, 10-year world bank issue, which was floated late last month a 99 bearing 5.75 per cent to yield 5.89 per cent, fell to 93.5 on Friday to yield 6.66 per cent. Swiss dealers said that price declines over the week generally ranged between two and five points.

However, at a press conference in Zurich, Rainer Gut, a general manager of Credit Suisse, said that Swiss banks will ration further offerings in effort to stabilize the market.

In West Germany, prices of internationally distributed bonds denominated in Deutschemarks declined by three to four points, bringing losses so far this year to between 8.0 and 10 per cent. Many German bond traders widened the spread between their bids and offers to one point to avoid taking positions. During the worst of the recent slide in international dollar bond prices, dealers generally kept their dealing margins to a half point.

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

US $ STRAIGHTS

	Offer price	Redpin yield
EEC 8¼ 1982	88⅛	15.55
Beatrice Foods 7¼ 1985	84¼	14.27
J. C. Penney 8½ 1983	84⅞	14.45
Eurofina 7½ 1984	80⅞	14.46
Pepsico 9¼ 1984	86	14.07
Norway 9¼ 1984	83¼	14.39
Pennwalt 9¼ 1984	81⅞	14.81
Dominion Bridge 10¼ 1984	88⅛	13.96
Warner Lambert 9 1984	84⅞	13.98
ARBD 9⅞ 1984	84⅞	14.54
Sweden 9¼ 1984	85	14.51
Export Development Corp 9¼ 1984	85⅛	14.29
Australia 7¼ 1984	78¼	14.31
Denmark 8¼ 1984	80⅞	14.60
SNCF 8¼ 1984	79⅞	14.46
Finland 9⅞ 1986	81	14.33
EDF 9⅞ 1986	82	14.21
Kennecott 9½ 1986	79⅛	13.80
National Westminster Bank 9 1986	78⅛	14.10
CNT 9½ 1986	80⅞	14.32
Carter Hawley Hale 9⅞ 1986	81	14.31
GMAC 9¼ 1986	81¼	13.86
Beneficial 9¼ 1987	80	14.28
Unilever 9¼ 1987	78⅞	14.13
EIB 8¼ 1988	75⅞	14.26
Dutch State Mines 8⅞ 1988	76⅞	15.52
Manitoba Prov 9½ 1989	77⅞	13.99
ITT 9⅞ 1989	73⅞	14.51
Sweden 9¼ 1989	78¼	14.11

CANADIAN

	Offer Price	Rdpin Yield
Canadian Pacific 9¼ 1989	79	15.92
Alcoa-Australia 10 1989	78¼	14.23
GTE 9¾ 1989	79	13.87
Statoil 9⅞ 1989	77½	14.05
Comalco 10¼ 1991	78⅛	14.21
Barclays O S Finance 8¼ 1992	69⅞	13.65
CECA 9 1993	68¼	14.56
Hudson Bay 10 1994	76¼	13.66
Dow Chemical 9⅞ 1994	71⅞	13.81
New Brunswick E.P. Comm 9⅞ 1994	71⅛	14.08
New Foundland Prov 10 1994	73⅞	14.40
Dome Petroleum 10 1994	73	14.13
Michelin 10 1994	72⅛	14.75
Quebec Hydro 10 1999	70¼	14.69
FLOATING RATE NOTES		
American Express 14 11 16 1982	100¼	14.65
Banco di Roma 15¼ 1987	99⅞	15.89
Bank of Tokyo 14 9 16 1980	97¼	14.97
Citicorp 13¼ 1983	100	15.12
Int Westminster Bank 14 11 16 1984	99⅞	14.72
Lloyds 15⅞ 1983	99⅞	13.96
National Westminster Bank 14 15 16 1994	97⅛	15.32
Kingdom of Sweden 14 7 16 1991	97¼	14.84
Williams and Glyn's 15 1991	98¼	15.23

US $ CONVERTIBLES

	Offer Price	Conv Prem
Alco Standard 9¼ 1994	91	22.87
Beechams 6½ 1992	99⅛	4.01
Beatrice Foods 6¼ 1991	89⅛	17.83
Boots 6½ 1995	101⅛	−2.98
Canon Camera 6¼ 1994	95	2.05
Charter 8¼ 1994	87	21.18
Eastman Kodak 4¼ 1988	66⅛	44.97
Ford 4½ 1986	74⅛	25.56
Galveston-Houston 8¾ 1991	112⅛	0.17
Gulf and Western 5 1988	45	−0.07
Honda Motor 5½ 1989	88⅛	2.81
Imperial 6¼ 1997	105	−3.66
Ina 6 1997	85⅛	−1.28
Ito Yokado 5¾ 1993	77	6.32
Lear Petroleum 8 1989	104	3.28
Mitsubishi Corporation 6¼ 1994	142⅛	−0.51
J. P. Morgan 4¼ 1987	80	−1.65
Matsushita 6¼ 1990	148	−2.13
Owens Corning Fibreglass 6½ 1987	96⅛	−0.48
Revlon 4¼ 1987	92	0.19
Reynolds Metals 5 1988	87	7.08
RCA 5 1988	67	57.65
Sperry Rand 4¼ 1988	101	−0.43
Sumitomo Metals 6 1992	105⅛	−5.97
Texas Airlines 7¼ 1993	69⅛	16.84
Toshiba 7¼ 1991	86⅞	0.82
Tyco 8½ 1988	154⅛	−5.06
Union Carbide 4¼ 1982	85	20.82
Warner Lambert 4¼ 1987	64⅛	68.39
Xerox 5 1988	65	68.77

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

	Latest price	prev week
Alb & Wilson 7¼ Deb '85-90	65-5 16	65¼
All Ptv Hldgs 9¼ Ln '92-97	63	65⅛
All Brew 6¼ Deb '87-92	54½*	54½*
Do 7¼ Ln '93-98	55½*	54½*
As Bis 7½ Deb '90-95	74	74
AB Foods 5½ Ln '87-2002	30½*	30½*
Assoc Elec 6 '78-83	77	77½
Do 6¼ Deb '86-91	59¼	59¼
BICC 7¼ Deb '90-95	59	59
BLMC 6 '98-2003	55½*	55*
Do 7¼ Ln '87-92	49½*	45½*
Do 8 Ln '98-2003	42*	42½*
BOC Int 5¼ Deb '81-86	82½	82½
Do 9 Tonnage 1988	84½	84½
Bank of Ireland 7 Ln '86-91	54½*	54½*
Barclays Bank 8¼ '86-93	62¼	63
Barclays Int 7½ '86-91	59½*	60¼*
Bass Ltd 5¼ Ln '87-92	40*	40*
Do 7¼ '92-97	54½*	54½*
Do 8¼ Deb '87-92	62*	62*
Beecham 6¼ Ln '78-85	73½	71½
Do 8¼ Ln '84-94	65*	65*
Bibby 10¼ Deb '94-99	75	75
Birmid Qual 7½ Ln '87-92	55*	55*
Blue Circle 7 Deb '88-93	56½	56½*
Do 9 Deb '92-97	64½*	65½*
Boots 6 Ln '78-83	73½*	74*
Do 7¼ '88-93	57½*	56½*
Bridon 8 Deb '88-93	64	64
Brit Am Tob 7 Ln '82-87	82½*	82½*
Brit Shoes 7 '80-82	84	81
Brooke Bond 5½ Ln 2003-08	30½	35
Burmah Oil 6½ Ln '78-81	87	87
Do 8¼ Ln '91-96	58	57*
Do 7½ Ln '81-86	69	68⅛
Burton Gp 9¼ Ln '98-2003	63½*	67*
Cadbury Schweppes 8¼ Ln '94-2004	59½	59
Coats Patons 4¼ Ln 2002-07	32½	32½
Do 7¼ Ln '90-95	56	55½
Courage 6¼ Ln 2004-09	44½	45
Do 8 2nd Deb '89-94	61	61½
Courtaulds 6¼ '94-96	47½	48¼
Do 7 '82-87	64	64½
Do 7½ Deb '89-94	57½	57½*
Debenhams 6¼ 2nd Deb	48½*	50*
Do 6¼ Ln '86-91	51*	51*
Do 7¼ Ln 2002-07	53	53
Distillers 7½ Ln '88-93	57	57½
Dunlop 6¼ Deb '85-90	60½*	60½*
EMI 7 Ln '87-92	58½	53½
English Elec 6 Deb '89-95	77	78
Esso 6 Deb '77-80	94	94
Fisons 6¼ 2nd Deb '84-89	40½	40½
Gallaher 6 Ln '83-88	64	64
GEC 7¼ '87-92	56½*	56½*
Do 7¼ '88-93	57*	57*
Gen Acc 7¼ '92-97	55¼	55¼
Glaxo 7¼ '85-95	290	290
Glynwed 10¼ Ln '94-99	71*	71*
GUS 5½ Ln	56	56
Do 7¼ Ln '83-88	65½*	65½*
Do 8¼ Ln '93-98	58	58½
Hawker Sd 7¼ Deb '87-92	60	61
ICI 5½ '94-2004	30½	30½
Do 7½ Ln '86-91	58½	59
Do 8 '88-93	60½	60½
Imperial Gp 3 Ln '75-80	91½	92
Do 7½ 2004-09	54	55½

	Latest price	prev week
Initial Services 8 Ln '88-93	60½*	60½*
Int Stores 7½ Ln 2003-08	59½	59½
Laporte 10¼ Deb '94-99	81*	81*
Land Sec 8½ '92-97	58½*	58*
Lewis's Inc Trst 6¼ 2nd '85-90	56½*	60½*
Lucas Ind 7¼ '85-88	64*	64*
MEPC 8 Ln 2000-05	55½*	54*
Metal Box 10¼ '92-97	75½	76
Midland Bank 10¼ Ln '93-98	76½	76½
Nat West Bank 9 Ln 1993	65¼	66
Rank Hovis 6¼ Ln '76-81	87*	87*
Do 6¼ Ln '85-88	58¼	58¼
Reckitt & Col 6¼ Deb '85-90	61¼	61¼
Reed Int 7¼ Deb '90-95	61½	61½
Rugby Port Cem 6 '93-98	44½	44½
Sainsbury (J.) 7¼ Deb '87-92	61*	61*
Scot Newcastle 5¼ Deb	75¼	75¼
Do 7¼ Deb '89-94	66½	66½
Slough Est 7½ Deb '85-90	63½	63½
Smith (W. H.) 5¼ Ln	54½	54½
Spillers 7 Deb '78-83	77½*	80½*
Do 7¼ Deb '84-89	63*	63*
Tate & Lyle 7¼ Deb '89-94	59¼*	59¼
Thomson Org 5 Deb '84-89	65	65
Do 7½ '87-92	61	61½
Tilling (T.) 8¼ Ln '89-94	62½	63
Tootal 4½ Perp Deb	34	34
Do 7¼ '85-90	61¼	62
Truman Ltd 6¼ Deb '88-93	57*	57*
Turner & Newall 8 Ln '87-92	60½	60½
UDS 7½ Deb '85-90	63½*	63½*
Do 10¼ Deb '89-94	72½*	72½*
Unigate 6½ Ln '91-96	47*	48*
Do 7¼ Deb '86-91	65¼	65
Unilever 6¼ Deb '85-88	61¼*	62*
Watney 7¼ Ln '94-99	55½*	55½*
Do 8 Ln '90-95	62½*	62½*
Whitbread 7¼ Ln '95-99	52¼	55½
Do 7¼ Ln '96-2000	56	56
CONVERTIBLES		
Adwest 10¼ '95-2000	290	290
AB Foods 7¼ '94-2005	255	255
BPB 7¼ '84-93	217*	217*
Bowring C. T. 1981	125	129
Brit Petrol 6 '76-80	92½	92½
Grand Met 10 '91-96	67*	67½
Guest Keen 6¼ 1985	74	76
Ind & Gen 4¼ '94-99	136*	126*
Lucas Ind 6½ 1990	96½	96½
MEPC 7 '89-94	130	150
Midland Bank 7½ '83-93	77	78
[illegible]	97	97½
Stock Conv 5½ 1983	352	352
Temple Bar 6 '87-91	87	87

*Ex dividend.

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

FT Index change on week 455.7—1.4(0.3%)

[illegible]

Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Today. Dealings End, March 21. § Contango Day, March 24. Settlement Day, March 31.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
1,361,000	Textured Jersey	45	-4	5.0	11.1	3.5
5,202,000	Thermal Synd	98	-5	10.0	10.2	6.0
562.0m	Thorn Electric	314	-10	19.2	6.1	5.7
1,691,000	Thurgar Bardex	15½	-½	0.9	6.0	6.6
3,747,000	Tilbury Cont	190	-5	32.0	16.8	3.3
338.0m	Tilling T.	131	-6	8.6b	6.5	5.4
29.2m	Time Products	66	-5	3.2	4.9	6.6
713,000	Titaghur Jute	50	-2	..	..	..
4,296,000	Tomkins F. H.	17	-1	1.8	10.3	3.6
46.0m	Tootal	26	-2	4.5	17.3	3.5
1,483,000	Toye	66	-1	2.1	3.2	3.9
44.7m	Tozer Kemsley	78	-1	6.8	8.7	6.8
167.5m	Trafalgar H Ltd	70	-6	7.1b	10.2	6.6
3,492,000	Trans Paper	45	-½	8.0	16.6	7.6
93.6m	Transport Dev	70½	-3	5.4	7.7	9.6
21.5m	Travis & Arnold	253		6.6	2.6	8.3
	Tricoville	60	-2	3.1	5.3	5.1
2,400,000	Trident TV 'A'	51	..	5.0	9.7	7.8
24.1m	Triefus & Co	66	-4	2.0	3.0	5.0
2,376,000	Triplex Found	64	..	7.8	12.1	3.4
5,273,000	Trust Hse Forte	176	+7	11.4	6.5	8.6
354.4m	Tube Invest	292	-8	35.6	12.2	3.5
173.8m	Tunnel Hldgs 'B'	194	-4	6.9	4.6	13.2
35.4m	Turner Newall	123	-9	16.4b	13.4	7.2
133.6m	Turriff	105	..	4.2	4.0	4.6
4,568,000	UDS Grp	89	-4	8.9b	12.9	8.1
131.5m	UKO Int	115	..	13.8	12.0	6.3
16.1m	Unicorn Ind	88	-3	9.8b	11.1	5.7
25.6m	Unigate	125	-1	7.4	5.9	7.3
267.2m	Unilever	438	-8	34.4	7.8	5.0
801.8m	Do NV	£15	-¼	135	9.0	5.2
802.5m	Unitech	276	+4	6.7b	3.2	24.2
46.7m	Utd Biscuit	91	-1	4.6	5.0	6.7
232.8m	Utd City Merc	29	-2	2.8b	9.6	3.5
10.1m	Utd Eng	115	-3	4.1	3.6	16.9
17.6m	Utd Gas Ind	75	-1	6.9	9.1	5.0
9,524,000	Utd News	386	+16	25.1	6.7	6.0
26.4m	Utd Scientific	458	-7	10.4	2.3	23.6
42.9m	Vantona	109	+1	11.4	10.5	3.0
23.2m	Vereeniging Ref	280	..	25.9	9.2	3.5
14.2m	Vibroplant	290	+10	18.9	6.5	9.7
17.4m	Vickers	128	-15	14.0	11.0	9.6
55.9m	Vosper	161	-10	7.5	4.7	13.3
9,142,000	WGI	106	..	10.7	10.1	3.7
7,117,000	Waddington J.	130	-2	17.0b	13.1	8.8
8,134,000	Wade Potteries	61	..	2.6	4.3	5.9
6,234,000	Wadkin	85	-10	9.2	10.9	2.4
4,080,000	Wagon Ind	160	..	14.0b	8.7	5.0
15.6m	Walker C & W	43	..	4.8	11.1	3.2
1,727,000	Walker J. Gold	100	+3	4.2	4.2	10.7
8,935,000	Do NV	90	+3	4.2	4.6	9.7
10.1m	Ward & Gold	63	-1	7.1	11.3	3.4
9,520,000	Ward T. W.	101	-3	8.9	8.8	4.8
52.6m	Ward White	71	-3	5.7	8.0	3.3
9,887,000	Wardle B.	30	b -½	2.2	7.3	7.0
5,378,000	Waring & Gillow	118	+2	7.3	6.2	5.8
18.0m	Warner Hols	55½	-1½	2.9	5.2	9.3
2,664,000	Warrington T.	54		4.6	8.6	13.5
1,623,000	Waterford Glass	26	-1	1.6	6.2	7.6
48.7m	Watmoughs	143		4.9	3.4	10.2
7,150,000	Watts Blake	164	+1	4.7	2.9	14.4
21.5m	Wearwell	49	+1	2.6b	7.5	11.5
10.6m	Websters Pub	34	-1	2.2	6.6	6.1
3,213,000	Weir Grp	58½	-6	8.2	14.0	2.7
14.5m	Wellco Hldgs	31½	-1½	2.0	6.3	7.0
3,710,000	Wellman Eng	53	..	4.8b	9.0	6.2
5,969,000	Westbrick Pds	57	-1	4.5	8.1	4.3
2,443,000	Westland Air	75	-5½	5.7	7.6	3.5
44.4m	Whatlings	20		2.7	13.6	..
500,000	Wh'lock Mar	35½	-3			
7,044,000	Whessoe	75	-4	8.6	11.0	11.0
2,612,000	Wheway Watson	14	..	1.3	9.6	4.5
16.9m	Whitecroft	85	..	11.0	12.9	4.8
589,000	Whiteley BSW	15	..	1.8e	11.9	3.7
20.2m	Wholesale Fit	580	..	16.8	2.9	12.3
13.0m	Wigfall H.	250	..	19.3	7.7	8.3
2,165,000	Wiggins Constr	33	-1	7.7	8.2	6.6
1,531,000	Wight Hldgs	64	-3	7.9	9.4	8.7
44.7m	Wilkins'n Match	148	-3	16.3	11.0	4.4
	Do 10% Conv	£76¼	..	1000	13.0	..
8,477,000	Wms J. Cardiff	33	..	3.9	11.9	37.5
2,287,000	Wills G. & Sons	68	-3	5.6	8.3	6.5
3,277,000	Wilson Bros.	25	-1	2.6	10.4	3.7
2,879,000	Wimpey G	78½		1.0	1.3	7.6
200.9m	Witter T.	42	+1	5.8	13.7	4.4
3,696,000	W'sley Hughes	274	-2	14.9	5.4	4.5
43.4m	Wood & Sons	27	..	2.4	9.0	7.3
1,080,000	Wood S. W.	47	..	6.9	14.6	10.0
2,732,000	Wood Hall Tst	112	-3	8.9	7.9	7.6
27.4m	Woodhead J.	99	-2	8.6	8.7	3.6
14.5m	W'dh'se Rixson	16	-1	2.5	15.5	4.8
1,637,000	Woolworth	68½	-3½	6.6	9.6	6.5
258.9m	Yarrow & Co	320	..	10.7	3.3	18.0
13.8m	York Trailer	36	-2	3.7	10.2	5.5
3,967,000	Youghal C'pts	13	-1	.. e	..	..
2,169,000	Zetters	51	-2½	2.7	5.3	5.4
3,344,000						

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
20.2m	Akroyd & Sm	253	-5	28.6	11.3	3.5
3,600,000	Assam Trdng 'B'	600		14.3	2.4	22.9
10.9m	Boustead	48	-3	1.4	3.0	9.6
19.9m	Brit Arrow	26½	-1½	..	..	71.9
29.8m	Challenge Corp	98	..	6.9	7.0	5.1
73.7m	Charterhse Grp	75	-4	5.3	7.0	10.9
	C Fin de Suez	£28¾	-½			
24.2m	Daily Mail Tst	466	-15	28.6n	5.9	6.5
24.2m	Do A	486	-15	28.6n	5.9	6.5
61.1m	Electra Inv	125	-5	9.0b	7.2	19.5
4,821,000	Exploration	40	..	1.0	2.5	11.5
4,270,000	FC Finance	61	..	3.1	5.1	19.7
6,004,000	Goode D & M Grp	25	-1	1.1	4.3	7.0
304.1m	Inchcape	375	-3	25.9b	6.9	9.7
138.0m	Lloyds & Scot	128	-2	7.5	5.9	10.1
3,069,000	Ldn & Euro Grp	26	..			
13.5m	M&G Grp(Hldgs)	153	-4	6.1	4.0	7.6
3,407,000	Manson Fin	36	-1	5.0b	13.9	11.0
38.2m	Prov Fin Grp	98	+3	9.2	9.4	6.3
367.2m	Sime Darby	87	-3	3.1	3.5	20.0
3,056,000	Smith Bros	35	..	.. e	..	..
3,754,000	Tyndall O'seas	£11½	..	46.4	4.0	..
59.3m	Utd Dom Tst	54	..	..	..	4.1
7,692,000	Wagon Fin	33	-2	3.3	10.0	8.2
20.4m	Yule Catto	123	..	2.9	2.3	12.8

INSURANCE

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
147.7m	Bowring	135	b -1	5.5	4.0	..
34.1m	Britannic	178	-4	14.8	8.2	..
363.1m	Com Union	137	-3	14.0	10.2	..
225.2m	Eagle Star	168	-3	10.2	6.1	..
40.0m	Equity & Law	200	-2	11.1	5.5	..
389.7m	Gen Accident	238	-2	17.1	7.1	..
301.7m	GRE	240	-4	17.1	7.1	..
159.0m	Hambro Life	159	-2	7.2	4.5	..
61.4m	Heath C. E.	200	-3	15.4	7.7	6.8
36.4m	Hogg Robinson	107	-3	7.5	7.0	6.2
97.2m	Howden A.	107	..	10.0	9.3	5.2
259.5m	Legal & Gen	174	-5	9.6	5.5	..
39.4m	London & Man	158	+1	10.9	6.0	..
13.3m	Ldn Utd Inv	156	-10	6.4	4.1	8.7
49.9m	Minet Hldgs	59	-3	6.0	6.0	6.1
5,349,000	Moran C.	31		5.7	18.4	5.0
103.6m	Pearl	285	-4	20.1	7.0	..
139.0m	Phoenix	230	-6	17.5	7.6	..
7,227,000	Prov Life	152	-2	13.7	9.0	..
540.0m	Prudential	151	-2	12.4	8.3	..
33.8m	Refuge	162	-3	10.5	6.5	..
501.2m	Royal	333	-3	30.7	9.2	..
199.6m	Sedg. Forbes	95	-3	7.1b	7.5	10.2
28.0m	Stenhouse	71	-3	6.5	9.7	6.5
35.1m	Stewart W'son	193	-3	16.2	8.4	6.6
280.5m	Sun Alliance	569	+4	35.7	6.3	..
89.2m	Sun Life	155		9.3	6.0	..
13.1m	Trade Indem'ty	153		7.1	3.9	..
99.2m	Willis Faber	248	-6	14.5	6.0	11.5

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
33.5m	Aberdeen Trst	100½	-2½	6.4	6.3	21.1
13.8m	Alliance Inv	124		6.1b	5.0	31.4
100.2m	Alliance Trust	199	-10	13.4	6.7	20.6
35.4m	Amer Trust	44	-2½	2.3	5.2	26.5
52.5m	Ang-Amer Secs	92½	-3½	6.0	6.5	20.2
1,675,000	Anglo Int Inv	49½	-1	6.4	13.0	9.1
2,940,000	Do Ass	147	-1			
15.3m	Anglo Scot	47	-1	3.0	6.4	20.9
14.1m	Ashdown Inv	135	-3	8.0	5.9	..
1,620,000	Atlanta Balt	54	-3½	1.2	2.2	37.8
46.6m	Atlantic Assets	166	-14	1.4	0.8	..
67.5m	Atlas Electric	68½	-3½	3.5	5.1	50.0
22.0m	Bankers Inv	57	-2½	4.3b	7.6	19.8
	Berry Trust	89	-4	1.8	2.0	64.0

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
31.3m	Raeburn	118	-3	7.3	6.6	20.3
24.1m	River & Merc	201	-4	17.1	8.5	15.5
23.3m	Romney Trust	89	-2	5.5	6.2	21.9
77.2m	Rothschild	316	-7	13.6	4.3	24.4
9,300,000	Safeguard	99	..	6.7	7.5	18.6
54.5m	Scot Amer	97½	-1½	5.0	5.1	..
4,288,000	Scot & Merc 'A'	134	-3	6.6	5.1	24.6
65.4m	Scot Eastern	62	-4	4.1	6.6	15.5
5,700,000	Scot European	38	-1½	2.4	6.2	21.6
80.9m	Scot Invest	95½	-4	5.0	5.2	23.5
78.6m	Scot Mortgage	109	-4	6.1	5.6	27.3
40.3m	Scot National	156	-3	6.6	4.3	30.1
42.4m	Scot Northern	80½	-3	3.6b	4.5	29.9
67.6m	Scot United	61	-3½	3.1b	5.0	27.4
32.6m	Sec Alliance	170	-4	10.3	6.1	20.6
25.9m	Sterling Trust	170	-4	11.6	6.8	20.4
38.3m	Stockholders	96	-2	4.3	4.5	21.0
9,700,000	Throg Sec 'Cap'	97	-5	..	..	..
38.2m	Throgmtn Trust	90½	-1	7.9	8.8	15.8
21.1m	Trans-Oceanic	176	-2	8.9	5.0	25.9
19.1m	Tribune Inv	71	..	2.9	4.1	25.5
16.2m	Triplevest 'Inc'	68	-1	8.1	11.9	13.8
10.1m	Do Cap	159	-11			
50.2m	Trustees Corp	56½	-3½	3.3b	5.8	26.3
9,457,000	Tyneside Inv	144	-1	7.9	5.5	25.2
54.0m	Utd Brit Secs	122	-4	8.5b	7.0	23.3
60.5m	Utd States Deb	88½	-4	6.8	7.7	19.4
15.6m	Utd States Gen	193	-6	12.3	6.4	20.9
18.7m	Viking Res	137	-5	1.9	1.9	..
75.2m	Witan Inv	89½	-3½	4.6b	5.2	..
12.4m	Yeoman Tst	203	-7	15.4	7.6	18.3
1,220,000	Yorks & Lancs	30½	-½	2.5b	8.2	16.5
6,567,000	Young Co Inv	101	-1	6.6b	6.5	23.2

SHIPPING

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
98.1m	Brit & Comm	303	-2	17.9b	5.9	11.3
33.9m	Fisher J.	296	+15	3.0	1.0	16.5
99.1m	Furness Withy	370	b -13	13.0	3.5	11.4
55.9m	Hunting Gibson	321	-17	15.7	4.9	7.0
8,640,000	Jacobs J. I.	37½	..	2.8	7.4	18.4
25.1m	Manch Liners	220				
116.0m	Ocean Trans	104	-6	12.1	11.7	46.2
161.1m	P & O 'Dfd'	114	-1	9.4	8.2	39.4

MINES

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
258.4m	Ang Am Coal	£11	-½	48.4	4.4	..
3,027.2m	Ang Am Corp	$12¾	-1½	23.0	..	..
1,811.0m	Anglo Am Gold	$85½	-8½	393	..	..
1,150.0m	Anglo Am Inv	$115	-9	427	..	..
32.8m	Anglo Transvl	£19	..	93.3	4.9	..
34.7m	Do A	119½	-½	93.3	4.8	..
731.6m	Asarco	£27¼	-¼	61.7	2.7	..
6,773,000	Beralt Tin	53		6.4	10.3	..
336.0m	Blyvoors	514	-1¼	91.1	..	..
7,011,000	Botswana RST	39		..	..	..
71.4m	Bracken Mines	£20	-20	22.2	..	..
390.2m	Buffelsfontein	$35⅞	-3¼	155	..	..
165.8m	Charter Cons	164	-14	11.4	7.0	..
762.0m	Cons Gold Fields	535	-6	19.3	3.7	..
3,474.0m	De Beers Dfd	510½	-1⅛	35.0	..	..
246.1m	Doornfontein	$14⅞	-2¼	33.0	..	..
54.2m	Durban Rood	$20¾	-1¼	85.6	..	..
5,791,000	East Daggo	£155	-15	5.4	..	..
1,294.6m	E Driefontein	$23⅞	-4½	96.3	..	..
117.5m	E Rand Prop	$22¾	-3½	53.7	..	..
3,335,000	El Oro M & Ex	74	+2	9.0	2.7	..
179.7m	Elsburg Gold	£505	-35	16.2	..	..
621.1m	F S Geduld	$50½	-5	236	..	..
6,390,000	Geevor Tin	215	-10	12.6	5.9	..
920.1m	Gen Mining	$27⅜	-¼	57.9	..	..
107.2m	Grootvlei	£938	+43	50.6	..	..
	Hamersley	305	-17			
79.0m	Hampton Gold	342	+3	5.0	1.5	..
564.7m	Harmony	$71⅛				

—Stepping Stones—Non-Secretarial—Secretarial—Temporary & Part Time Vacancies—

LA CREME DE LA CREME

THE TOP JOBS FOR THE TOP PEOPLE

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY £6,000
For leading firm of International Management Consultants. You'll have responsibility for setting up and attending conferences, arranging frequent client lunches and cocktail parties + a lot of telephone contact with senior executives of top multinational companies. Benefits include subsidised restaurant and free BUPA.

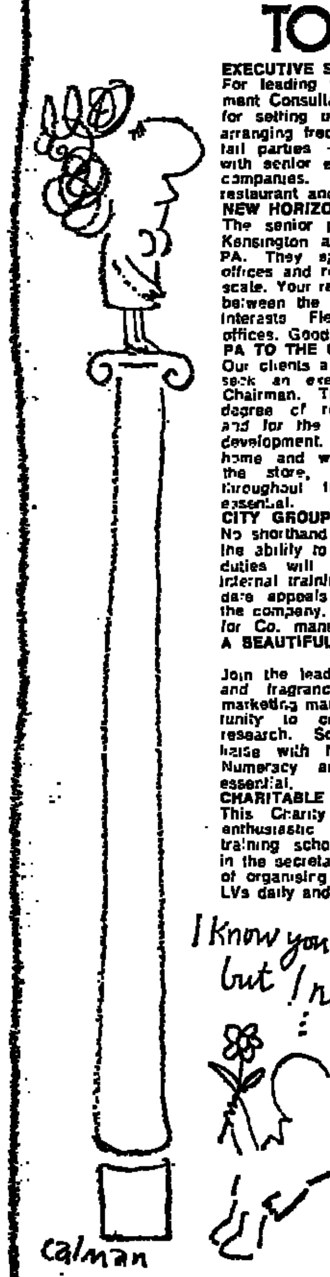
NEW HORIZONS £5,500
The senior partner of a well established Kensington architectural practice, needs a PA. They specialise in Hotels, prestige offices and residential buildings on a large scale. Your responsibilities would be divided between the practice and his many private interests. Flexi hours and very beautiful offices. Good formal skills essential.

PA TO THE CHAIRMAN £6,000
Our clients a well known retail organisation seek an executive PA/Secretary to their Chairman. This position carries a high degree of responsibility and involvement and for the right person great scope for development. You'll be based in his elegant home and will have regular contact with the store, factories and retail outlets throughout the U.K. Top formal skills essential.

CITY GROUP ADMINISTRATOR £4,700
No shorthand needed, just good typing and the ability to structure your own day. Your duties will include hotel bookings for internal training courses, keeping an up to date appeals register, greeting visitors to the company, and collating relevant material for Co. manuals.

A BEAUTIFUL OPPORTUNITY £5,000 + BONUS
Join the leaders in the field of Cosmetics and fragrances as PA/Secretary to the marketing manager. You will have the opportunity to carry out your own market research. Social confidence needed to liaise with top level store management. Numeracy and good formal skills are essential.

CHARITABLE SECRETARY £4,700
This Charity based in W1 requires an enthusiastic secretary to work in their training school. Lots of involvement both in the secretarial and administrative aspects of organising courses. Benefits include 50p LVs daily and an excellent pension scheme.



Elizabeth Hunt Recruitment Services Limited
18 Grosvenor Street London W1 Telephone 01-499 2921

LA CREME DE LA CREME

CATERING RECRUITMENT CONSULTANT

Basic starting salary £5,000 + incentive bonus

An excellent opportunity has arisen for a keen and ambitious person to join the catering division of Alfred Marks, one of the leading recruitment agencies in the U.K. If you are a mature and responsible self starter, 25+, who relishes a challenge, you could be just the person we're looking for. You will have to work hard, but in return we are offering a basic salary of £5,000 with a very handsome incentive bonus. A first rate package of fringe benefits and career prospects to match.

You will enjoy communicating with people at all levels, as well as working on your own initiative with the minimum of supervision. Your responsibilities will certainly be varied, and you can be sure all your knowledge of catering business will be used to the full. As well as placing staff, you will act as a consultant to both applicants and clients. Considerable catering management experience is therefore a must for this very demanding position. The right applicant will probably have a hotel and catering or industrial catering background or will have worked as a chief manager. For further details please contact Christine Johnson, Alfred Marks Bureau, Adar House, 84-86 Regent St., London W1R 5PA. Tel. 01-437 7855.

POSITIVELY P.R.

For someone with excellent secretarial skills and administrative ability. To assist managing director of one of the foremost Public Relations Companies. Career opportunity and challenging job with considerable responsibility for intelligent, efficient person. Salary £5,500+, age 25/35.

Phone Mrs Byzantine, 01-222 5091,
NORMA SKEMP PERSONNEL SERVICES LTD.,
14 Broadway, SW1.

Royal Fine Art Commission, London
PERSONAL SECRETARY

The Secretary of the Royal Fine Art Commission wishes to appoint an assistant Personal Secretary to carry out a variety of duties connected with his work and the running of the Commission.
Applicants should be of good educational standard, competent in shorthand and typing, and mature in outlook. Starting salary between £4,055 and £4,305 rising to a maximum of £4,830. Proficiency allowances may also be obtained. Four weeks' holiday.
Apply at once in writing to the Secretary, Royal Fine Art Commission, 2 Carlton Gardens, London SW1Y 5AA, or telephone Miss N. Farthing on 01-930 3935 for an appointment.

SECRETARY/PA

The IPC Magazine Fashion Adviser needs a Secretary/PA who can enjoy and cope with a hectic schedule, temperamental phone calls, run an efficient office and still maintain an enthusiasm for fashion. Age 20+. Salary £4986 p.a. (£5733 from April 1).
Please ring, or write to Helen Cook
IPC Magazines Ltd.
King's Reach Tower
Stamford Street
London SE1 9LS
Tel: 01-261 5609
ipcmagazines

SECRETARIAL

Sarah Hodge
Recruitment Consultants

Organise Conferences to £5,500
Those organising talents will be very much in demand in this hectic position. As Course Registrar arrange conferences at hotels, handle publicity and compile and type your own correspondence. Also ensure smooth running of office admin and occasional audio for the Training Manager. If you have the flair and personality ring me now! 828 8055. I'm Margaret Rehman.

Residential Property c £5,250 + Commission
Further your career in the property world as secretary assisting in the residential department of this highly successful and expanding company. With your natural flair and previous property experience you will handle all organisations, correspondence and their many clients. For plenty of scope and a generous commission call Jane Shaw on 828 8055.

Perks Galore £5,500
This successful international group of computer companies offers a responsible, involving career. As PA/Sec to the M.D. enjoy a lot of customer contact throughout the world and handle a variety of admin functions. The perks are motivating in this sociable company—there are holiday chalets in Italy, ski clubs and inexpensive theatre tickets. If you can drive, have sh/typing and live in West London call Margaret Rehman on 01-828 8055.

In Touch With The World £5,500
You'll be the centre of attention in this free-wheeling division of one of the world's most renowned computer consultancies. The two international marketing executives have just moved their base from Brussels, and from here you'll be organising things while they're away. Liaise constantly with American HQ, with trade commissions, embassies and their many values clients. With your PA/Sec background, contact Anna Fernandez now! 01-828 8055.

Senior PA £5,500
A total FA position organising the chairman of a small property investment company. Dealing with tasks on the social and personal side as well as liaising with clients. Use your maturity and charm and Sec/PA background in this prestigious position and call Vanessa Jefferys on 01-828 8055.

Trouble Shooter £5,500
In this exceptionally friendly group of International Marine surveyors, take charge of the smooth running of the Directors' offices while your "trouble shooting" bosses are away "fighting fires" or buried deep into their various research projects! Besides general FA/Sec back up keep in touch with their clients and utilise your flair for figures to handle the odd statistics and reports. Contact Anna Fernandez on 01-828 8055.

Executive PA £6000
Match your high-level experience and secretarial talents to this prestigious group of companies. Be invaluable as Sec/PA to the Company Secretary and entrepreneur. His business interests are extremely varied and you will be involved in all aspects. There is plenty of scope if you are ambitious and confident so call Jane Shaw on 01-828 8055.

Entrepreneur £6,000 + Car
Put all your talents into a new venture where variety is the keyword. Total delegation and responsibility are given to you as you handle your own correspondence, screening of calls. PR on behalf of the company plus occasional entertaining. An alert, flexible personality with an excellent sec. cv is your stepping stone to phone Clare Fanning now on 01-828 8055.

Late night Tuesday evening by appointment.
a division of Hodge Recruitment Planning Limited
Formerly Churchill Personnel
Abford House, 15 Wilton Road, London SW1V 1LT. (01) 828 8055

SECRETARIAL

Do you want to work (temp or perm) nearer home?
Reckon you're a good secretary, audio, copy typist, clerk, etc.?
Are you aware that DRAKE PERSONNEL and OFFICE OVERLOAD are now in
Kingston?
Enjoy good money and a really personal service?
Then why wait? We'd like to hear from you on: 01-546 4908
or why not come in for a coffee and a chat with Ian, Gill or Lynne at:
41 Fife Road, Kingston.
(Recruitment Consultants)

PATHFINDERS
The Specialists in Permanent and Temporary Secretarial and General Office Jobs in
MUSIC, TV, FILMS ADVERTISING, DESIGN
"NOBODY WILL LOOK AFTER YOU THE WAY WE DO!"
Pathfinders PERSONNEL SERVICES
32 Maddox Street, W1
629 3132

FASHION DIRECTORS PA/SEC £4,500 +
Variety, discount on clothes, a great boss who delegates, involves and leans on you for support. A hectic environment dealing with buyer, merchandising and clients. Top skills rewarded by total job satisfaction. Take up the challenge. Age 19+. Ring 405 8824. Prime Appointments.

MANPOWER
97 Jermyn Street, S.W.1.
requires accurate fast shorthand Secretary with experience of engineering/technical firms required for contract in central London. Adaptable non-smoking person essential. Good rates of pay.
We also require general shorthand and audio Secretaries. Minimum speeds 60/100. Please contact
Julia on 930 0044

WHISKY COMPANY
Director requires efficient secretary for busy export office near Tottenham Ct. Rd.
Please tel. Mr Richardson, 637 3991 to arrange interview.

CANNON ST. £5,750
Excellent opportunity for really experienced Secretary 34+ to assist at senior level with International Trading group near Bank station. First class benefits. Call Mrs. Bysouth. Acme Appointments (Agy.). 88 Cannon St./Bank stns.).
01-623 3883

ROYAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND
ASSISTANT COMMITTEE SECRETARY
Circa £4,600 p.a.

This is a very interesting post and you should have either previous Committee work experience or an interest in being trained. If you are aged 35-45, able to work on your own initiative and take responsibility, and have good typing with a knowledge of shorthand, we should like to hear from you. Duties include attendance at meetings and personal contact with blind and sighted committee members. We give free lunch in staff restaurant and have an excellent pension scheme with transferability. Hours 9.00-5.15.

Applications, giving age, qualifications and experience, including present post and salary, to: Personnel Officer, RNIB, 224 Great Portland Street, London W1N 6AA.

ASSISTANT TO GENERAL SECRETARY
of voluntary organization based Piccadilly requires career minded Assistant, 35/40, to work closely with her.
The Association runs homes for adults recovering from mental illness. Post is absorbing, covering a wide area of responsibility including all types of personnel work, office management, purchasing, budgeting, arranging meetings, minutes, statutory records etc. Hours 9.30-5 p.m., 4 wks annual leave, superannuation scheme. Commencing emmoluments not less than £6,000 p.a. Regular reviews. C.V. to Box 0685 F, The Times.

SOCIABLE P.A.
This well-known, popular Creative Chief is looking for a clever P.A. who needs all-round job involvement and mental stimulation. He believes in delegating and will allow the right person plenty of scope to play an important part in his work. Ideal for someone who feels at home with zany creative people as you'll be attending social functions, parties, etc. (Advertising experience and Shorthand/Typing required.)
£5,250
Pathfinders PERSONNEL SERVICES
32 Maddox Street, W1
629 3132

PRESS OFFICE ASSISTANT/SECRETARY
£5,000
One of Britain's largest and most successful manufacturing groups needs an assistant to the Public Relations Manager at their London head office. You'll write articles for the house magazine, type and distribute press releases and prepare the P.R. Manager's correspondence. Some shorthand is necessary together with accurate typing and an interest in writing. The company's benefits include 75p LV's, 4 weeks holiday and 4.15 finish on Fridays.
Call Sue Phipps on 01-580 3536
Alison Harding Limited
Advertising Recruitment Unit

COSMETICS £5,000
Fantastic opportunity for an intelligent Secretary aged around 24 to join one of the world's leading cosmetic firms. You'll be given the opportunity to get involved with market research projects and will be expected to liaise with important clients. Shorthand/typing skills and the ability to cope with simple figures. You should be well groomed with a sense of humour and enjoy working in luxury offices. Near Bond Street. Super benefits.
437 1126
Crone Corkill
Recruitment Consultants

TWO HEADS ARE BETTER THAN ONE!
Keep cool. Don't drift into just any job without first consulting us and investigating all the possibilities, especially if you have some shorthand-typing skills as well as all your other qualifications. It's your life—our aim to keep you ahead! Coffee's ready—welcome. Permanent and Temporary.
JOYCE GUINESS BUREAU
21 Brompton Arcade
Knightsbridge, S W 3
(Brompton Arcade is just a few steps from Knightsbridge Tube Station—Sloane Street Exit)
01-589 8807/0010
THE recruitment consultants

01-493 6010
JUNIOR SHORTHAND SECRETARY TO £5,500
The 2 Financial Directors of this International American Company based in Hammersmith require a numerate young secretary with both fast and accurate Shorthand/typing, with excellent appearance. Lovely offices and super benefits. Telephone Susan O'Connor.
Albemarle Appointments
Recruitment Consultants

OUT AND ABOUT £5,000
Small professional organisation in Holborn seeks outgoing P.A. to help at exhibitions, trade fairs and receptions.
They also require receptionist/typist. Age 30s. £4,500.
Call now, Mrs Lee on 409 1944
LEE PERSONNEL

SECRETARIAL

BI-LINGUAL IN TRADING
This is an ideal opportunity for you to use your fluent Spanish in a company dealing entirely with overseas clients. You will be the MD's right hand, liasing, arranging meetings, negotiating as well as setting up contracts. Your discretion, language ability and sec skills will certainly get you the job with a successful future. For more details call LULU DELAISSE on 436 7896, DRAKE PERSONNEL (Consultants).

MARKETING COSMETICS £5,000 PLUS
This world famous West End company is looking for a well groomed super secretary to organize their marketing manager. You will be fully involved and work in luxurious surroundings with an easy going young boss with a great sense of humour. Poise and personality, 90 shorthand and good typing will bring this exceptional job within your grasp.
Bernadette of Bond St.
Recruitment Consultants
No. 55, (next door to Fenwicks)
01-629 1204

MY DOG'S GOT MEASLES!
People Person? Car driver? Help people with their problems when you organize these beautiful properties. Knowledge of typing. £5,000. Phone: JANE ARMSTRONG, CLASSICAL PERSONNEL (AGY.), 434 2405.

Public relations P.A./Secretary
Circa £5,500
Our clients are a prestige international P.R. company in the City, looking for a career-minded P.A. secretary, 23+, used to working at director level "O A" level English, good shorthand skills, preferably experience marketing P.R. or similar. Call Christine Jones, 920 0646.
CENTACOM

MODERN ART PUBLISHERS
£5,000 neg.
You'll work for the managing director of an enthusiastic team of modern art publishers in unique surroundings. Your commercial printing and production experience, high level secretarial skills including shorthand and typing, initiative and the ability to work under pressure are vital in this unusual job.
Bernadette of Bond St.
Recruitment Consultants
No. 55, (next door to Fenwicks)
01-629 1204

WEST END £5,000
Managing director of leisure group of companies needs well groomed, intelligent secretary/PA with good sec skills and the ability to run the office when the boss is away.
01-730 5148
Consultants
JAYGAR

PERSONNEL PUBLISHING CO.
Young typist rec required in this lively personnel dept. Interest and enthusiasm in this field required along with a good typing ability. Shorthand advantage but not essential. Salary £3,800 plus perks C L considered. For more details ring Rosemary Fox 439 8011.
KINGSLAND REC CONS.

SEC/PA BILINGUAL
For French Co director. High calibre mature person. "A" level standard. Able to run dept when necessary. Excellent speeds and appearance essential. £5,000 + £300 annual perks.
ABBOTT EMP
01-938 2188

SECRETARY/RECEPTIONIST KENSINGTON
Self motivated young Secretary to organise International Design Consultancy situated in Kensington. Age 23+ or 3 years experience. Salary £4,500, neg.
Phone Lin Brunlges
229 7236

TELEVISION £5,000 plus
Information / research assistant cum secretary required for W.1 television co. This new venture offers real involvement to intelligent, marketing orientated person possessing secretarial skills.
BOND ST. BUREAU
Recruitment Consultants
629 3692 629 0641

DEAR SECRETARY
If you have first class P.A./secretarial skills, are well experienced and want stimulating assignments, top employers, rates to match and your pay in the current week—call to see us now! Yours with lovely coffee and a warm welcome.
JOYCE GUINESS BUREAU
21 Brompton Arcade
Knightsbridge, S.W.3
(Brompton Arcade is just a few steps from Knightsbridge Tube Station—Sloane Street Exit)
01-589 8807/0010
THE recruitment consultants

PROPERTY CONSULTANTS
Secretary required for Partner in small Mayfair firm of surveyors. Interesting work with good prospects. Proficient shorthand and typing essential. Terms negotiable.
01-491 2859, ref TCB

ADMINISTRATOR
Medium sized firm of City Solicitor require an efficient ex-secretary generally to execute all aspects of our office administration and staff. Initiative enthusiasm and a capacity to organise essential. £6,000 per annum.
Ring D. L. Biddle on 606 9301

£5,500 p.a. for Shorthand Secretary
(150/60) to work for legal executive in friendly, informal Mayfair offices. Legal exp not essential, more important common sense, organising ability and sense of humour.
Ring: Bramble 01-629 1208

P.A./SEC. PICCADILLY
Go ahead senior executive architects flamboyant P.A. sec. to be his right hand. Superb atmosphere in beautiful offices. Salary £5,500. If this sounds like you call.
Mrs. Lee on 409 1944
LEE PERSONNEL

BE TRAINED TO BE A RECRUITMENT CONSULTANT
If you have a good track record, capacity for coping with pressure and are a people person. Call SANDRA GIBBONS on 231 5072 who is looking for someone who wants a career in the field of Recruitment. You will learn interviewing techniques, how to evaluate the job market, recruitment advertising and media planning and the skills of management and administration. All this will be only part of your position, so if you want to know more, live within easy access of W2 then phone immediately. DRAKE PERSONNEL (Consultants).

P.A PROPERTY IN THE CITY £4,300 + MORTGAGE
Can you handle a temperamental charmer and his two young colleagues, from 9.15-4.45? Deal with their calls while they're out and about—organise their hectic lives and arrange all their travel and lunch engagements. They'll reward you with excellent free lunches, 5 per cent mortgage STL, discount on insurances, sports and social club, plus good starting salary, with two reviews a year—get in quick and call PAMELA HILLS, for an interview today on 248 5235.
DRAKE PERSONNEL (CONSULTANTS)

TOP QUALITY JOB
Excellent prospects within this prestigious group, when you join as administration assistant to this young sales organization connected with international trade. Plenty of phone liaison in the department dealing with diplomatic missions in London, no shorthand—just audio and some copy typing. Free allowance on products: wine, spirits, tobacco; 4 weeks holiday; £5.75 LV's per week. DIAL 734 0911 now and find out more from BARBARA SPENCER.

GO HOME EARLY
Help arrange and attend quarterly cocktail parties and regular luncheons. Use your training to organise the director's days. Become a king-pin in this prestigious consulting group. Stop feeling pressurised, start feeling satisfied. Just ring BARBARA ANDREWS, 223 0671. DRAKE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS.

CREATIVE ADVERTISING
Bright, bubbly secretary with excellent typing (rusty shorthand) to join our very creative—Creative Department. You'll need to be able to keep a cool head, have good organising skills and a willingness to help out where needed. Good salary and benefits. Call Judienne Wood on 01 836 2424 at LEO BURNETT LTD, 48 ST. MARTIN'S LANE, LONDON, WC2.

ARE YOU A PEOPLE PERSON?
Feel real achievement when you assist the Head of Department in this charitable organisation to investigate claims for grants throughout Britain. Enormous variety in the use of your secretarial skills in a caring, good-humoured atmosphere. £3,950, free life assurance and incremental increases. Get information by phoning BARBARA SPENCER now on 734 0911.

STELLA FISHER BUREAU
Personal Assistant for the busy Chairman of a research body, Islington, will need S/T, a creative mind and an interest in behavourial sciences/social psychology. £6,000 p.a.
STELLA FISHER BUREAU
Emp Agy, 110 Strand, WC2.
01-836 6644.

YOUR ENTREE TO MUSIC MANAGEMENT
Highgate Agency, needs assistant to help manage international artists. Initiative, good telephone manner good secretarial skills essential. £4,000. Send c.v. to Clarion, 64 Whitehall Park, London, N.19.

MUSIC—TO £6,000
Woodwind and brass musical instrument Co with delightful showrooms need PA/Sec for energetic widely travelling director. Must be able to compose own correspondence in German, and accept tremendous responsibility as the company grows. Full details from COVENT GARDEN BUREAU, 55 Fleet Street, EC4 01-353 7696

RESEARCH ASSIST/PA SEC
Genuinely 50% sec and 50% research admin as the PA to the Head of Business Information/Statistical Services with unmarket National Newspaper. We seek someone happy to interpret figures and good with people. Shorthand or audio. Start £5,000 rising to £5,500 after 6 months. COVENT GARDEN BUREAU, 55 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 01-353 7696

ADVERTISING ASSISTANT £5,500+
P.A. to exec., organizing his working day. Lots of prospects to expand in advertising. Some typing useful. Phone Lorna Lyons on 734 2362 or call in at 55 Oxford St. (1st floor). Rand Services (Emp. Agy.).

RECEPTIONIST
Aged 25+ required for Top West End Nightclub. Good telephone manner and fast accurate typing a must. £4,200 p.a., hours 9.30 a.m.-6 p.m.
Call Kim or Anna
01-439 7242

AUDIO SEC. £5,400 + perks and great social life. Charing X. Ring Suzie Fitzroy, Rec Cons. 01-434 1004.

KENSINGTON GP requires an intelligent, well groomed secretary with medical experience (sh/ty) to help run his busy private practice. £5,000 neg. Ring or call in, Brompton Bureau, 10 Beauchamp Place, SW3. 01-584 1084.

RECRUITMENT co-ordinator, late 20s with knowledge of IBM MC82. Secretarial experience but no shorthand necessary, assisting W1 team recruiting doctors, surgeons, consultants and other medical personnel for mid-East. Must be positive personality. To £5,500 p.a., 4 weeks hols. JOYCE GUINESS STAFF BUREAU 589 8807/0010.

INTERNATIONAL Group W1 involved in new fascinating social projects abroad need confident Executive Sec 23ish. Good formal skills and a decision maker able to take wide range of responsibilities. £5,500 p.a. (early reviews). JOYCE GUINESS STAFF BUREAU. 589 8807/0010.

LIKE people? Be surrounded together with two Knightsbridge Management consultants. Fascinating work, needs good formal skills including touch of audio. Super chance for young second jobber at £3,600 p.a. JOYCE GUINESS STAFF BUREAU, 589 8807/0010.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY, 20ish, with some experience and good formal skills to assist with development and client side of W1 organisation setting up hospitals abroad. Interesting and rewarding. Around £3,700 p.a. LV's —Joyce Guiness Staff Bureau. 589 8807/0010.

S/H SEC required by busy ad agency director. Also assist with non-glamour travel client. Covent Garden. £4,500. 01-240 3341.

SENIOR SECRETARY wanted urgently for City bank. Salary £5,000+.—Jonathan Wren, Personnel Consultants.—623 1266.

BELGRAVIA. Established qualified Estate Agents dealing with top people require adaptable, intelligent Secretary/Receptionist. Tel: 235 2852.

SECRETARIES FOR ARCHITECTS. AMSA Agency. 01-734 0532.

FAMOUS PERIODICAL covering wide range of news items needs a P.A. Sec., 25-30ish, for young S.W.1 Financial Director. He appreciates an organized person who can keep the office running smoothly. Good formal skills. No schedules. Varied range of congenial work where mutual cooperation is the keynote to £5,000 p.a. LVs, 4 weeks hols. Fringe benefits. Joyce Guiness Staff Bureau. 589 8807/0010.

RECEPTIONIST, 23-28ish: no switchboard or typing. Knightsbridge advertising group. Duties include organizing conference rooms, cinemas and bookings, air travel and company parking arrangements. Must be well presented and efficient. £4,500 p.a., 4 weeks hols., etc. JOYCE GUINESS STAFF BUREAU. 589 8807/0010.

NO shorthand! P.A./Sec 23ish for two W1 Directors to assist in organising courses, making bookings, organising publicity etc. Tremendous variety and scope, good typing essential. £5,500 p.a. neg. up. JOYCE GUINESS STAFF BUREAU. 589 8807/0010.

AT A CONFIDENTIAL level! P.A./Sec., early 20's, needs discretion, confidence and good formal skills to participate with senior partner, W.1 property co. Policy making is the main function involving contact with a lot of people. £5,000 p.a. Salary review in June. L.V.'s. JOYCE GUINESS STAFF BUREAU. 589 8807.

FULHAM!—Why travel further and pay fares for first job when you can join famous advertising co. as secretary, working for development manager. Must have good formal skills. Around £4,300 p.a. —Joyce Guiness Staff Bureau. 589 8807/0010.

PLUSH PAD!—Senior partner, chartered surveyors adjacent Green Park, in lovely Regency house needs young P.A./Sec. Good formal skills and initiative rewarded by interesting variety of responsibilities. £5,000 p.a. + free lunch, 4 weeks hols.—Joyce Guiness Staff Bureau. 589 8807/0010.

SEC./P.A., good speeds, great social life. £5,000+. Kensington. Urgent. Ring Suzie, Fitzroy Rec. Cons. 01-434 1004.

BILINGUAL SEC., French, lots of admin. £5,500. Ring Suzie. Fitzroy Rec. Cons. 01-434 1001.

AUDIO SECRETARY.—Knight Frank & Rutley, Knightsbridge, need a brighter than most Audio Secretary for their team in the new Sloane Street office. Salary will be no more than the market rate but the job could lead to a negotiating desk. Ring Terry McCheane 01-629 8171.

GERMAN "O" LEVEL English P.A. Audio, sh. 28+. £6,200+. Language Staff Agy. 629 8363.

FINE POST LADY P.A. run hankers Sussex cottage. Some driving abroad. Top wage. Free now Mr L., c/o Tivi 1, 320 Earls Court Road, SW5.

ADMIN SECRETARY IN MARKETING
Enjoy a thoroughly fulfilling position as Sec. to a young marketing Director of a large renowned International Computer Company. Plenty of scope to use your own initiative and get involved on the research side plus part of your duties will also be helping to manage the running of the office liasing between Sales Trainees and Programmers. Excellent salary and conditions guaranteed. Phone MARIE McDARBY on 628 5326. DRAKE PERSONELL (Consultants).

P.A./SEC INTERNATIONAL BROKING £5,500
Back up the brokers in this expanding American Company moving to new offices within easy reach of most city stations. Bright personality needed to assist the M.D. and help the team when necessary. You'll be trained on telex and need only rusty shorthand or audio skills. For all the benefits of a large company including free private medicine, non-contributory pension and regular salary review call DIANA BIRD on 248 5235 today. DRAKE PERSONNEL (CONSULTANTS).

SECRETARY/ASSISTANT
for Publisher and Editor of monthly clinical medical magazine in W.1. Usual secretarial duties plus advertising production, and liason with medical editors and contributors. Good prospects. Salary £4,800 p.a. + LV's, and profit sharing scheme. Call Michael Franks, Publisher, Geriatric Medicine or Jackie Drew on 01-434 2375.

SECRETARY, W.1
required for busy and varied medical practice in Devonshire Place. Interesting work, 5 days a week for bright secretary aged 19 to 25. Conditions and salary exemplary.
Phone 935 5275.

A TOUCH OF LUXURY £5,500+
PA sec required by International Company based in W.1. Must be able to take responsibility and to delegate to junior. For more information phone LEL BOSTOCK on 404 4655. Belle Agency.

CHALLONERS . . . CHALLONERS. The finest reputation for placing the top people in the top jobs . . . and we care . . .—01-437 9030. 19-23 Oxford St., W.1. Recruitment Consultants.

SEC for publishers working with authors. £4,500+. Ring Susie Fitzroy. Rec Cons. 01-434 1004.

TWO young surveyors in heart of Mayfair need enthusiastic second jobber to assist with steady work load. Good formal skills. Superb offices. Young atmosphere. £4,500 p.a., 4 weeks hols, fringe bens. JOYCE GUINESS STAFF BUREAU. 589 8807/0010.

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC Orchestra requires secretary. First class shorthand & typing. Attention to detail & flexibility essential. Salary £4,000 p.a. approx. & L.V.s. Applications in writing to: General Manager: RPO, 56 Kingsway WC2.

DOCTOR requires secretary for private practice near Sloane Square. 3/5 days per week. 730 8437.

ADVERTISING.—£4,500 + £400 dress allowance. Your personality and agency experience are in demand to assist directors and handle clients. Lots of initiative a must. Gd SH/Typ. 636 9135. Personnel rec cons.

SOTHEBY'S Belgravia Painting Department need a secretary, good shorthand and typing necessary. Please contact: Diana Selby at 235 4311, ext. 35.

SECRETARY required for Production Manager of Covent Garden publishers. Shorthand/typing essential. Previous publishing experience useful. Phone Sue Vicars, 836 7863.

GERMAN/ENGLISH P.A. Slow SH. 19+, £5,000+. Language Staff Agy. 629 8363.

YOUNG lively fashion agency offer c £6,000 to personality secretary with good skills working with exclusive Paris fashions in Camden town. Great opportunities for further involvement. Call Hazel, 485 4572, High Agnts.

LEGAL AUDIO SECS. EC1, for cons or lit., exp. Salary £6,000 + LVs. Time and place. Emp Agy. 488 9131.

LONGING FOR THE SUN
and far away places, sunbathing on the beach and dancing all night, well all this is only part of the package offered by this leading travel company who need a PA/SEC for their Reservations Executive. You'll be handling cancelled flights, flight alterations, special requests from holiday makers, package deals and much more. Excellent prospects if you have the drive and enthusiasm and fantastic busy atmosphere. Interested? then Call SANDRA GIBBONS, 231 5072 DRAKE PERSONNEL (Consultants).

SAVOIR-FAIRE? PA/SEC £5,000+
Charter your future with this professional Co., in elegant surroundings. Affiliate with a highly motivated executive, liaise with all levels of staff and management and hold the fort in his absence with your organising ability. Step out of your basic secretarial role and discover the true value of your skills. Call me now MICHELE GLARVEY on 404 0552.
DRAKE PERSONNEL (CONSULTANTS)

A BRAND NEW START
A future for you with high salary and total fulfilment with your profession. This international finance/trading group requires you to undergo a vigorous training exposing you to all areas of its operation. An interest in world affairs plus O/A levels essential, age 17-19. £5,500 a.a.e. Phone: M. & J. PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS, 839 1832.

MANAGING DIRECTOR'S Secretary for dynamic computer company, willing to learn word processing. Salary neg. Tel.: 580 8841.

NON-SECRETARIAL

CONSULTANT IN ACCOUNTANCY RECRUITMENT c £10,000 p.a.
With our recruitment expertise as Churchill Personnel and our new market strategy as Hodge Recruitment Planning this is a rare opportunity to join the leaders. Your recruitment background, sales orientation, professionalism and ability to communicate enables you to command suitably high earnings, career development and recognition. Our established Accountancy Division welcomes a proven individual to increase our market share. Call in confidence the Accountancy Manager, Sue Wilkinson on 01-828 8055, Hodge Recruitment.

Hodge Recruitment
WORD PROCESSING TRAINER—£5,500 neg.
Rapidly expanding and innovative manufacturer—with a reputation for not cutting corners—requires a professional to train client operators. Exciting new products planned, including shared logic, stand alone and scientific packages; and you will be involved in sales support. Use your WP/MSR Teaching background to join a friendly company with great prospects. Contact Carmel Rowley on 01-828 8055. (Formerly Churchill Personnel.)
Abford House 15 Wilton Road SW1
828 8055

TRAVEL CLERK, £5,500, for WC2 Co. Assist directors, IATA experience. Call Debbie Harvey now at 828 8055. Sarah Hodge Recruitment Consultants (formerly Churchill Personnel).

PA/TYPIST, £5,000, W1 marketing consultants. VIP role in live-wire environment. Call Melanie Wold today on 828 8055, Sarah Hodge Recruitment Consultants (formerly Churchill Personnel Consultants).

OFFICE MANAGER/ESS for small professional firm, SW1. Applicants must be numerate and capable of dealing with routine bookkeeping, budgeting and general administration, typing 60 wpm. Salary c £6,500. Career Plan, 734 4284 (Consultants).

RAREBITS require rarebit to help in exciting Gift Shop in W.1. Personality and appearance. Excellent salary and conditions. Telephone for interview: Lady Mishcon, 01-486 2785.

SECRETARIAL

01-499 6566
GROSVENOR BUREAU
£4,500+
PUBLISHING
One of our favourite clients, a well known publishing company needs a Secretary/PA to work for an Editor. Involved in a variety of exciting projects. Good typing (some shorthand useful), an outgoing personality and hardworking initiative are essential.

SECRETARY REQUIRED
A wine and spirit company, ... London, requires a ... smart, ... someone ... busy ... excellent ... lunch ... provided ... commission ...

THE ECONOMIST
Business world ... looking for ... educated Secretary ... with ... Occasional ... ing ... time ... to ...
Ring Amanda ...
839 7000 between 10-4

LIVERPOOL ST £5,4..
Fast expanding firm ... chartered ... Secretary ... organising ... cluding ... BUPA ... Raynor ... (Agy) ... (opp. Liv. St. stn.)
01-247 9701

The Middlesex Hospital Medical School, W.
CANCER RESEARCH
SECRETARY/CLERK TYPIST
required for interesting, responsible position in Research Department. In addition to normal secretarial duties, the successful applicant will be working with a "dedicated" computer used for research. Previous experience with this type of apparatus is not necessary as full instruction will be given. 4 weeks' annual holiday. Commencing salary £3,500 per annum, depending on age and experience.
Please telephone 01-636 8333 ext. 7275.

OPPORTUNITIES GALORE IN PUBLISHING
A world of variety, fun ... intensity awaits you as a member of this enormous publishing house. The successful combination ... initiative and ... will produce excellent prospects ... all books ... and ... scheme ... to join ... world ... HELEN ... DRAKE PERSONNEL (CONSULTANTS).

SOUTH AMERICA UNIT CONSTRUCTION
Taskforce is constantly ... ing ... Your ... Office ... interesting ... taking ... Spanish ... in this ... who ... p.a. ... STL ... extra ... today ...
DRAKE PERSONNEL (CONSULTANTS)

PA £5,500 ADVERTISING
You're 24+ seeking total involvement as assistant to director of expanding Co. real opportunity to use initiative and excellent skills, good typing, mostly SH. 658 ... PERSONNEL REC. CONS.

QUICK LEARNING. Fast thinking P.A./Sec. required in ... mainly U.K. Some U.S.A. ... 26608 anytime.

GERMAN TRANSLATOR
Major record company requires a translator with ... man as a ... knowledge of ... and typing ability ... articles ... serts. ...
Please telephone
01-735 8111 Ext 6
for Application Form

LEADING ... smart ... 1st ... office ... Age 2... £200 ... Workshop ...

RETY ... required ... ment ... Apply ...

PHOTOGRAPHIC ... needs ... around ... studios ... Good ...
ZELLA 9 ... largest ... print ... bright ... manager ... general ... involves ... with ... quite ... assembling ... administration ... book ... necessary ... ence ... going ... phone 01-351 0568.

Commercial Property

Central city sites for development

Large central area redevelopments seem to be coming into the picture again.

Royal Insurance has now entered into an agreement with Swansea City Corporation for a lease of 125 years of the St Mary's and St David's Square site for development in conjunction with Builders Amalgamated, part of the Trafalgar House Group.

The scheme, which adjoins the Quadrant shopping centre, will cost Royal Insurance something over £10m. Architects and planning consultants are Eric Askew and Partners, and the design provides for about 180,000 sq ft of net sales space.

This will include a large department store, two or three large stores, 12 shops, a public house or restaurant, and a discotheque which will be insulated against noise.

Negotiations are under way with some big multiple retailers for the department store and large store units, the first of which is expected to be ready for shop fitting in the autumn of 1981.

The development will provide traffic-free shopping on two levels, and pedestrian access will be provided by way of bridges and walkways to the existing Quadrant shopping centre car parks.

St Quintins, who advised on the investment, is retained with Ian Scott and Co, and Permutt Brown and Co, as letting agents.

In Swindon, Linfood Ltd has been nominated as the developer for the shopping element of the district centre planned for the Swindon Western Expansion Area. In all, five schemes were submitted for the site.

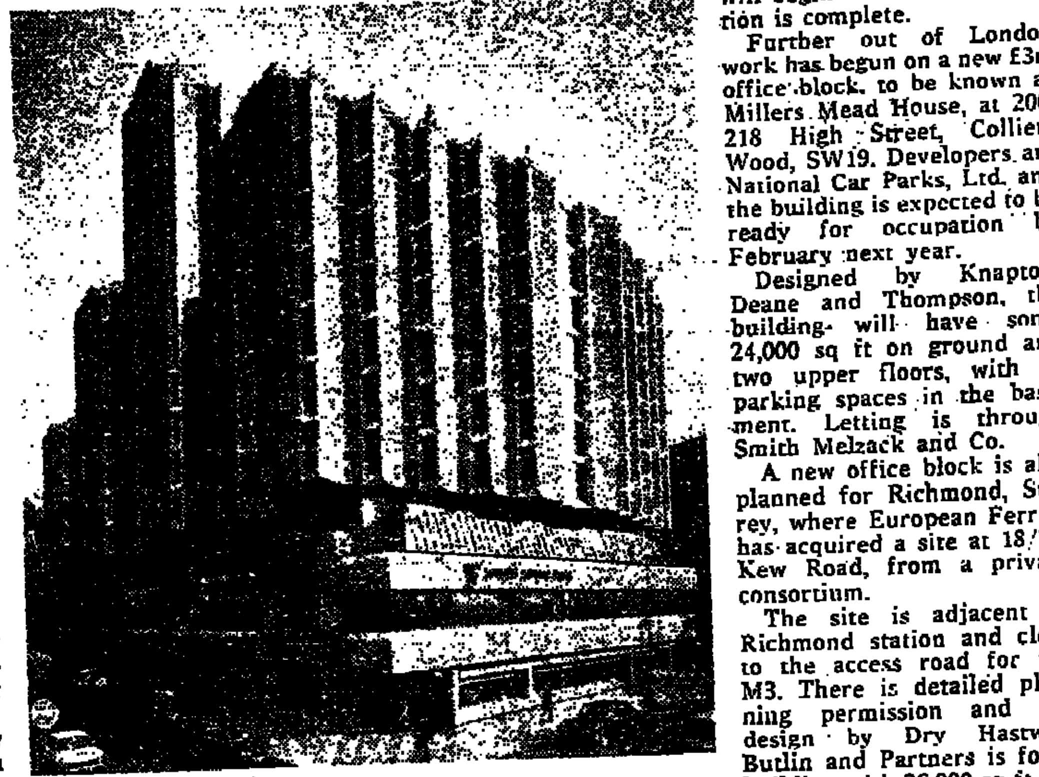
The development is to be carried out in conjunction with the joint site owners, Thamesdown Borough Council and Edwin H. Bradley and Sons, who have been advised throughout by Hillier Parker May and Rowden.

Carrefour, a subsidiary of the Linfood Group, will take the 70,000 sq ft "anchor" store in the scheme, which will be Linfood's first District Centre. There will be a further retail area of some 30,000 sq ft and other proposed uses include a public house or restaurant and a number of service trades.

It is expected that a start on the site will be made in October and the whole scheme is planned to open in the spring of 1982.

In London, the Guardian Royal Exchange Group is to redevelop a site at 9/12 King Street, E.C.2. Demolition of the existing building is to begin shortly and the new building is due to be completed at the end of next year.

It will be the first new building in King Street for a number of years. Architects for the scheme are Douglas Marriott Worby and Robinson, and the design provides for about 19,000 sq ft of air-conditioned banking hall and offices. The main contractor is Y. J. Lovell Construction, and Walker Son and Packman are development surveyors and letting agents.



The YMCA building in Great Russell Street, London, where the last surplus office space has been let.

As is fairly usual these days, an archeological dig by the City of London Museum will begin as soon as demolition is complete.

Further out of London work has begun on a new £3m office block, to be known as Millers Mead House, at 200-218 High Street, Colliers Wood, SW19. Developers are National Car Parks, Ltd, and the building is expected to be ready for occupation by February next year.

Designed by Knapton, Deane and Thompson, the building will have some 24,000 sq ft on ground and two upper floors, with 48 parking spaces in the basement. Letting is through Smith Melzack and Co.

A new office block is also planned for Richmond, Surrey, where European Ferries has acquired a site at 18/20, Kew Road, from a private consortium.

The site is adjacent to Richmond station and close to the access road for the M3. There is detailed planning permission and the design by Dry Hastwell Butlin and Partners is for a building with 26,000 sq ft net on lower ground, ground and three upper floors. Work is due to begin shortly for completion in the late summer of 1981.

Birchain and Co acted for the consortium in the sale and has been retained by European Ferries for letting.

In a large London investment transaction, Legal and General Assurance (Pensions Management) has bought for about £10m a long underleasehold interest in 101-111 Kensington High Street, occupied by British Home Stores.

Legal and General is taking a lease from the British Land Co with the benefit of an under lease to British Home Stores, which has 45 years to run with reviews every five years.

The last remaining area of surplus office space in the London Central YMCA building at 113 Great Russell Street, London, WC1, has now been taken.

The last letting was of a suite of 2,770 sq ft which has been let to Altergo Business Systems, computer consultants, at a rent of £25,000 a year exclusive.

Altergo were advised by Anthony Lipton and Co and Debenham Tewson and Chinnocks and Jones Lang Wootton were joint letting agents for the YMCA.

The Land Registry, through the Property Services Agency, has taken a lease of 22,000 sq ft of offices on the fifth floor of the Royal Liver Building, in Liverpool.

This floor is the first to become available as the phased refurbishment of the whole building nears completion and the letting represents about three-quarters of the space on that level.

The terms agreed are for a 10-year lease with a rent review after five years, and it is understand that the agreed rent is close to the figure of £3.50 a sq ft being asked.

The letting was through C. B. Corden and Co, of Liverpool, and Goddard and Smith.

The former offices of the New Zealand Insurance Co (UK) at 118/119 Fenchurch Street, London EC3, have been let by Jones Lang Wootton to the German insurance brokers, Hubertus Clausius Insurance Brokers (London), as its new London office.

The space of about 1,350 sq ft has been let on a five-year lease at a rent equating to slightly over £17 a sq ft.

Gerald Ely

Public and Educational Appointments

The who's who of what's where
THE TIMES

Reader Services Directory

BUSINESS SERVICES

Abbey Promotions Ltd. (Sales Prom. merch). P.O. Box 25, Hertford 51062.
1-2-3 Express Typing Service. 67-69 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 01-242 8479.
AGM Ltd. 01-570 6311. Prototypes, General Model making. P. U. Foam.
Cash Registers & Scales, Bush and Hall, Theobalds Road, W.C.1. 01-242 7196.
C.C.M. for Ltd. Companies. 1 Athol St., Douglas, IoM, U.K. Representative: 01-939 2189. Telex 627900 BALIOM G.
CMG (UK) Ltd. A complete computer service. 01-681 7631.
Couriers Intercity. Express motorcycles, vans, weekly foot messenger hire. Int. Freight. Pkts. pcls. Red Star Service. 01-439 9141.
Delta Motorcycle Messengers and Vans. 961 2222. Car hire. 965 8888.
Express Co. Regs Ltd. For limited Co's., 30 City Road, E.C.1. 628 5434/5. 7361.
Flatteau Advertising Partnership Ltd., 30 Gordon St., London WC1H 0AX. 01-387 0252.
Green Barbour Ltd. Eclectic service and sales. Try us. 01-633 9855.
IBM/Autotyping. Artwork. Printing. Mailing. Red Tape. 01-493 2379.
Image Makers Ltd., Product. PR/Press. Confs. London, W.1. 01-734 0522/4
Intervision Video Limited. Video Films. Rentals and Sales. 01-727 1453.
Investors Bulletin. For details of trial offer ring 01-723 6045.
Letronic—Esher 64134. Personalised letters, leases, reports, etc.
Office Planning Design & Project Management. C.E. Planning. 589 8226.
P.D.G. Office decorating. Commercial Painting Specialists. Tel. 073 120 495.
Rare Books bought/sold. C. W. Traylen. 49/50 Quarry St., Guildford 72424.
Visual Marcom Systems. Audio visual and copying products. 01-995 8345.

AIR CONDITIONING, HEATING & OIL DISTRIBUTORS
Air Conditioning Centre. Supply, delivery, install. 01-486 0381.
H. Page & Sons Ltd. The complete package system, free design and estimate 01-407 6701.
Mayfair Air Conditioning—GEC Air conditioners. 01-629 1745/01-629 4560
Qualitair (Air-conditioning) Ltd. Manufr air cond. equip. 0795 75481.
Technicon Consultancy—Expert air conditioning surveys. 01-486 0744.

ADVERTISING SERVICES, DESIGN, PRINT & GRAPHICS
Complete Design & Print Service for smaller firms. 01-458 3341.
Designs for Business—Phone us for leaflet of services. 01-437 0096.
Middle East and Pan Gulf Advertising Consultants. 01-734 0932.
Surrey Graphics Ltd., Vincent Walk, Dorking, Surrey (STD 0306) 4898.
Windmill Gallery. Fine Art Picture framers and dealers. W.1. 01-580 9684.

BUSINESS TRAVEL
Alecos. U.S.A., Canada & S. America experts. 01-485 8305 (A.B.T.A.).
Westbeam Consular Services. M.E. Visas and legalisation 01-221 6882/3.

CLEANING
Belgravia Cleaning Co. Ltd., 66 Charlotte St., W1P 1LR. 01-636 1311.
Rebate Cleaning Organisation Ltd., 10/16 Cole Street, S.E.1. 407 5883.
Wetton Cleaning Services Ltd. Office, Window & Telephone Cleaning. 01-589 5225.

COMPUTING SERVICES
Accounts. Payrolls, Stocks. New Payroll Service. 01-237 2976.
Baric (ICL/Barclays). A Comprehensive Service—Nationwide. 01-890 1414.
Pace Salaries Ltd., Wage Preparation for smaller businesses. 01-399 0185.
Payroll and Sales Accounting, etc ? Phone Tylin on 01-680 2323.
The National Computing Centre Ltd., Oxford Road, Manchester M1 7ED. 061-228 6333.

FREIGHT FORWARDING & SHIPPING
Neills Ltd.—We care worldwide—shipping division—01-876 7676.
Lynn Ferries Ltd., Alexandra Dock, King's Lynn. 0553 63231. Telex 81217.
Tilbo Ltd., Victoria Hse., 2/8 Goodmayes Rd., Ilford. 01-597 0056/7/8. Tlx. 8951406.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT
Black Arrow. Complete office furnishing and partitions. 01-572 7203.
Battomley Bus. Mcs., Typewriters. 45 Daventry St., 262 8706/5200.
BOSP Group. Stationery, Print, Furniture, Machines. 01-460 9811.
S. Margolis & Sons, 63/65 Oxford St., W.C.1. 01-636 9513.

PLANT & EQUIPMENT
Equipwise Ltd., new generating sets. Tel. Newark 71221. Tlx. 377122.
Exporters of Caterpillar Machinery. Sacsons Enterprises Ltd., Farnham Road, Bishop's Stortford, Herts. Tel. (0279) 54484/54241. Tlx. 81489.

PORTABLE BUILDINGS
Miltccabins & Miltosystem Buildings. Thetford 810713. Telex 817631.
Roulcabin Instant Buildings. Sale/hire, nationwide. Ring 06615 2590/3055.

PRINTING, PHOTOCOPYING & DUPLICATING
BML Photocopying. Sales/Supplies/Service. Gerrards Cross 87247.
Closest to Oxford Circus, Red Tape, 2 Princes St., W.1. 01-493 2379.
Imediacopy Print Centres are all over London for reports, manuals, urgent printing photocopies. Phone for your nearest centre, 01-251 4181.
Kall-Kwik Printing. 01-840 3222 for your nearest print and copy centre.
P.D.C. Copyprint. Wigmore Street. 935 0379. Fenchurch Street. 626 2923.
Swiftprint, 156 Campden Hill Road, W.8. 01-727 2728.
Typesetters and Designers. Surrey Graphics Ltd., Vincent Walk, Dorking 4898.

SECURITY SERVICES
Barry Bros. (Security Devices), 123 Praed Street, W.2. 01-734 1001.
B. Hall, M.L.A., M.L.I. Locksmith. All types of security, supplied or fitted, High Wycombe 27189.
Centuryan Security Ltd., 18/20 Union Rd., Clapham, S.W.4. 01-720 4664.
Photo-me Identification Ltd., Station Ave., Walton-on-Thames, Surrey KT12 1SB. Tel. 20461-6. Telex 928898.
Property Guards Ltd. London and Nationwide. 01-997 2453.

SIGN SERVICES
Alpine Signs Ltd. Maintenance/Purchase/Rental/Export. 01-381 0986/8.
Barador Signs. Complete service in visual communication. 01-639 9111.
Loftus & Seals, sign writers, gilders, engravers. 723 3145, 724 3559.
Smart Signs. Engraving Illuminated & Plastic Signs Designs. 472 6239.

TELEX, DIRECT MAIL & ANSWERING MACHINE SERVICES
Donovans.—Expert in specialist Direct Mail. 01-254 5344.
ROBOphone systems do more than answer phones. Tel. 01-689 8868 for details.
PHONE-MATE LTD. American Telephone Answerers Plus. 01-431 0266.

TRANSLATION SERVICES
Allalingua Ltd., 01-452 2851. General, Technical & Interpreting.
Central Translations (W.1). All languages/subjects. 493 5511/499 7370.
Chemical Translations Ltd., Gerrards Cross, Bucks. Tel. 87241.
Tallis House, Arabic Translation Specialists. 01-437 9137/8.
Tokyo Translation. 0689 40261. Quality Japanese transl. and interpreting.

VENDING
Bourne End Vending (Sales) Limited, Wessex Road, Bourne End, Buckinghamshire. Tel. Bourne End (06285) 22844.
Green Barbour Ltd. Eclectic Service and Sales, try us. 01-633 9855.
MDM Vendors (UK Ltd.) Sales/Service. *Nationwide distrib.* 0753 72243

HOME & PERSONAL SERVICES

Albary Linens Discount Store. USA Household Linens. 48 George St. W.1. 487 4105.
Beech Hill Nursing Home, 47 Beech Hill, Hadley Wood. 01-449 4181.
Fontenay Nursing Home, 39 Watts Ave., Rochester, Kent. (0634) 43753/400207.
Gatwick Hickmet Hotel, Sussex, RH11 0PQ. Crawley (0293) 33441. Telex 87287. Famous for its honeymoon suites and love nests.
Orthopaedic Footwear Co. Ltd. Made to measure. 4 Paddington St. W.1. *01-935 4149.*

BATHROOMS & EQUIPMENT
Aston Matthews, 143 Essex Road, N.1. 01-226 3657. Trade Prices.
C. P. Hart & Sons, Newham Terrace, Hercules Road, S.E.1. 01-928 5866.

CHARITABLE & BENEVOLENT ORGANISATIONS
HSA (family health insurance), 30 Lancaster Gate, W2. Tel. 01-723 7601.
Lifeline pregnancy care and counselling service. 222 6392 weekdays.
Mental Health F'dation, 8 Wimpole St., W.1. 01-580 0145. Leaders in *mental research.*
S.O.S Society, London. 584 3717. Homes for aged & mental Acare hostels.

CLOTHES CARE
Jeeves of Belgravia, 10 Pont St., S.W.1. 01-235 1101. Hand finished dry cleaning valeting, laundering and shoe mending.

CURTAIN & UPHOLSTERY CLEANERS
Colt Drapery Cleaners Ltd., Latimer Place, London W10 6QU. 969 3664.
Pilgrim Payne & Co. Ltd., Latimer Place, London W10 6QU 960 5656.
Systematic Care Ltd., Specialist carpet, curtain & upholstery care. 262 6008.

FURNISHINGS
Trade Direct Discount Furn. Centre, 209 Hackney Rd. 01-739 5125.

INTERIOR & EXTERIOR
Buyrite (Wallpapers) Ltd. Fabric and wallcovering specialists. 952 4737.
Castelnau Mosaics & Tiles, of Barnes, 64 Church Rd., S.W.13. Tiles & tile fixing. 01-741 2452
Roof-Bond Ltd. Slate roof specialists. London & S. of England. 04207 600.

KITCHENS AND EQUIPMENT
Kitchens Etcetera, fit. kit. spec., 56 Revelstoke Road, S.W.18. 01-946 3855.

ORIENTAL CARPETS & RUGS
Persian Carpet Gallery, 24 Chertsey St., Guildford, Surrey. 0483 502677.
Persian Carpets, K. Welland, Lion & Lamb Courtyard, Farnham, Surrey. 0252 726215.
Samara, 123 New Bond St., W.1. Wholesale & retail. Tel. 01-499 2851/2.
Shaikh & Son. Wholesale, exports, retail. 16 Brook St., W.1. 01-629 3430.

PHOTOGRAPHS
P. Hampshire Photo Ltd. Drive-in studio/colour processing. 01-553 0928.

PIANOS
Samuel Jacques Pianos, finest selection, sale and hire. 01-723 8818.

PICTURE FRAMERS
Accelerando Zella 9, 2 Park Walk, S.W.10. 7 day week till 9. 351 0583.
Esher Gallery. Trade and private framing in London area. Esher 67764.
Green & Stone (Chelsea), 352 6521. restorers, gilders, carvers.
John Campbell—London's widest range. 164 Walton St., S.W.3. 584 9268.
John Tanous hand-made period reproduction frames, gilding. 736 7999.
Pigeonhole. Fast framing and specialised mounting in Chelsea. 352 2677.

SPORTS & LEISURE WORLD
Superb Tennis Courts at sensible prices. Andrew Baird T.C. Ltd. Odiham 2990.
Top Quality Tennis Courts & Resurfacing. By Nunton Lodge. 01-778 6864.

SWIMMING *POOLS*
APS Pool Supplies. Heat pumps, pools, covers, domes. Salisbury 23895.
Champion Swimming Pools. UK installations and export sales. 32 51358
Happy Swim'g Pool Market. Also Spas, tubs. 93 Lots Rd., S.W.10. 352 7323.
Penguin Swimming Pools, Baker's Lane, Galleywood, Chelmsford, Essex. 0277 840711.
Rainbow: Swimming pools, Jacuzzis, hot tubs and spa baths. 01-720 7181.

WINE & DINE
Arirang Korean Restaurant, 31-32 Poland Street, London W.1. Telephone 01-437 6633/7608.

RECRUITMENT SERVICES

ADVERTISING AGENCIES
Campbell-Johnston Recruit. Advg Ltd., 35 New Broad St., E.C.2. 588 3588.

AGENCIES
Adpower Randsted Staff Consultants (Appointments in Advertising, Public Relations & Marketing), 71 New Bond St., London, W.1. 493 6456.
Annie Pallister Agency. For top secretarial staff. 01-589 9225.
Centacom Staff Ltd. 937 6525 W.8. 836 2875 W.C.2. 734 2664 W.1.
Charles Loxley Associates. Executive Recruitment. 01-353 9183.
Churchill Personnel, 828 8055. Exclusive total recruitment service.
Crone Corkill & Associates Limited. Permanent or temporary senior secretaries. 01-437 1126 (West End), 01-628 4835 (City).
Exec Employment Bulletin. Int'l confidential newsletter. 0628 33093.
Hard Grafting Agy. Extraordinary jobs. Extraordinary people. 01-734 8844.
Highland Personnel. On and off-shore contract and perm staff. 0463 39739.
International Secretaries, 17 Berkeley Street, W1X 5AG. 01-491 7108.
Jaygar Careers Ltd. Top calibre PA/Secretaries (Temporary/Permanent). 730 5148.
Joan Tree Agcy. Office staff. 25 South Molton Street, W.1. 499 4946.
Linton Appointments. Recruitment Consultants. 01-242 0931.
Legal Opportunities. Specialist Service to Prof. in U.K. 01-366 6411.
Merrow Agency. All perm./temp. language jobs. 01-636 1487/839 5095.
Opus Personnel. Your complete service. 01-486 7921/4.
Pipco technical recruitment specialists, U.K./O'seas. 01-891 3134.
Quest Advertising Ltd. Excellent Recruitment Service. 01-580 2697.
Staff Introductions (Sec. & Exec.), 66 Marylebone Lane, W.1. 486 6951.
'That Agency'. 165 Kensington High St., W.8. 937 4336. Advert. Spec.

CONSULTANTS
Albemarle Appointments—Executive and Secretarial. 01-493 6010.
Accountancy & Legal Professions Selection Ltd., E.C.2. 01-588 3588.
Administrative & Clerical Personnel Ltd., New Broad St., E.C.2. 588 3588
Angela Mortimer Ltd., Foxglove Hse., 166 Piccadilly, W.1. 01-499 5378.
Campbell-Johnston Assoc., 35 New Broad St., E.C.2. 588 3588. Tlx. 887374.
Campbell-Johnston, Exec. Secretaries Ltd., 35 New Broad St., E.C.2. 588 3588.
Career Plan (Executives & Secretaries). 17 Air St., W.1. 01-734 4284.
Cavendish Personnel, 8 Cavendish Place, W.1. Legal/accts. secs. 637 7697
Churchill Personnel. 828 8055. Exclusive total recruitment service.
Management Resources, 45 Conduit St., London, W.1. 01-437 9979. Tlx. 915100. Management & Recruitment ORG. Development U.K. and International Secretaries.

NURSING
Aquarius Nursing. Branches throughout London. 01-274 0928.
BNA, 470 Oxford Street, W.1. 01-723 8055 and over 30 branches nationwide.

CONFERENCE FACILITIES & SERVICES

Association of Conference Executives (ACE) International Members* Tel. 0480 57595
Conference Associates Ltd.* Professional Organisers. 01-937 3163.
Conference Services Ltd. Comprehensive congress planners. 01-584 4226.*
Hamilton Perry Conferences.* Creative Presentations. 01-734 7307.
Heathrow Conference Centre* at The Heathrow Hotel; 23 Syndicate rooms, 2 meeting rooms. Ballroom and the unique York Theatre for full T/V studio presentation. 670 bedrooms. No facility in Britain matches this. For brochure, telephone Conference Services Manager 01-897 6363.
ICIS. Free venue + Hotel Booking service, Cheap flights. 0703 39458*
Marchmont Conferences. Vogue House, 1 Hanover Square, W.1. 491 7812.
Michael Wakefield Limited. Audio visual communications. 01-493 7939.
Nottingham University,* University Park, Nottingham. 0602 56101, ex. 2475.
Peter Rand,* Conference Placements. Free advice on venues. 0203 21554.
Royal Overseas League, St James's. Elegant confs./banquets. 01-493 5051.
The Carlton Tower.* Your first class banquet/conference venue. 01-235 5411.
Worth Corner, Balcombe Rd., Crawley. (0293) 33441. Near Gatwick Airport.

ESTATE AGENTS

RENTALS
Benham & Reeves (Rentals), 17 Kingswell, Heath St., N.W.3. 01-435 9681.
Church Bros. & Partners (Letting & Management), 139 Oxford St., W.1. 01-439 0589.
Ellis Copp & Co. 210 Upper Richmond Rd., S.W.15. 789 7610.
Fairlawn. Short stay inexpensive family serviced apartments. 01-229 5006.
Johnson Pycraft & Farrar, 152 Fulham Rd., S.W.10. 01-370 4329.
Lipfriend & Co., 48 Albemarle St., W.1. 0-499 5334.
Luxury Living, 15 Cromwell Road, S.W.7. 01-589 9225.
Michael Davis. Luxury serviced apartments in S.W.1. 01-876 0434.
Petersons Luxury Rentals. Short/long lets central London. 328 7131.
Ruck & Ruck, 13 Old Brompton Road, SW7 3HZ. 01-584 3721.
Sheriff & Co., 46 Kensington Gdns. Sq., W.2. 01-229 6527.
Stewart Klitz & Co., 6 Essex Ho., George St., Croydon. 01-688 1161 Ex. 18.
Townchoice Ltd. (Letting and management), 17 Church Rd., S.W.19. 947 7351.
Warburton & Co., 45 Beauchamp Place, London, S.W.3. 01-584 7771.
Winkworth & Co., 48 Curzon Street. W.1. 01-499 9863.

RESIDENTIAL & COMMERCIAL
Bairstow Eves, 40 offices & depts. City office. 01-377 0137.
Baker Lorenz & Co. Commercial Specialists. 13/14 Hanover St. 01-499 8163.
Buckell & Ballard, 58 Cornmarket St., Oxford. 0865 40801.
Hampton & Sons, 6 Arlington Street, S.W.1. 01-493 8222.
Hugh F. Shaw. The Estate Office, Dorset House, Gloucester Pl., N.W.1. 01-486 7325.
Joanna Vigors Ltd., 57 Chipstead St., S.W.6. 01-731 4357.
Kathini Graham Ltd., 18 Montpelier Mews, S.W.7. 01-584 3285.
Park Lord & Co. Ltd., 137 Park Road, London N.W.8. 01-722 9793.
Simmons & Sons. Henley-on-Thames 2525. Tlx 847621. Reading 54025. Basingstoke 65141.

EDUCATION

Albany College, Hendon, 01-202 9748. All O and A level subjects.
Brookside College, 3 Brookside, Cambridge. 0223 62584.
Eurocentre, 36 Honor Oak Road, London, SE23 3SN. 01-699 2274.
St. Godric's Sec. College, 2 Arkwright Rd., N.W.3. 01-435 9831.
Oxford Academy of English, 18 Bardwell Rd., Oxford. Tel. (0865) 55205.
Truman & Knightley. Trust us now for educational guidance. 01-727 1242.

SCHOOLS, LANGUAGE SCHOOLS & COURSES
Abon Language School, Bristol 8. Small English classes. 0272 30354.
Anglo Continental School of English, Bournemouth (member of ACEG) *29-35 Wimborne Rd., Bournemouth (0202) 292128.*
Association of Recognized English Language Schools, 125 High Holborn, London, W.C.1. 242 3136/7
Belair, English Language, Travel and Hotel. 10 Denmark St., W.C.2. 01-379 7510.
Beresford School of English & Commerce, Margate, Kent. 0843 22374.
Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan. Yoga, music, dance, Indian Lang. 01-381 3086.
Boarzell Tutorial College. Hurst Green, Sussex. 0580 88-528, telex 95586.
Davies's School of English, 56 Eccleston Square, London, SW1V 1PQ. 01-834 4155.
E. F. Language Colleges, 1 Farmen St., Hove, Brighton. Tel. 0273 723625.
Int. Year & Summer School, Barbados Sport, 85 Regent St., Cambridge (60437).
Linguaphone Language Tuition Centre. 01-580 0141/4.
Noetics Institute. Parkfield, Greaves Rd., Lancaster. 0524 67772.
Regent School of English, 7 Charlotte St., London, W.1. 636 9444.
Stratford School of English, Stratford-on-Avon, Warcs. 0789 69497.
Tallis House. Education Consultants. 01-437 9137/8. Telex 299774.
Wyvern House English for Children, Milton Abbas, Dorset. 0258 880121.

TUTORIAL
Barnards O & A Level Tutorial College, 15 Wakefield St., W.C.1. 837 1383.
English Tuition, Camb. Hons. Grad E.F.L., S.W.1 or Pupils Res. 828 1683
Speak English Perfectly and Efficiently. Diction, Pronunciation, Public Speaking. Private Tuition. Bristol 298653.
Television Training Centre, 23 Grosvenor St., W.1. 01-629 6839/5069.
The Rapid Results College, Home Study, HE6, London, S.W.19 01-947 7272.

TRAVEL

HOLIDAY BROCHURE AND BUSINESS TRAVEL SERVICES
Afro-Asian Travel Ltd. (Economy Travel Specialist). 01-839 1711/2/3.
Comanbuild Ltd., holiday flats, North London and Cannes, 349 4926/340 7314.
Equity Travel for your complete business travel service. Full details from *Mr S. Curtis, Tel: 01-253 4660/3379.* ABTA.
Eurosave Flights. Germany, Switz, Italy, Spain, Greece. Dept. G., 01-581 3252.
Greek Islands Club/Club Celebria. Walton-on-Thames. 20477 (24 hrs.).
Neo Travel. The travel experts. Tel: 01-499 5931/5967.
Supasaver. French Camping & Caravan Holidays by Coach. Tel: 0442 48281.
Stevens Travel. Motor Caravans Hire. U.K. Europe and USA. 01-977 2181.
V. F. B. French & GB Hols. 15 Rodney Rd., Cheltenham, Glos. 0242 35335.

HOTELS, RESERVATIONS, SERVICES/HOTELS
Burns Hotel, Barkston Gdns., SW5 0EN. Free illus. brochure. 01-373 3151.
Gatwick Hickmet Hotel, Sussex, RH11 0PQ. Crawley (0293) 33441. Telex 87287.

STUDENT FACILITIES
Vacation-Work, 9 Park End St., Oxford. For working-holidays.

MORTGAGE BROKERS & INSURANCE

Accident & General Insurance Brokers Ltd., 15 Adam St., W.C.2. 839 5088.
Hartley Cooper Life & Pensions Ltd., UK and Overseas employee benefit plans. Clifford Inn, Fetter Lane, EC4. 01-405 5881.
Martin Hasseck Ltd. CMB. Mortgages, remortgages, top ups. 01-348 4658.
Michael Chamberlin & Co. Assoc. Insurance Brokers. 222/225 Strand, WC2. 353 4548.
Private Patients Plan. For companies and individuals. Tunbridge Wells. (0892) 26255.
Progressive Insurance Brokers, 93 Judd St., W.C.1. 387 4256/7/8.
Roberts Morris Bray (Ins. Brokers) Ltd., 12 Cleveland Row, St. James's, S.W.1. 01-930 9914.
Rowe Charles. Members C.M.B., 1st, 2nd re-mortgages. Bus. loans. 908 3434.

MOTORS

Brew for Ford. Main dealer, 8 Kensington. Sales, service, hire. 373 3333.
David Wilson's Automobiles. Sunshine roofs by Golde, Safari and Slideway. Sales, service and repairs. *Phone 01-648 0311/2.*
Milcars of Mill Hill, 16-18 Hale Lane, Mill Hill, N.W.7. 01-959 6961.
Promotacar. The Car Bureau that helps you buy or sell! 01-390 0951.

CAR DEALERS
Continental Car Centre, 1-3 Hale Lane, N.W.7. 01-959 8821.
Peugeot London, Hamlet Motors, 261 Commercial Rd., E.1. 01-790 0471.
Poland St. Autos Ltd., London, W.1. Opel Main Dealers. Export and Diplomatic Sales. 01-439 7729.
Strongard Leasing Ltd. Car Leasing Specialists. Any Make. 01-491 1342.

CONTRACT HIRE, FINANCE & LEASING
Bowmaker Financial Services. Over 100 offices in U.K. See Yellow Pages—Credit.
Woodford Motor Co. Ltd., Woodford New Rd., Woodford Grn., Essex. 504 0017.

GARAGE SERVICES
All-Tyre Service, Batteries, Exhausts. Tel. 01-570 7700 for nearest store.

TYRE SERVICES
Associated Tyre Specialists. Britain's No. 1. See Yellow Pages.

EXECUTIVE SERVICES

CAR HIRE
Berners Car Hire, near City for Chauffeur Driven Mercedes. 582 0055.
Budget Rent a Car, Mayfair 723 8038—Heathrow Airport 759 2216.
Dukes Travel Service Ltd., Mast House, 791 Harrow Rd., N.W.10. 01-969 7057.

AIR CHARTER
Aeroplan Executive Aviation. Airtaxi & helicopters. 24hr. 01-583 6622.
B-Jet Ltd. for Helicopter and Jet charter. 01-353 9744.
Exec. Air Services. V.I.P. door to door. 01-941 4707. Telex 896840.
Executive Express. Luton Airport, Beds., LU2 9NB. Tel. Luton 24232.

CATERING-PRIVATE & COMMERCIAL

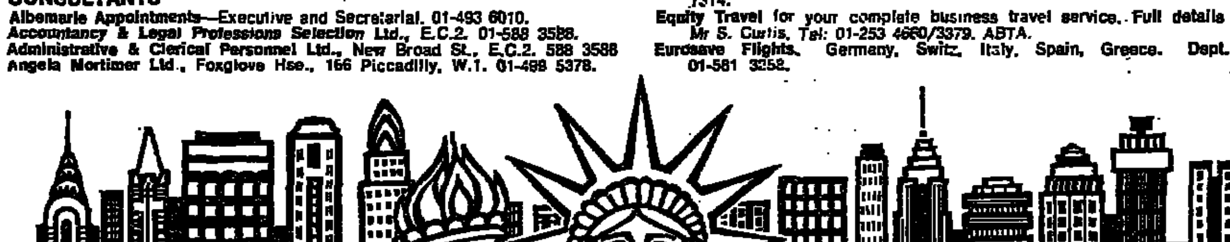
Catercall Ltd. For imaginative catering. 01-731 3996.
Catering by County—Nationwide—for Directors & Staff. 01-688 1193.
Gastronomique—delicious food for any occasion. 01-242 9997.
G. F. E. Bartlett & Son Ltd. *Commercial kitchen planning & equipment,* Hemel Hempstead (0442) 64242. Manchester 872 0288.
Mayfair Catering Co. Also equipment hire. 01-377 8030.
Mercantile Catering Services Limited, Wessex Road, Bourne End, Buckinghamshire. Bourne End (06285) 22844.
Midland Catering with Care.—Southern Division: 044 282 5333.
Pamela Price Caterer and Delicatessen, 26 The Pavement, SW4. 622 6818.
Sutcliffe Catering Group Ltd.—A total catering service. 01-579 3261.

REMOVALS

HOME & OVERSEAS
Alfred Bishop & Son Ltd., 62-66 Upton Lane, Forest Gate, E.7. 01-472 9541.
Avalon Overseas. International movers door to door. 01-961 0366.
Bolliger Transport (England) Ltd., 41 Park Royal Rd., N.W.10. 01-961 1230.
Clowhurst Ltd., Overseas removal, 24 Binney St. 01-629 5634.
Houlis.—Household removals & storage.—01-876 7676 or 01-886 1167.
Houlis.—European door to door removals service—01-886 1167.
Interdean world wide removals. Containered storage. Freephone 2178.
Pitt & Scott Ltd., worldwide removals. Expert advice. 01-607 7321.

For further details on how to advertise in The Reader Services Directory please write to:—

Brian Wexham, Classified Advertising Manager, The Times, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1
For further advertising details regarding the New York Index please contact Miss R. Vlasto, Times Newspaper, 201 East 42nd Street, New York, NY 10017. Telephone (212) 986 9230.



The who's who of what's where in New York City

ART/ANTIQUES/AUCTIONS

AUCTIONS
Christie's Auction House in America. 502 Park Ave. at 59 St. 826 2888.
Phillips. 867 Madison Ave, New York 10021. For schedule call 212 570 4830.
Sotheby Parke Bernet, 980 Madison Ave. For schedule call 212 472 3555.

GALLERIES
Ralph M. Chait Galleries (Established 1910). Specialists in Fine Chinese Works of Art. 12 E 56 Street. Tel. 758 0937.

BUSINESS SERVICES

ADVERTISING AGENCIES
Bernard Hodes Advertising, Inc. An International Recruitment Ad Agency, specializing in employee communications. 711 5th Ave., NYC.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES
George A. Fuller Company, Estb. 1882 Requires Construction Personnel in Middle East. Send resume to Box A, 535 *Madison Ave.,* NY, NY 10022.

EXECUTIVE SEARCH
Korn/Ferry International, 277 Park Ave. Phone 371 3770. Telex 236344.

PLACES OF WORSHIP
St. Thomas (C of E). 5th Ave. at 53rd St. Sun. 8, 9, 11 & 4 (Oct-May).

ENTERTAINMENTS

RESTAURANTS
Gallagher's Famous Steakhouse, 52 St. just West of Broadway. 245 5336.
Oyster Bar Seafood Restaurant. G.C. Station*** NY Times. 532 3888.
Shezan. 8W58St., NYC's and Lon's symphony of moghul cuisine. 3711 414.
Scoop. 210 E 43rd St. New York's best Italian food. Call 532 4483.
Sign of the Dove. NY's most beautiful restaurant. 65/3rd. Tel. 861 8080.

Restaurant League of New York—Members
Fraunces Tavern, Broad & Pearl, USA's oldest. Tel. 269 0144 to book.
37 St Hideaway. Superb continental food & ent. 32 W 37 St. 947 8940.
Sardi's. Theatre World's favourite rendezvous. 234 W 44 St. Ph: 221 8440
The Rainbow Room & The Rainbow Grill. 30 Rockefeller Plaza. 757 9090.
Top of the Park. Dine 43 fl above NY 60th & CPW Res. 212 333 3800.

SIGHTSEEING
Crossroads Sightseeing. Bus/Boat Tours. 47 St 7th Ave. Phone: 581 2828.
Tour: Rockefeller Center. Music Hall, Observatory. 30 Rock Plaza. 489 2947.
Visit the Top of the World. The World Trade Center Observation Deck.

HOTELS

Algonquin Hotel. 59 West 44th Street. London Telephone: 01-637 7901.
Loews Drake Hotel. Park Avenue at Fifty-Sixth Street. 212 421 0900.
The Park Lane. Height of luxury on Central Park South. 371 4000.
The Regency Hotel. Park Avenue at Sixty-First Street. 212 759 4100.
United Nations Plaza. Deluxe Hotel. Indoor pool, tennis, saunas. Cable: Unplazatel. TLX: 126803 or Contact Supereps Int'l. 01-242 3131.

AIRLINES
United Airlines—flights to 109 cities in U.S. daily. Tel. 867 3000.

RAIL
Amtrak Rail Service (USA Rail Pass). 33 St. & 8th Ave. Phone: 736 4545

TOURIST BOARDS
New England Vacation Centre, 1268 Ave. of Americas. 212 757 4455.

TRANSPORTATION
CHAUFFEURED LIMOUSINES
Dav-El Livery. The ultimate service featuring custom-built Lincoln Limos. Sedans & Cadillacs, available nationwide. 212 799 7900.
Louie's Livery. Personal driver, best cars and rates 24 hrs. 549 5370.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

EUROPEAN BANKS
Allied Irish Banks Ltd. 405 Park Avenue, NY 10022. Tel. 212 223 1230.
Barclays Bank of New York. 300 Park Ave., NY 10022. Tel. 212 421 1400.
National Westminster Bank Ltd. 100 Wall St., New York, NY 212 943 6000.

REAL ESTATE

COMMERCIAL
City Centre R. E. Office & Store leases sales. 505 Park Ave. 421 7000.
Futterman Org. Retail & Office Leasing. 581 Fifth Ave., NY 212 371 5000.
Judson Realty, Inc. Sales, Leases, Stores Bldgs. 36 E 57 St. 212 421 3615
Kenneth D Laub & Co Brokerage & Consulting, 1345 6th Ave. 212 582 9292.
Lansco Store/Office leasing. Mr Dolch/Victor, 122 E 42 St. 867 5555.

RESIDENTIAL SALES/RENTALS
Leslie J. Garfield & Co, Inc. 595 Madison Ave., NY, NY 10022. 212 371 8200.
Wm. B. May Co. Houses/Apartments sale or rent City/Suburbs. 688 8700
Sulzberger-Rolfe Inc. 654 Madison Ave., New York. 212 593 7617.

SHOPPING

BOOK STORES
B. Dalton, America's favourite book seller. 666 5th Ave. 212 247 1740.
Barnes & Noble Books. More books for your money & more music too. 18th & 5th Ave. or 48th & 5th Ave. Near Rockefeller Center. 765 0590.

BOUTIQUES
Carina Nucci. Fine shoes for men & women. 1073 Third Ave. Tel. 688 6828.
Dunhill Tailors. 65 East 57th Street, New York City, 10022. Tel. 355 0050.
Emilio Pucci. World Famous Boutique. 24 E 64 St. Phone: 752 8957.
Hanae Mori, 27 E 79 St. and Waldorf Hotel. Phone: 472 2352.
Roberta Di Camerino. Classic accessories, ready-to-wear, luggage, perfumes—Olympic Tower, 645 Fifth Avenue. 212 355 7600.

Madison Avenue
Bermuda Shop Ltd. Women's sportswear. 605 Madison Ave., NY. 355 0733.
Brownstone Studio. Upstairs boutique. 342 Madison Ave. Women's Fashions & Accessories, sizes 6-20. Personal attention. Moderate price. Am Exp.
Montenapoleone. Unique lingerie for the unique woman. 789 Madison Ave.

DEPARTMENT STORES
Alexander's in New York City 58th St. & Lexington Ave. Just one of our 15 convenient locations in the area. Alexander's New York, where pound for pound you get more fashion & value for your money. You'd have to travel far & wide to match our incredible "bargain" prices!
Bloomingdale's. 1000 3rd Ave. at 59th Street. 212 355 5900. It's like no other store in the world.
Henri Bendel. Fashion and fashions for living. 10 West 57th Streeet.
Macy's New York. The world's largest store of stores at Herald Square 212 971 6000. If you haven't seen Macy's you haven't seen New York.
Saks Fifth Avenue. . . . The best in fashion and style for men, women and children. 611 Fifth Avenue, New York. 212 753 4000.

Appointments Vacant

Senior Financial Writer

The Economist is looking for a senior writer on financial matters. Journalistic experience is desirable, though less important than original thought and an ability to express it clearly. The successful applicant must be a self-starter, numerate and able to meet deadlines. He or she may have a special interest in accountancy, banking or property—or simply a first-class mind.
If you think you measure up, write to the editor,
The Economist,
25 St. James's St.
London SW1A 1HG

GENERAL VACANCIES

GRADUATE in a numerate discipline, (eg stats, operational research, economics or maths) age 22-26 for a research post in an international association located in W1, c. £5,250 + fringe benefits. For further details, please call Jane Crosthwaite on 01-581 2977 at Jane Crosthwaite Recruitment Ltd, 24 Beauchamp Place, London, SW3.

GENERAL VACANCIES

LETTINGS NEGOTIATOR to handle the letting of luxury furnished flats and houses to international company executives and diplomats in London's best residential areas. Earnings around £8,000 p.a., NW3 area. Must have own car. Call N. Shulman. 586 3111.

NATIONAL ESTATE AGENTS require young assistant to work in an expanding office. Apply: R. F. Loder-Symonds, F.R.I.C.S., Strutt & Parker, 29, St. Margaret's Street, Canterbury, Kent (0227) 51123.

GENERAL VACANCIES

NIGHT CLUB
GENERAL MANAGER'S DREAM !
£12,000 p.a. + BONUS ON TURNOVER
to run one of England's finest RESTAURANT/DISCOTHEQUES
LOUIS BROWN'S VALBONNE CLUB
at Maidenhead
The successful applicant will be expected to take complete control of the club working only under the immediate directive of the board of directors. Only persons who are responsible and have an established reputation need apply to: Mr Michaels, 162 Regent St, London W.1. Tel: 01-439 7242 for appointment (no agencies, please).
Open to male/female

A BETTER CAREER
With our professional help! We first assess which career best suits your ability, interests and personality. We then give you practical help to improve or change your career. For 16 years we have helped many thousands achieve success and satisfaction at work. Free brochure:
CAREER ANALYSTS,
90 Gloucester Place,
W1. 01-935 5452 (24 hrs).

EXECUTIVE trainee, 17-19, with good phone manner to be trained to advise clients on exports and world travel. Start c £3,400. Covent Garden Appts., 53 Fleet Street, EC4. 01-353 7696.

Sotheby's
FOUNDED 1744

require a cataloguer for
The European Ceramics Department

Applicants should have some knowledge of European Ceramics from the Medieval period until the beginning of the 19th century or some aspect of this field.

Candidates should preferably also have a knowledge of one or more European languages.

Applications should be sent to:
Susan Chapman.
Sotheby Parke Bernet & Co.,
34-35 New Bond Street, London W1A 2AA
Telephone: (01) 493 8080

Inspector of Aircraft Accidents

This important London-based post offers interesting work for a pilot with the right qualifications and experience who wishes to play a vital role in air safety.

Inspectors of Accidents (Operations) investigate and report on civil aircraft accidents in any part of the world. *They work closely with aircraft manufacturers, operators and operating services,* and give evidence at formal enquiries.

Candidates (preferably aged at least 30) must have a current ATP licence, or have recently held one, and have had extensive experience as a pilot in civil air transport, normally including at least 5 years in command of large jet transport aircraft and at least 6,500 total flying hours. Ability to write concise and logical reports essential. Membership of the RAS, and Flight Navigator's licence desirable. Current car driving licence required.

Salary (under review): £8,560-£10,820. Starting salary according to qualifications and experience. Good promotion prospects. Non-contributory pension scheme.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 3 April 1980) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote G5339/2.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE

PERSONAL CHOICE

King Billy's day: Peter Vaughan as the 70-year-old patriarch in Fox, starting tonight (see below)

● There is a distinctly nuclear flavour, if that is the right word, about this evening's choice of television programmes, on all three channels. Panorama (BBC 1, 8.10) asks what will happen if the bomb drops, helped by a local authority emergency team and access to secret government headquarters. Reporter Jeremy Paxman says that with more than 200 Soviet missiles aimed at Britain, we have possibly more targets per square mile than any country in the world—yet we have done very little planning for defence against nuclear attack. In Switzerland, every new home has a fallout shelter; in Britain there are hardly any. So what are our chances of survival if someone presses the button? Meanwhile Newsnight (BBC 2, 10.45) looks at the problem of the bomb from another angle: the case of a man who worked at the secret weapons establishment at Aldermaston. Ken Cummins died of cancer last August and there are claims by his family and his union that his death was the result of plutonium contamination during his work at Aldermaston. Sixty-seven other workers at the establishment are claiming compensation for contamination. Is is safe to work there? And yet another element in the nuclear chain is investigated by World in Action (ITV, 8.30). Britain is importing thousands of tons of uranium—known as "yellowcake"—from Namibia in defiance of United Nations sanctions aimed at ending South Africa's illegal occupation of the territory, formerly known as South West Africa. The World in Action team follows the secret shipments and airs the controversy surrounding them.

● And now, as they say, for something completely different. Fox (ITV, 9.00) is a new drama series set and entirely filmed in South London. Written by Trevor Preston and directed by Jim Goddard—the team that brought you the marvellous Tom Bell crime story Out—Fox is the tale of a family of that name led by 70-year-old "King Billy" (Peter Vaughan taking up "character" parts). Billy has five sons: Vin, a scaffolding contractor; Ray, a club manager; Joey, cab driver; Phil, a mature student of moral philosophy; and Kenny, a professional boxer. Then there are their wives, girl friends, children and so on—a cast of . . . well, hundreds anyway. The 13 episodes will expose the strains of family relationships and the stresses of living in an ever more crowded and changing metropolis. There's an almost Dickensian air about it. Anyway, the first episode finds the family preparing to celebrate Billy's seventieth birthday, which is a good way of introducing all the main characters to their prospective audience.

● There was a fierce debate a year or two ago when changes in the law made it possible for adopted children to trace their natural mothers. Who Am I, I Need to Know (Radio 4, 11.05 am) tells of one person's search. Kathy is outwardly settled, aged 36, married and the mother of three children. But she was adopted as a newborn baby and desperately wants to see her real mother. The first contact was made on January 31—will it lead to a meeting?

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: †STEREO; *BLACK AND WHITE; (r) REPEAT.

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by David Sinclair

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 am Open University: Tutor Marked Assignments; 7.05 Wealth in Britain. Closedown at 7.55.
9.00 For Schools, Colleges: A Good Job with Prospects (r); 9.30 Biology (r); 9.52 Communicate! (Comedy writing); 10.15 Music Time (Lieutenant Kije); 10.38 Maths Topics (r); 11.00 Merry-Go Round (r).
11.25 You and Me: 1 2 3 4 5 (r).
11.40 For Schools. Colleges: Painting (r). Closedown at 12.05.
12.45 pm News.
1.00 Pebble Mill at One: Medal chasers Jim Fox and Danny Nightingale, members of the British pentathlon team that got the Gold at the Montreal Olympics, open a "Trim Track" at Pebble Mill to keep the tellypersons in good shape.
1.45 How Do You Do? Rhymes, games and a story (r).
2.01 For Schools, Colleges: Words and Pictures (r); 2.18 Out of the Past (r); 2.40 Going to Work (r). Closedown at 3.00.
3.55 Play School: presented by Libby Murray and Derek Griffiths The story is Mr McFinn and Madam Splatt by Kate Buchanan.
4.20 Touché Turtle: Cartoon series (r).
4.25 Jackanory: Jenny Agutter begins reading the Mill House by Marjorie-Ann Watts.
4.40 Heyyy, It's the King: Cartoon (r).
5.00 John Craven's Newsround.
5.05 Blue Peter: With Mothering Sunday in mind, the team demonstrate how to make everlasting violets.
5.35 Paddington: Animated version of the famous bear (r).
5.40 News with Richard Baker.
5.55 Nationwide.
6.50 A Question of Sport: Guests are athlete Sonia Lannaman, cricketer David Bairstow, rugger star Fran Cotton and footballer John Toshack.
7.20 Blake's Seven: The Liberator encounters a strange artificial planet called Ultraworld. It looks harmless enough, but . . .
8.10 Panorama: If the Bomb Drops—(see Personal Choice).
9.00 News with Richard Baker.
9.25 The Monday Film: Fuzz (1972). Evan Hunter gets the credit for a screenplay based on a novel by his alter ego, Ed McBain, about the now famous 87th Precinct cops. Burt Reynolds as detective hero, Yul Brynner as villain who seems intent on wiping out the city's officials, and Racquel Welch as lady cop. I always thought McBain's fuzz were New Yorkers, whereas this team seems to be from Boston. Still, I'm only a Limey.
10.50 Film 80: Barry Norman looks at a star studded new movie about the sinking of the Titanic and talks to Stanley Kramer, director of The Runner Stumbles, which marks the return to feature films after nine years of Dick Van Dyke.
11.25 Education Matters: Adam Hopkins talks to Corinne Hutt about the standard of nursery education and the needs of the under-fives.
11.50 News and weather.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: Wales: 1.45 pm Pili Pala 4.40 Isis and the Farm on the Hill. 5.55 Wales Today. 6.50 Heddiw. 11.50 News and weather. Close. Scotland: 11.00 am For Schools. 12.15p m It's a Great Life. 12.40 The Scottish News. 5.55 Reporting Scotland. 11.50 News and weather. Close. Northern Ireland: 3.53 pm News. 5.55 Scene Around Six. 11.50 News and weather. Close. England: 5.55 pm Regional Magazines. 12.00 Close.

BBC 2

6.40 am Open University: Muliplexing. 7.05 Pelican Crossing. 7.30 Crystals. Closedown at 7.55.
10.05 It Figures: Statistics. Last of 10 programmes in which Jimmy Young explains everyday maths.
10.30 The Handicapped Family: The services provided by the Crossroads Care Attendant Scheme.
11.00 Play School: Same as BBC 1 at 3.55. Closedown at 11.25.
2.15 Let's Go . . . with some more hobbies. Brian Rix with advice for the mentally handicapped.
2.30 Roads to Conflict: Bringing the conflict between Arabs and Israelis up to date (r).
3.00 That's the Way the Money Goes: All you need to know about (ugly modern phrase) consumer watchdogs.
3.30 Delia Smith's Cookery Course: Smoked mackerel pate, marinated kipper fillets and smoked fish pie. (Repeat from Friday).
4.00 Modern Language Teaching: Pimlico School, London (r). Closedown at 4.25.
4.50 Open University: Problems of Practice. 5.15 Bath: 18th Century.
5.40 Flash Gordon: Buster Crabbe in episode 9 of the classic cinema serial.*
6.00 James Burke's Connections: Little Jack Horner meets Bonnie Prince Charlie and The Sound of Music goes back to the repeating telegraph. Well, just fancy that.
6.50 Training Dogs the Woodhouse Way: Puppies.
7.15 News with subtitles for the hard of hearing.
7.30 Rock Goes to College: April Wine, a group from Montreal, in concert at Reading University.
8.15 Marti Caine: With guests Linda Lewis and cellist Julian Lloyd Webber.
9.00 Yes Minister: The best thing to happen to sitcom for years. Hacker decides there are too many civil servants. Sir Humphrey proves to be one too many for his minister. Stars Paul Eddington and Nigel Hawthorne.
9.30 Horizon: Encounter with Jupiter. Film from alien worlds which makes science fiction come true, though not perhaps in the way we expected. Martin Jarvis narrates a film based on the findings of the two American spacecraft Voyagers 1 and 2, their mission—to bodly go where no man. . . .
10.20 Russian-Language and People: Part 9.
10.45 Newsnight: Including a report on safety at Aldermaston, the secret nuclear weapons establishment (see Personal Choice).
11.30 Arena: Mentioned in Despatches. The story of war photographer Tim Page (r).
12.05 Closedown: John Rye reads Philip Larkin's An Arundel Tomb (r).

THAMES

9.30 am For Schools: My World (Lines and Rows); 9.47 Finding Out (Germany); 10.05 How We Used to Live (Victorians and their dead); 10.28 Starting Out (Marriage); 10.45 The Living Body (Human Reproduction); 11.01 Documentary Re-run (The Dale that Died); 11.22 Picture Box (Claudius, Boy of Ancient Rome);
11.39 Making a Living.
12.00 We'll Tell You a Story.
12.10 pm Rainbow: Safety in the Street. Not unnaturally, the story is called The Lollipop Lady.
12.30 Numbers at Work. All about angles (repeat from Sunday).
1.00 News with Peter Sissons.
1.20 Thames News.
1.30 About Britain: The Exmoor pony, one of the oldest breeds of horse in the world, now threatened with extinction.
2.00 Food, Wine and Friends: Petula Clark joins the culinary master on a trip to Hintlesham Hall, Suffolk. Also, how to pan grill tournedos.
2.30 Monday Matinee: Bachelor of Hearts (1958). Leslie Bricusse and Frederic Raphael wrote the screenplay for this unexceptionable romantic comedy set in Cambridge University. Hardy Kruger, Sylvia Syms, Ronald Lewis, Barbara Steele, John Richardson.
4.15 Clapperboard: Chris Kelley looks at the making of the film *SOS Titanic* and talks to a survivor about what really happened that night in 1912.
4.45 Jukes of Piccadilly: The Dulverton Green. Episode 1. A prison break and a wedding form the background for this last two-parter in the current series. With Nigel Hawthorne, Manning Wilson, Angharad Rees and James Cossins.
5.15 Money-Go-Round: The promises and perils of working from home; a new code of practice for sales promotion campaigns; and a look at the Hongkong Stock Exchange. With Joan Shenton and Tony Bastable.
5.45 News.
6.00 Thames News.
6.35 Crossroads: Distressing news for Marian Owen; David Hunter and Barbara Brady feel the need to justify themselves.
7.00 The Kenny Everett Video Show.
7.30 Coronation Street: Deirdre returns.
8.00 Rushton's Illustrated.
8.30 World in action: Follow the Yellowcake Road (see Personal Choice).
9.00 Fox: New drama series (see Personal Choice).
10.00 News.
10.30 The Monday Film: The Mercenaries (1968). Jack Cardiff's blood, guts and romance tale of the Belgian Congo during the civil war. Rod Taylor, Yvette Mimieux and, perhaps surprisingly, Kenneth More.
12.20 am Close: Anna Ford reads Wordsworth's Lines Written in Early Spring.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News Briefing.
6.10 Farming.
6.30 Today.
8.35 The Week on 4.
8.45 Patrick Moore.
9.00 News.
9.05 Richard Baker.
10.00 News.
10.05 Money Box.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Serial: Wings Over Wales (6).
11.00 News.
11.05 Who Am I? I Need to Know.
11.50 Poetry Please!
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours.
12.27 Brain of Britain 1980.†
12.55 Weather.
1.00 News.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Listen With Mother.
3.15 Play: Vivien the Blockbuster.†
4.45 Short Story.
5.00 PM News Magazine.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.30 Frank Muir goes into . . .†
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Science Now.
7.45 Play: Day Return, by Philippe Monnet.†
9.00 Three Women Gardeners, Margery Fish.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
10.00 News.
10.30 News Quiz.†
11.00 A Book at Bedtime.
11.15 Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News.
12.15-12.23 am Shipping forecast.
VHF
6.50 am Regional news, weather.
7.50 Regional news, weather.
9.35-10.30 Schools: Jackie Stewart Road Show; Radio Thin King; Notice Board I; Time to Move.
10.45-12.00 Schools: Da sind wir wieder! Singing Together; Springboard; Theatre Workshop.
12.55 Regional news, weather.
2.00-3.00 pm Schools: Exploration Earth: Listening and Reading II; Speak; Movement and Drama II.
5.50 Regional news, weather.
11.00 Study on 4: World Powers in the Twentieth Century (21).
11.30-12.10 am Open University: Why Fourier? Aural Training (2).

Radio 3

6.55 am Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Records: Handel, Mancini, Schubert, Mendelssohn.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Records: Dovies, Bax, Bliss, Williamson.
9.00 News.
9.05 At the Court of Gustav III.
9.45 Now and Then: Maconchy, Dickinson, Brahms, Schumann.†
10.50 The Bach Family.†
11.45 BBC Scottish SO: Enesco, Shostakovich.†
1.00 pm News.
1.05 BBC Lunchtime Concert: Mozart.†
2.10 Organ: Mozart, Lewis, Gigout, Alain.†
2.50 Matinee Musicale.†
3.50 New Records: Debussy, Rodrigo, Franck.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
7.00 Opera: Die Soldaten, by Bernd Alois Zimmermann, Act 1.†
8.15 Talk: The Rise and Fall of the Publisher.
8.35 Die Soldaten, acts 3 and 4.†
9.45 The Vision of Piers the Ploughman (4).†
10.15 Piano: Ireland, Grieg, Debussy.†
10.50 Records: Hassler, Haydn.†
11.25 Jazz in Britain.†
11.55-12.00 News.
VHF
6.00-7.00 am Open University: Politics of Caricature; Theories of Art: Schiller; The Influence of Corelli.
6.20-7.00 pm Open University: A Hindu Testimony; Studying Literature.

Radio 2

5.00 am News Summary, weather. 5.03 Ray Moore.† 7.32 Terry Wogan.† 10.03 Jimmy Young.† 12.03 pm David Hamilton.† 2.03 Steve Jones.† 4.03 Much More Music.† 5.00 News. 5.05 Waggoners' Walk. 5.20 Much More Music.† 6.03 Derek Hobson.† 8.02 The Organist Entertains.† 8.30 Folk '80.† 9.02 Humphrey Lyttelton.† 9.55 Sports Desk. 10.02 Monday Movie Quiz. 10.30 Star Sound. 11.02 Brian Matthew. 2.02 am-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 6.00 Dave Lee Travis. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.31 Paul Burnett. 2.00 pm Andy Peebles. 4.31 Kid Jensen. 7.00 Stayin' Alive. 8.00 Mike Read. 9.50 Newsbeat. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00-5.00 am As Radio 2.

VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 KHz, 463m) at the following times.

6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-four Hours. 7.45 Short Story 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections 8.15 Come Here. 8.30 Disco Fever. 9.00 World News. 9.09 British Press Review. 9.15 Theatre Call. 9.35 Book Choice. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Sounds that Sold a Million. 10.00 Land and People 10.30 The Art of Alfred Brendel. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain 11.15 World Radio Club 11.30 The Tenant of Wildfell Hall. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm Benny Green's Album Time. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-four Hours. 1.30 Book Programme. 2.00 Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy. 2.30 John Peel. 3.00 Radio Newsreel 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Book Choice. 8.00 World News 8.09 Twenty-four Hours. 9.15 Europa. 9.30 Book Programme. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Round-up. 11.00 World News 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Encounters with Animals. 11.30 These Musical Islands. 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 The Spy that Stayed Out in the Cold. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Europa. 2.00 World News. 2.09 British Press Review. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 My Music. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Sports International. 4.00 Newsdesk. 4.30 Masters of Early Music. 4.45 Financial News. 4.45 Reflections. 5.45 The World Today.

WAVELENGTHS: Radio 1 medium wave 275m/1089kHz or 285m/1053kHz. Radio 2 med wave 330m/909kHz 1500m/200kHz and 92-95 VHF. Radio 3 med wave 247m/1215kHz and 90-92.5 VHF. Radio 4 long wave or 433m/693kHz and 88-91 VHF. Greater London area only; med wave 720kHz/417m. LBC 261m, 97.3 VHF. Capital 194m, 95.8 VHF. World Service: med wave 648kHz (463m). BBC Radio London 206m, 94.9 VHF.

REGIONAL TV

Channel

As London except: 12.00-12.30 pm Closedown. 1.20 Channel News. 2.00 Film: My Teenage Daughter. 3.45 Food, Wine and Friends. 5.15 University Challenge. 6.00 Channel News. 6.10 Spiderman. 10.28 Channel News 10.36 Pardoe Programme. 11.05 Fantasy Island. 12.00 News and Weather in French.

Tyne Tees

As London except: 9.20 am The Good Word. 1.20 pm North East News. 2.30 Film: The Angry Silence (Richard Attenborough, Pier Angeli). 5.15 Mork and Mindy. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 10.30 Northern Report. 11.00 North East News Headlines. 11.05 Film: Gumshoe (Albert Finney, Billie Whitelaw). 12.30 am Epilogue.

Anglia

As London except: 1.25 pm Anglia news. 2.00 Film. Breakout. 3.45 Food, Wine and Friends 5.15 University Challenge. 6.00 About Anglia 10.30 Your Questions. 11.00 New Avengers. 12.00 A Big Country. 12.30 am Reflections.

Ulster

As London except: 10.44 am Face Your Future. 1.20 pm Lunchtime. 2.00 Film: The Girl in the Headlines. 3.45 Food, Wine and Friends. 5.15 Cartoon 5.20 Crossroads. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 10.30 The Irish Factor. 11.00 Odd Couple. 11.30 Gardening. 11.55 Bedtime

ATV

As London except: 1.20 pm ATV newsdesk. 2.00 Film: Affair in Trinidad (Rita Hayworth, Glenn Ford). 3.45 Food, Wine and Friends. 5.15 The Television Programme. 6.00 ATV Today. 10.30 Left, Right and Centre. 11.00 ATV Newsdesk. 11.05 Boxing. 11.55 Divorce and After. 12.25 am Something Different.

Southern

As London except: 1.20 pm, Southern News. 2.00 Film: House of Secrets. toon. 5.20 Crossroads. 6.00 Day by Day. 10.30 Southern News. 10.35 Music in Camera. 11.20 Barney Miller. 11.50 Inside Business. 12.20 am Weather and Endangered Species.

Border

As London except: 1.20 pm Border News. 2.30 Film: Ring of Fire. 5.15 University Challenge. 6.00 Lookaround Monday. 6.15 Collecting with Curtis. 10.30 Labour Conference. 11.30 Michel Legrand. 12.30 am Border News.

Scottish

As London except: 1.20 pm Scottish News. 2.00 Film: House of Secrets. 3.45 Food, Wine and Friends. 5.15 Tales of Crime. 5.20 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.45 Crimedesk. 10.30 Labour Conference Report. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35 Have Girls Will Travel.

Yorkshire

As London except: 1.20 pm Calendar News. 2.00 Film: Girl in the Headlines. 3.40 Cartoon. 3.45 Food, Wine and Friends. 5.15 University Challenge. 6.00 Calendar. 10.30 Country Calendar. 11.00 Police Story.

HTV

As London except: 1.20 pm Report West. 2.00 Here Today. 2.30 Film: Battle of a Simple Man (Harry H. Corbett, Diane Cilento). 4.15 Clapperboard. 4.45 Jukes of Piccadilly. 5.15 Dick Tracy. 5.20 Crossroads. 6.00 Report West. 10.35 Food, Wine and Friends. 11.05 Soap. 11.35 Mackenzie Affair.
HTV CYMRU/WALES: As General Service except: 10.05 am About Wales. 12.00 Trehellau. 1.20 pm Penawdau Newyddion y Dydd. 1.25 pm Report Wales. 4.45-5.15 Ser. 6.00 Y Dydd. 6.30 Report Wales. 8.30 Yr Wythnos.
HTV WEST: No variations.

Granada

As London except: 1.20 pm Granada Reports. 2.00 Film: Just Like a Woman (Wendy Craig Francis Matthews). 3.45 Food, Wine and Friends. 5.10 This Is Your Right. 5.15 Crossroads. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.30 Selwyn. 10.30 Reports Politics. 11.00 Film: Voices (David Hemmings, Gayle Hunnicutt).

Westward

As London except: 1.20 pm Westward News. 2.00 Film: My Teenage Daughter (Anna Neagle, Sylvia Sims). 3.42 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 3.45 Food, Wine and Friends. 5.15 University Challenge. 6.00 Westward Diary. 10.32 Westward News. 10.36 Pardoe Programme. 11.05 Fantasy Island. 12.00 Faith for Life.

Grampian

As London except: 9.25 am First Thing 2.30 pm Film: Blithe Spirit (Rex Harrison, Constance Cummings). 5.15 Wild World of Animals. 6.00 North Tonight 10.30 Labour conference report 11.30 Reflections. 11.35 New Avengers. 12.30 am North Headlines.

(continued on page 26)

STARTS HERE

Box No replies should be addressed to: The Times, PO Box 7, New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ

To place an advertisement in any of these categories, tel:

PRIVATE ADVERTISERS ONLY
01-837 3311

APPOINTMENTS
01-278 9161

PROPERTY ESTATE AGENTS
01-278 9231

PERSONAL TRADE
01-278 9351

MANCHESTER OFFICE
061-834 1234

Queries in connection with advertisements that have appeared, other than cancellations or alterations, tel: Classified Queries Department 01-837 1234, extn. 7180.

All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.

PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD.

We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisements. Each one is carefully checked and proof read. When thousands of advertisements are handled each day mistakes do occur and we ask therefore that you check your ad and, if you spot an error, report it to the Classified Queries Department immediately by telephoning 01-837 1234 (Ext. 7180). We regret that we cannot be responsible for more than one day's incorrect insertion if you do not.

THE DEADLINE FOR ALL COPY IS 24 HOURS.

Alterations to copy is 3.00 pm prior to the day of publication. For Monday's issue the deadline is 12 noon Saturday. On all cancellations a Stop Number will be issued to the advertiser. On any subsequent queries regarding the cancellation, this Stop Number must be quoted.

". . . AND I will make of thee a great nation, and I will bless thee, and make thy name great: and thou shalt be a blessing."—Genesis 12:2.

BIRTHS

MARRIAGES

DEATHS

MEMORIAL SERVICES

IN MEMORIAM

ANNOUNCEMENTS

CANCER RESEARCH

ARTHRITIS

SECLUDED GEORGIAN COUNTRY HOUSE

CLUB ANNOUNCEMENTS

SEASONAL SALES

SPORT AND RECREATION

WINE AND DINE

UK HOLIDAYS

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 25

ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE TIMES

The Times deeply regrets the inconvenience and reduction in service to its classified advertisers. This is caused by severe staff shortages in the Telephone Sales Department. Whilst everything possible is being done to improve the situation, we would ask advertisers to continue sending advertisements and notices in writing to The Times, Room N315, PO Box 7, New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. If you require any further help, please ring 01-837 3311; we apologize should there be a delay in getting through.

SHORT LETS

HOLIDAY LETS.—Luxury flat in Lancaster Gate avail. 3-8 wks. to overseas visitors. 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, lounge, diner, kitchen, laundry, c.h., washing machine, dish-washer, deep freeze, telephone avail. £150 p.w. incl. Tel.: Portland. 01-258 3936.

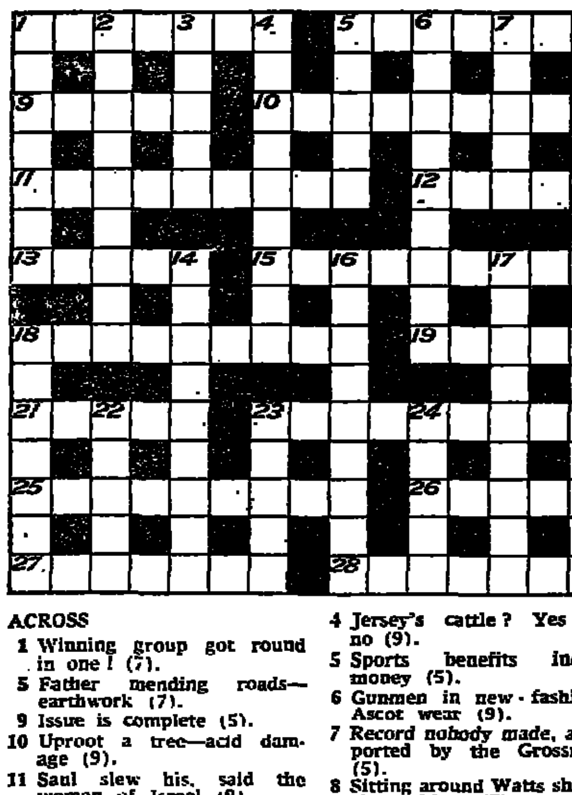
INSTANT FLATS. Chelsea. Luxury serviced. Mr Page 373 3433.

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

VILLA VENTURE TO SUMMER ISLANDS

For the best selection of villas, studios & pension accommodation, see our stunning brochure which features properties on both the idyllic Italian Island of Ischia & the enchanting Greek Island of Hydra. We also feature private yachts available for charter around the Greek Islands plus a unique ...

THE TIMES CROSSWORD PUZZLE No 15,169



ACROSS

1 Winning group got round in one! (7).
5 Father mending roads—earthwork (7).
9 Issue is complete (5).
10 Uproot a tree—acid damage (9).
11 Saul slew his, said the women of Israel (9).
12 Public demand a pint from the vault (5).
13 Backing understood to cover many requirements (5).
15 Delighted—sing a note in consequence (9).
18 Head backs scholastic groups in pubs (3-6).
19 Lure of sex and drink in the old city (5).
21 Trimming a shrub outside the church (5).
23 Seaman who has rows with his girl? (9).
25 Desdemona, such a mate, playing chess (9).
26 Poet—one of those who saw the Jackdaw (5).
27 Taut—lie twisting in old Paris (7).
28 Plutonic article by backward girl (7).

DOWN

1 Too much weight? What would he expect? (7).
2 He considers himself in entering dog's name in a race (9).
3 The same knight rises for a Welsh giant (5).
4 Jersey's cattle? Yes and no (9).
5 Sports benefits include money (5).
6 Gunmen in new-fashioned Ascot wear (9).
7 Record nobody made, as reported by the Grossmiths (5).
8 Sitting around Watts showed signs of heat (7).
14 Beryl, perhaps—converse of a bird (9).
16 She was unbelievably prophetic (9).
17 Freshwater shellbacks with land legs (9).
18 Shady ladies' convenience (7).
20 "Mastiff, greyhound, —— grim" (*Lear*) (7).
22 Patch the cuff (5).
23 Island pub ran out of negrohead (5).
24 Female shah? (5).

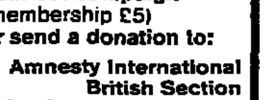
Solution of Puzzle No 15,168

SHORT LETS

VALENTIA ISLAND, County Kerry. 3 bedroomed house available 3 months minimum let. Turf burning stove and cooker. Overlooking sea and mountains. Very peaceful. £30 p.w. Tel. Rushlake Green. 279.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

AMNESTY WORKS



4 prisoners of conscience released every day.

Join our campaign (membership £5) or send a donation to:

Amnesty International British Section
9 Southampton Street, WC2
Telephone: 01-836 5621

To Sir James Goldsmith

You're all right!

Henry Root

TIMES CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING WORKS

RECRUITMENT ADVERTISING IN THE TIMES WORKS!

Secretary PA £6,000
46 replies
Driver Guide Knightsbridge
40 replies
Part-time Secretary, Chartered Surveyors
40 replies
Secretary £5,000 for Computer Co
20 replies

If you have appointments you wish to fill sucessfully phone:

The recruitment team on 01-278 9161 NOW!

EASTER CRUISE in Greek Isles on 25-berth motor yacht Small World I, April 9, 2 wks., full board, £339. Tel. 01-240 3055 (ABTA ATOL 488B).

BRITTANY, near Quimper. Elegant and comfortable old manor house in delightful rural surrounding. 11 bedrooms, general heating, telephone, fully furnished. To let fortnightly or monthly. Write to Nicholson, rue Van Eyck 28, Brussels 1050.

HUNGARY, Danube Travel, 6 Conduit St., W1. 01-629 3038. ABTA, ATOL 867B.

FLY HIGH

WINTER/SUMMER PRICES BEGIN

ALICANTE	£62.50
MALAGA	£66.50
FARO	£68.50
ATHENS	£88.50
CORFU	£87.50
MAHON	£69.50
PALMA	£67.50
MALTA	£90.50
ROME	£81.50
GERONA	£64.50
IBIZA	£78.50
RIMINI	£73.50
NICE	£94.50
VENICE	£71.50
CANARIES	£97.50

01-637 9664
01-636 7317

MIDAS, Walmer House, 296 Regent St., W.1. ATOL 583B. Access/Barclaycard/Visa/Trustcard accepted.

CANARIES. Flights, flats, hotels. Warm Atlantic beaches invite you. Contact the specialists.—Mainsale, 6 Vigo St., London, W.1. 01-439 6633. ATOL 305 BC.

SKI—La Plagne, France, S.C. flat, sleeps 5. March 16-30, bargain price. Snow guaranteed. Tel. Oxshott 2521.

SKI—St. Anton. Greendiamond chalet party. Mar 25, 2 wks. £179. 01-866 3322 (ATOL 1265B).

WANTED: House with garden for four people in Normandy. Any fortnight between 20th July and 1st September. 01-839 1517.

INSTANT TENERIFE: Hotel/apt. holidays.—Paloma Travel, 01-481 0041 2 ATOL 1095B ABTA.

Single people get together with Club One Holidays
Majorca & Morocco club centres from £136

FLY INTO THE 80's WITH THE EXPERTS. EASTER FLIGHTS TO:

Athens	from	£101
Corfu	from	£99
Alicante	from	£82
Ibiza	from	£80
Malaga	from	£92
Palma	from	£79
Faro	from	£89

NEO TRAVEL
28 Conduit Street W1R 9TA
499 9931/5067 409 1038
AIRLINE AGENTS

CAP FERRAT apt. Sleeps 2-4. Sea view. 24 May 2 wks. Bellagio, 01-360 8591.

DORDOGNE, FRANCE.—Charming modernized cottage (sleeps 6). Also farmhouse (8-10), swimming nearby. May-Oct. from £75 p.w. 0403.87.259.

SPAIN, CATALAN VILLAGE (5 miles sea, Ampurias/La Escala). 12 cent. farmhouse restored 1978, sleeps 6/7, maid, large terrace/garden, garage, wash. mch. £250 p.w. July/Aug., £175 Sept. 11 Groom Place, S.W.1. 01-235 3454.

EASTER VACANCIES to improve French conversation for teenagers or adults with highly recommended French families.—S.a.e., En Famille Agency (T), Westbury House, Arundel.

KENYA OVERLAND. — Private young mixed group. Travelling by Landrover, cost share basis. If interested, phone Atherstone 3131.

ATHENS.—Summer flights every Sat. a.m. Gatwick. Only £99 rtn. inc. transfers.—Tel. Boadicea. 01-937 5214. ATOL 969B. ABTA.

GREECE from £60

Athens, Crete, Corfu, Kos, Rhodes, Cyprus, and many other destinations. Call or write for our brochure.

FREE ROAMERS TRAVEL
AIRLINE AGENTS

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

FOR SALE

ZELLER'S DISCOUNT CARPETS. Cord carpets 100,000 sq. yards always in stock. Many colours and types. Also large selection of Berbers and Axminsters.—324, Essex Road, N.1. 359 7746.

SPENCER UPRIGHT PIANO, musician's instrument. £295. 286 7006.

LADIES' GOLD OMEGA watch. £375 o.n.o. 01-928 3448.

DESKS, Student Lecture, from closed down school 2' x 5ft. Formica top/sides. Aluminium frame (cost £52) £22 each. Discount for quantity. Other desks, chairs, carpets etc. Sapphire, Bond St., W.5. 01-579 9111.

VICTORIAN BRASS BEDSTEADS at Once Upon a Time, 115 Lower Richmond Rd. 788 5551.

MARCEL BREUER CLASSIC—pair Wassily armchairs, chrome, hide upholstery, Gavina produced £400 o.n.o. 01-525 0181 (evening).

MARBLE SALE CONTINUING, trade prices. Floors, bathrooms, tiles, tables.—Konrad Stewart Ltd., 90 Fulham Road. 584 2704.

INSTANT MOVIES! Now you can get a complete Polaroid Instant Movie Outfit for under £100 at Dixons, 64 New Bond Street, London, W.1. Zoom camera plus projector that develops your colour movies in just 90 seconds. Ask Mr Wagner for a demonstration or ring 01-493 1391.

TYPEWRITERS.—New and used, all guaranteed, 1 yr. parts and labour. Rock bottom prices.—Bottomley's Bus. Mcs., 262 8706/5200.

WANTED

GOLD RUSH IN SWISS COTTAGE

(continued on page 25)

Printed and Published by Times Newspapers Limited at New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ, England. Telephone: 01-837 1234. Telex 264971. Monday, March 10, 1980. Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office.